

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal
of the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 1, NO. 6

JULY, 1929

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Publication office 450 Ahnaip S., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.
The Subscription price is \$6.00 per volume, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.
Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
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The early issues of *Social Science Abstracts* are inevitably experimental. Though a considerable period of preliminary planning preceded the appearance of the first number, arrangements for obtaining abstracts of materials published in several countries are still not fully completed. Gaps, therefore, appear in these early issues, such as the absence of abstracts of materials and research reports published in certain countries. These gaps will be filled as soon as arrangements are completed and abstracts are received.

Social Science Abstracts is intended to be a world wide service. Several research institutes in Europe have agreed to cooperate by supplying abstracts of materials in journals not readily accessible in America. Much time is required for completing these arrangements and for receiving abstracts from points as far distant from our New York offices as Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires. Once the work is fully organized the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be reduced and prompt service can be assured.

In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's views in brief form.

An authors' index is published with each issue. A cumulative authors' index, together with an elaborate systematic and alphabetic subject index, will be printed as a separate issue at the end of each year.

The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service.

Additional information about *Social Science Abstracts* will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers 1 and 2.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN HISTORY

3762. MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. *Die Biographie als Kunstwerk*. [Biography as a work of art.] *Neue Rundschau*. 2 Feb. 1929: 232-248.—Unbiased observation and dispassionate reproduction are the requirements of a biography which is to give artistic enjoyment. The biographer must treat his subject as objectively as does the novelist who avoids playing on the reader's sympathy and refrains from solving the problems involved. Selection is the first duty of the biographer; he must choose the essential elements and omit the non-essentials. He will choose as his subject an outstanding personality, one who has played a significant role in the affairs of men. The biography should present a chronological development. It should not begin like the biography of Dickens which opens with the

words: "Charles Dickens, the most popular novelist in this country and one of the greatest humorists . . . was born . . ." No one was ever born as a popular novelist nor as a great humorist. We know that a character is formed slowly by contact with men and events. The biographer's next task is to sift his material carefully and to select from the great mass of detail those lines and facts which are indispensable. In this process of elimination he will not forget that the smallest details may be the most interesting, and that anything is important which will add to our conception of the real appearance of the character, the tone of his voice, a gesture, a peculiar mannerism, a favorite expression. As the famous Dr. Johnson says, a brief conversation with an old servant may tell us more about the real character of a man than a long report which begins with his genealogy and ends with his burial.—O. C. Burkhard.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4308, 4356)

3763. GABELLINI, ELIO. *La statistica nell'industria*. [Statistics in industry.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 1 (7) Jan. 1929: 72-80.—The evolution of economic life in general has affected not only the technical activity of industrial enterprises, but also the criteria of management. Without the aid of statistics it would be impossible for the management of a large modern industrial enterprise to have the necessary knowledge of the facts regarding the wide range of activities covered by the enterprise.—Ottavio Delle-Donne.

3764. UNSIGNED. *Economic research and the agricultural Konjunktur*. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (10)

Oct. 1928: 847-849.—The disparity between the prices of agricultural produce and the cost to the farmer of industrial goods and services is causing deep thought on the part of those affected. The farmer is essentially a producer. Efficient marketing and a far-sighted policy of adaptation of production have received but little attention. There is some plan or system in the movement of prices which can yet be reduced to law which will materially improve the position of agriculture. The researches must be in the realm of international agricultural economics since prices tend toward international levels.—A. J. Dadisman.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See Entries 3766, 4725)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

(See also Entry 3824)

RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

3765. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. *Communication sur les rapports entre la statistique et l'enquête*. [Statistics and investigations.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 217-245.—The problems of modern life have become so various and complicated that their connections can no longer be clearly shown by statistics alone. This is where the *enquête* comes in. The means at the disposal of the *enquête* are more various than statistics

which can only count and measure. In an *enquête* statistics form an important but not exclusive part. To what extent the *enquête* avails itself of the help of statistics depends altogether on the nature of the inquiry. The methods of the *enquête* are too expensive and, therefore, its use is limited to an occasional investigation of domains confined within certain limits while statistics make continuous inquiries in all possible domains. *Enquêtes* are as a rule started by governments and parliaments to prepare legislative measures. The first *enquêtes* found in England were followed by similar

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er European countries. At the present League of Nations makes inquiries by means of German pre-war *enquêtes* were based on Division I statistical material, especially the inquiries on Historical man *enquête* on the conditions of production Statistics distribution in German trade and commerce, until the greatest *enquête* of the world, divided into about In they separate parts uses statistics to a very large extent. The International Institute of Statistics should Stât. form a committee to study the question as to what extent statistics and *enquêtes* have cooperated in different countries and in what ways the two could be coordinated.—D. M. Schneider.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

3766. PRIBRAM, KARL. *Die Zukunft des Internationalen Statistischen Instituts.* [The future of the International Institute of Statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 18(4) 1929: 589-598.—Dr. Thirring (in an article in the *Jour. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 4(1)) has advanced the thesis that the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in publishing international economic and financial statistics, has trespassed upon the province of the International Institute of Statistics; and that the latter alone is fitted to present such materials with absolute impartiality. But since a minute knowledge of methods pursued in the collection and editing of statistics is indispensable to those concerned with their interpretation, it is desirable that the Secretariat be responsible for the former as well as for the latter activities; and the desideratum of impartiality may be attained as readily by the League as by the Institute. The League has frankly recognized the authority of the Institute in the investigation of problems of international standardization of statistics. But the wide familiarity with international statistics that the Secretariat of the League and the International Labor Office possess will make increasing participation by these bodies in the determination of the agenda of the Institute inevitable. The needs of these international bodies for the investigation of methodological problems in a variety of specialized lines cannot be met by the Institute so long as it adheres to the present policy of excluding non-members from its deliberations. To achieve a certain continuity in its existence, the Institute should supplement its biennial sessions by a journal devoted to problems in the methodology of international statistics.—A. F. Burns.

3767. THIRRING, G. *Rapport sur les travaux de l'Annuaire statistique des grandes villes.* [Report on the work of the statistical yearbook for large cities.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 167-169.—Norman E. Himes.

3768. UNSIGNED. The work of the statistical department of the A. E. R. A. *Aera.* 19(12) Dec. 1928: 727-728.—A description of the information collected, compiled, and distributed to the members of the American Electric Railway Association through the issue of mimeographed bulletins prepared by its statistical department. The data compiled cover the whole range of information and statistics, with the exception of that published regularly by some of the financial papers.—Howard D. Dozier.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 4591, 4684)

3769. HARDIE, J. L. *Spearman's Measure of Intelligence: a statistical analysis.* *Brit. Jour. Psychol.* 19 (Part 2) 1928: 188-197.—The Spearman Measure of Intelligence was applied to 761 pupils of the first and second years of a secondary school. No sex differences

on the scores were found. The correlation with an entrance examination based largely on English and arithmetic was .412; the correlation with teachers' estimates was .415. Synonym and completion tests were found to be of greatest diagnostic value. A medium degree of difficulty enhances the diagnostic value of the test.—Conrad Taeuber.

3770. THOMPSON, ROBERT S. A study of the validity of the Downey will-temperament tests. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 19(9) Dec. 1928: 622-628.—Four of the 12 Downey tests showed a slight relationship with success in practice teaching as measured by judges' ratings. The correlation of success in practice teaching with speed of decision was $-.27 \pm .07$; with self confidence, $+.20 \pm .07$; with speed of movement, $+.19 \pm .07$; with flexibility, $+.18 \pm .07$. Correlation of success in practice teaching with intelligence was $+.38 \pm .07$; with scholarship, $+.37 \pm .07$; with hours of study, $-.02$. With intelligence and scholarship held constant by partial correlation, the correlations of practice teaching with speed of decision, self confidence, speed of movement, and motor inhibition, respectively, were not reduced or only slightly reduced—indicating that the Downey tests measure something not included in intelligence or scholarship scores. The multiple correlation between success in practice teaching and the joint influence of intelligence and scholarship was $.43 \pm .06$. It was raised to $.52 \pm .06$ when speed of decision and self confidence were added.—Samuel A. Stouffer.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entry 4361)

3771. CRAIG, JAMES I. Committee on statistics of internal transport. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 548-564.—The author as *rapporteur* names the statistical desiderata of internal transport by road, rail, water and air to serve international needs. The fundamentals are classification of commodities, unit of measurement of traffic, classification and measurement of the means of transport whether fixed or mobile, measurement of work done, recognition of the duplex nature of the flow of traffic, regional partition of territory with reference to effective collection of statistics and geographical distribution as to origin and destination, and measurement of the economic work done. Registration of each consignment should show the kind and amount of commodity, the points of departure and arrival, the value of commodity, and the value added by transportation. A detailed classification such as is used for customs purposes and the metric system are recommended. The Institute had previously approved the *kilometre-tonne* as the unit of performance. The capital cost and the expense of maintaining the length of way are needed in all cases. As neither weight nor volume determine the intrinsic balance of traffic exchanged between regions, reliance must be had on value. To serve the purpose a given country should be divided into producing and consuming regions by classes of goods.—E. S. Hobbs.

3772. ESTABROOK, L. M. Progress of the universal agricultural census project of 1930. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 603-606.—The world census of agriculture is to be limited to a relatively simple program, including a classification of farmland according to use or possible use, and the numbers of livestock, classified by age and sex. Certain questions have been left to be decided at the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, in 1928, these including the subject of forest lands, the date of the livestock census, the size classification of farms, etc. Copies of the census program, including the standard schedule, have been sent to all governments, and the director (Mr. Estabrook) has visited many countries

in the interest of the census, and plans to visit the rest.
—Leon E. Truesdell.

3773. FLUX, A. WILLIAM. Indices of productive activity. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 395-433.—This is a report of recommendations of the committee (of the International Institute of Statistics) to all industrial countries for a Census of Industrial Production, or, if not a general census, for as comprehensive and frequent collections of industrial statistics as possible. Some measure of industrial tendencies is often needed as a guide to policy in the intervals between complete industrial surveys. On the other hand, a general census serves as a check on the sampling of series used currently; monthly, for example. Whenever the desirable records of actual output, both in quantity and value, are not obtainable, certain indices of activity are useful; e.g., raw materials used in manufacture, equipment in operation, power used, or number of workers employed. Additional measures of activity may be obtained from records of orders received, volume and value of sales, and unfilled orders. It should be possible to secure, for international comparisons, either actual statistics or measures of activity in the mining, metallurgical, mechanical and textile fields. The selection of series depends somewhat upon the relative importance of each industry in the particular country. Encouragement should be given to both private and official organizations to secure and compile representative industrial statistics.—Lucile Bagwell.

3774. HILTON, JOHN. Some further enquiries by sample. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 91 (4) 1928: 519-540.—The Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labor surveys a number of problems in sampling technique that arose in connection with several inquiries made by the Ministry since 1923. The studies were concerned with the personal circumstances and industrial and insurance history of various categories of insured and unemployed persons: the inquiries of Nov. 1924 and Apr. 1927 (modelled on that of 1923) were based on a one per cent. sample of the claimants to unemployment benefit; that of Jun.-Jul. 1925 was a ten per cent. sample of juveniles registered for employment; and that of Apr. 1926 covered 1 in 218 of all insured persons, employed or unemployed. Some of the problems that arose in connection with the sampling were: size of sample, latitude in selection of individual cases, the sample as a convenient fraction of the aggregate, consistency in geographic apportionment, and time sampling. The substantial uniformity of results obtained from the three one per cent. samples attests the validity of these samples, and the results of the Apr. 1926 study were confirmed by other available materials. It is found, then, that "soundly contrived" samples, though a small fraction of the aggregate population, "can be accurately representative . . . of the whole body of persons from which the sample is taken."—A. F. Burns.

3775. KASTEN, A. Kritische Betrachtungen zur Statistik der Geburtshilfe, insbesondere der operativen Geburtshilfe. [Critical observations on the statistics of obstetrics, particularly of surgical obstetrics.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 3 (5) Sep. 1928: 457-468.—This is a criticism of the work of M. Hirsch on surgical obstetrics in the light of population policy, published in *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitut. Forschung* 13 (3-4) (1927) 201. The conclusions and inferences drawn from the statistics are criticized. A whole series of improvements in German official statistics of births and of infant mortality are suggested. Clinical records can profitably be employed to determine the physiological causes of still births, premature births, infant mortality within the first fortnight, etc., while official birth statistics must be used to measure the influence of economic and psychological factors on the course of pregnancy and its outcome.—Solomon Kuznets.

3776. KOVACS, ALOYSE. Communication sur la connaissance des langues comme contrôle de la statistique de nationalités. [The knowledge of languages as a control of statistics of nationalities.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 246-346.—Kovacs discusses the advantages and necessity of statistics relative to the knowledge of languages. Examination of methods of compiling statistics of nationalities of more than 20 countries makes the writer conclude that no other country has a system as perfect as that of Hungary. The author proposes that the International Institute of Statistics shall adopt a resolution recommending the establishment of statistics of nationalities and of languages spoken in all the states.—D. M. Schneider.

3777. LOVEDAY, ALEXANDER. Rapport sur la statistique des stocks de sucre. [Report upon the statistics of sugar stocks.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 435-451.—Loveday presents a plan for the publication of sugar statistics on a uniform and comparable basis, for all countries. He proposes that the term sugar be defined, the quantities and qualities indicated, and, so far as possible, reduced to a common measure of value. The figures should be published monthly and annually by the different countries. (Tables A and B show production by different countries for the years 1923-24 to 1926-27, inclusive, and the average for the years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Table C shows the location of the stocks in different countries, their classification, frequency of reports, the use made of them, and the publications in which they appear.)—B. Youngblood.

3778. PARROT, PAUL. The collection of vital statistics in Quebec. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 19 (11) Nov. 1928: 528-529.—The Province of Quebec recorded births, marriages, and deaths as far back as 1608, the year of the founding of the City, through the parish registers. It has been difficult to collect statistics outside of the church, whose records are very complete. Following 1925, the Provincial Bureau of Health introduced the system of Registration Areas of Canada, furnished the necessary forms and pays fifteen cents for each completed form to the clergymen appointed as collectors. The population which is not Roman Catholic represents only about 15%. The notification of births stands at 98%, marriages at 99%, and deaths at 99.9% correct.—E. R. Hayhurst.

3779. RICCI, UMBERTO. Zur Methode einer internationalen Getreidevorratsstatistik. [A method of international grain stocks (supplies) statistics.] *Weltwirtschaftliches Arch.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 194-220.—The author discusses wheat supplies, consumption, and stocks in a comprehensive and detailed manner. He defines and illustrates graphically the most generally accepted nomenclature of wheat statistics. Gross supplies, current supplies, carryover, consumption, surplus, deficiency, etc., are carefully classified in relation one to the other. The relation of the varying crop years to world supplies and the resulting year-curve of current stocks in explained and illustrated. A discussion of the component parts that make up the world's current supplies at any one date is included. The utility of complete statistics in relation to price movements is touched upon briefly. Normal and minimum consumption and the use of these concepts in carrying forward a month-to-month calculation of current supplies are suggested. In concluding, the author decries the present lack of much needed data for many countries and sets forth a program of statistics on grains which is identical with the recommendations of the International Institute of Statistics as adopted at the 1927 meeting in Cairo, Egypt.—Joseph A. Becker.

3780. YANAGISAWA, Y. de. Principales caractéristiques de recensement agricole en projet au Japon. [Principal characteristics of the proposed census of agriculture in Japan.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.*

23(2) 1928: 598-602.—The agricultural census of Japan is to consist of three parts. First, a preliminary census, to be taken in Aug., 1928, which will include a count of the farms or agricultural households, with classification according to tenure, and for farmers following some other occupation in addition to farming, a classification according to secondary occupation. The area of farm land is to be reported also, in various classes, with a statement of the usual amounts of crops harvested. Second, there is to be a census of production, taken during 1929, to include livestock and forest products, as well as field crops. Third, there is to be a census of farmers, taken as of February 1, 1930, covering all the details of the preliminary census, and other matters besides, such as the make-up of the farm families, including laborers, uses of land, farm equipment, etc.—*Leon E. Truesdell*.

3781. ZANTAN, J. H. van. Quelques considérations sur les divers types de salaires à distinguer dans la statistique. [The different types of wages to be distinguished in wage statistics.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 497-501.—Statistics of wages, in order to present a clear picture of any given situation, must observe the following distinctions: (1) The wage-rate, i.e., the normal or basic rate for a group such as would be specified by a group-contract; (2) the hourly wage, i.e., the average of rates such as would be given by individual wage-contracts made under a group-contract; (3) weekly earnings, i.e., the average amount actually paid; (4) hourly cost, i.e., the average cost of labor to the employer per hour of labor; (5) real wages, i.e., the purchasing power of wages of any one of the four types specified above.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 3788)

3782. SALISBURY, FRANK S. A simplified method of computing multiple correlation constants. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 44-52.—The necessary steps for computing partial regression coefficients by means of an iteration method are given. The method outlined takes considerably less time than the solution by the more usual methods. The method consists in "guessing" at the proper regression coefficients, then applying corrections to these guessed weights.—*Harold A. Edgerton*.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 3774)

3783. WALKER, HELEN M. Concerning the standard error of a difference. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 53-60.—In educational studies, the correlation term of the formula for the standard error of a difference $\sigma_{x-y} = \sqrt{(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - 2r_{xy}\sigma_x\sigma_y)}$ is too often given the value zero. Wherever possible the actual value of r_{xy} should be computed. When two related populations are used, but the correlation is inaccessible, an upper and a lower limit of the function σ_{x-y} should be established. Often the reliability of the test used may be substituted for r_{xy} , giving a lower limit to the value of σ_{x-y} . In most cases the upper limit of the value of the function may be obtained by letting $r_{xy} = 0$. The assumption that because data are lacking for the computation of r , then r is necessarily zero, is untenable.—*Harold A. Edgerton*.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

3784. CHETVERIKOV, N. S. Четвериков, Н. С. Методика вычисления сезонной волны в кратковременных рядах. [A method for computing seasonals in series covering a short period of time.] *Вопросы*

конъюнктуры. (*Voprosy Kon'iunkтуры*.) 4(2) Jul. 1928: 143-150.—The following procedure is suggested: (1) A moving average of 13 months is fitted, the first and the last month being weighted by one half each. The first and the last six months of the series are either dropped or taken care of by a free hand line. (2) For the deviations from this average a standard deviation is computed for each year. The month with which to begin the year may be chosen at the discretion of the student. The deviations from the moving average are then turned into relatives in terms of the standard deviation for each year. (3) From these deviations reduced to relatives the "preliminary" seasonal is computed (an arithmetic mean). (4) This seasonal index, multiplied by the standard deviation for each year, is deducted from the original series. (5) To this new series cleared for the "preliminary" seasonal, a new moving average is fitted of 5, 7, or 9 months duration, the latter varying in accordance with the character of the data. (6) Deviations from this new moving average undergo the same treatment as indicated under (2) and (3) and the "final" seasonal is computed. (7) The final seasonal is multiplied for each year by the constant

$$K_n = \frac{\sum ab}{\sum b^2} \quad \text{where } a = \text{the items of the series under (5) before smoothing.}$$

$b = \text{the final seasonal swing.}$

and is then deducted from the original data as cleared from the "preliminary" seasonal. Since in the constant K , the a is taken for each single year, it takes care both of the general level of deviations in this particular year as well as of degree of conspicuousness with which the seasonal may have manifested itself during that particular year.—*Simon Kuznets*.

3785. LORENZ, PAUL. Der Trend. Ein Beitrag zur Method seiner Berechnung und seiner Auswertung für die Untersuchung von Wirtschaftskurven. [The trend. A contribution to the method of determination and its application to the investigation of economic curves.] *Vierteljahrsh. zur Konjunkturforsch.* Special No. 9, Sep. 14, 1928: 5-57.—The current methods of determining secular trends—even Chetverikov's simplified method—are laborious. With the aid of orthogonal whole rational functions, a new method for determining the constants of a potential series is presented. This method has the important characteristic that the computed constants are independent of the degree of the function. Problems illustrative of the technique are included, as is also a series of tables to assist one in the utilization of the method.—*A. F. Burns*.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 3785)

3786. HANAU, ARTHUR. Die Prognose der Schweinepreise. [Forecasting the price of hogs.] *Vierteljahrsh. zur Konjunkturforsch.* Special No. 7, 1928: 5-44.—The prices used are Berlin hog prices for 1896-1914 and 1924-1928. The seasonal in price is shown to be due to seasonal demand. The length of periods of high and low prices is just sufficient to account for the time necessary for price to affect supply. The hog supply, which is the principal factor in cyclical price changes, is affected by feed prices and by the supply of sows one year old and older. Farmers determine how many hogs to raise by the ratio of hog prices to current feed prices. By multiple correlation the relation between the price of hogs and (1) the hog-feed price ratio, with an 18 months' lag, (2) the price of feed with a 5 months' lag and (3) the supply of sows one year old and older in Baden with a 12 months' lag, is established. The correlation coefficient for the pre-war period is +0.86. Introducing the sea-

sonal and trend gives a forecast for at least 5 months ahead, which when correlated with the actual price yields a coefficient of +0.94. There is no direct relation between the price of hogs and the price of potatoes, as these are only a part of hog feed. Imports of hogs and hog products are too small a proportion of the total supply to appreciably affect price. Hog prices are independent of beef prices. Cyclical changes in consumer demand due to unemployment are negligible compared with changes in supply. Examination of the price of suckling pigs shows a seasonal which moves in a direction opposite to that of hog prices, although their cyclical movements are identical. Farmers are accustomed to change their production of hogs according to the current hog-feed price ratio. They do not consider the effect which their action will have on price when these animals have been brought to market and so they bring about periods of undersupply and oversupply. Therefore there is need of scientific forecasting.—C. Whitney.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 3773, 4280, 4351)

3787. BOWLEY, A. L. A new index-number of wages. *Royal Econ. Soc. Memorandum* #12. Jan. 1929: 1-7.—A recast of the present monthly index of wages of the London and Cambridge Economic Service is here proposed. The present index is an unweighted average of 11 series, reflecting general rate changes over short periods of time, but measuring neither exact earnings nor levels relative to pre-war. Considerable interest is attached to the latter. It is now possible, since the hours and earnings enquiry and the production census of 1924, to take account of various important factors, 1914-1924, other than

changes in rates and hours of employment. Accordingly, on the base July, 1914, the result of the best estimate of the wage level in Dec., 1914 is 195, instead of 179, formerly published. From 1924 to date, the proposed new monthly index is a weighted average of 20 readily available wage changes, or nine additional series to the earlier index. These results are also to be taken as somewhat tentative, and as representative of changes in rates primarily, rather than in earnings.—Lucile Bagwell.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

3788. ANDERSON, L. DEWEY, and TOOPS, HERBERT A. A new apparatus for plotting and a checking method for solving large numbers of inter-correlations. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 36-43.—An inexpensive apparatus for plotting inter-correlations is described. This apparatus not only greatly increases the speed of such an operation, but also increases the accuracy. The device is an improvement over previous methods of obtaining all the correlation plots having one variable in common (r_{12} , r_{13} , r_{14} , etc.). An economical method of solving the inter-correlations from the plots is given. Along with the method of solution, step by step checking formulae are given, so that when the values of the various inter-correlations are obtained, their correctness is assured. A time analysis of the plotting and solving of the inter-correlations of 34 variables ($N=100$) showed about 22 minutes per correlation.—Harold A. Edgerton.

3789. ILLING, RUDOLF. Unfallstatistik nach dem Lochkartensystem. [Accident statistics by the punch card system.] *Berufsgenossenschaft.* 43(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 410-415.—R. M. Woodbury.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

3790. MOSSMAN, LOIS COFFEY. The content of the social studies in the elementary school. *Teachers College Rec.* 30(4) Jan. 1929: 322-333.—The social studies are concerned with the study of human experiences: (1) with the physical world as it conditions man's living; (2) with human relationships as they modify living; and (3) with the work of the world (a) in procuring raw materials as in mining, fishing, hunting, lumbering, and agriculture; (b) in manufacturing these materials into more usable products, such as foods, clothing, shelter, utensils, records, and tools and machines; and (c) in distributing these products to the ones who use them—the problems of transportation and commerce. Detailed experiences in each of these aspects of living will in time bring the child into contact with the breadth of a content which can represent the aspects of living one needs if he would understand life in its fullness and richness.—Earle Edward Eubank.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

3791. BAGLEY, WILLIAM C. The element of adventure in teaching and learning geography. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 89-99.—A trip to the Malay Archipelago or to some other distant region and back all within a week without ever leaving one's home is possible through the study of travel, exploration and discovery in geography. And the learner in the end, through his vicarious journey, will have experienced the major geographic facts about the region with "a degree of reality that an actual personal visit might not even have approximated." The study of

exploration and discovery is better fitted for the geography class than for the history class, and the genetic approach to the study of geography is the most logical of the various schemes of organization. Such studies of travel and exploration interest the child because they teach him at what cost in the way of time, energy, and life the knowledge he is acquiring was won. They give to learning an element of adventure.—A. E. Parkins.

3792. BAUSENHARDT, KARL. Die Verwendung von Tagesneuigkeiten im geographischen Unterricht. [The use of current events in the teaching of geography.] *Unterrichtsbeiträge zur Pflege der Geog. und der Geog. Landeskunde. Veröffentlichungen der Geog. Seminars der Techn. Hochschule. Stuttgart Reihe B.* (7) 1928: 4-14.—E. T. Platt.

3793. CAMPBELL, MARIUS R. The river system: a study in the use of technical geographic terms. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 123-128.—Students of geography are confused in the use of technical terms for land and water features; because the terms used by one author may not be the same as those used by another; more than one term may be employed in describing a single feature; and the terms that are used may appear, even to a beginner, to be meaningless or inappropriate. A technical term is supposed to carry with it a very definite idea of the character of the thing, process or condition to which it is applied; whereas a non-technical or common term carries no such definite connotation. Many geographic terms relating to rivers are used both technically and non-technically, with many of the technical terms open to serious objections. Such a term as "river system"

is elastic and may with propriety be applied to any river, large or small, which has affluents.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

3794. LEISTNER, MARTIN. Der Klassen Austausch in seiner Bedeutung für den erkundlichen Unterricht. [Class exchange and its significance in earth science instruction.] *Geog. Anz.* 29(12) 1928: 372-378.—The Dürer school in Dresden (Staatliche höhere Versuchsschule) since 1923 has been exchanging classes in earth science with other schools. This means a transfer of a whole class for a short period to a new town. In this exchange parents are asked to open their home to some other boy or girl while their own is taken care of elsewhere. The exchange lasts from ten days to two weeks. In general it may be stated that (1) the expense for the parents is little additional, the average cost per student has been 25.5 marks for fourteen days; (2) the solicitous care in the new home keeps the student fit and alert; (3) the exchange town becomes a new part of home; (4) students of small towns see the workings of a larger one and *vice versa*; (5) parents are asked to join in the daily local excursions and thus, to a degree, become converted to outdoor studies; (6) such exchanges encourage originality and independence and make the students more responsive to all studies; (7) students get an idea of neighborliness, liberality of views, and an appreciation of past development; (8) comradeship within the classes grows and is tested, the instructor gets new insight from this and becomes more helpful to them. The teachers of the Dürer school will gladly give any specific information desired.—*W. H. Haas.*

3795. LYONS, HENRY G. The geographer and his material. *Geography.* 15 Part I (83) Mar. 1929: 1-9.—The rapidly increasing mass of material available to the geographer has come to constitute a serious problem. Further additions from the fields of related sciences should include only material of real geographical worth. Changes in geography's own field are continually making information, once correct, inadequate and often inaccurate. To illustrate: "A century ago perennial irrigation was initiated in the Delta of the Nile and two decades ago was extended to the valley above the delta. The age-long practice of utilizing the annual flood to submerge flood plains on which a crop was later raised and harvested, to be followed by a fallow period until the next flood, has passed away except in a few parts of Upper Egypt. A perennial supply of irrigation water and artificial manures have greatly modified the agricultural methods of Egypt, and have added greatly to its wealth." The geographer's major difficulty is to keep in touch with these changes. The proposal is made that some method of cooperation be devised whereby individuals resident in various parts of the world will describe their particular region or will criticize descriptions of it to the end that correct information may be secured.—*Warren B. Cochran.*

3796. MARTONNE, EMM. de. Les études géographiques à Paris. II. [The study of geography in Paris.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 4(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 52-71.—The Institute of Geography of the University of Paris has brought together in its new building previously scattered laboratories, collections and courses of instruction. (*Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 2(5) Sep. 1927.) The present equipment, largely contributed by the Faculty of Letters, includes two libraries, one for professors and advanced workers, one for students; collections of maps, (including wall maps and a unique collection of relief maps); photographs; slides; geological specimens and instruments, many of them available on loan. In Nov. 1928 there were 325 students taking courses at the Institute, independent workers as well as candidates for certificate or degrees. The teaching staff consists of four professors, one laboratory

assistant, a librarian and two assistants. Under the auspices of affiliated learned bodies, other courses of instruction are provided. Both teachers and students are engaged in research and thirty-nine theses are in preparation. Two additional volumes of *La Géographie Universelle*—Central Europe by Professor de Martonne—will appear in 1930. The laboratory of general geography of the École des Hautes Études is now housed by the Institute, also the central offices of the Institute of Terrestrial Physics, the laboratory of structural and applied geology and the Institute of Ethnology. Though primarily devoted to research and instruction, the Institute is becoming more and more a center where geographical information of every sort is collected and disseminated.—*Millicent T. Bingham.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 3959)

3797. FULTON, E. A. The teaching of contemporary history. *History.* 13(50) Jul. 1928: 118-126.—This paper is part of an address entitled "History and Materialism" delivered in 1913 before the London Branch of the Historical Association. The position is taken that the chief objective of teachers of history is to teach people how to learn history and to go on learning after professional teachers have passed out of their lives. In achieving this objective the age in which the student lives should not be neglected. History must mean more than a record of past events. Historians must not allow themselves to be thought of by other members of their community as mere antiquarians. While the study of the past is useful, its greatest utility is found in its aid in gauging the future. Inasmuch as the effect on the ordinary citizen rather than the production of students of history ought to be the end sought by history teachers, more attention should be given to contemporary life than is commonly given. When teaching conditions are favorable, the best method of procedure is to dramatize as completely as possible the treatment of present affairs with the chief emphasis on what ought to be done.—*R. M. Tryon.*

3798. HAPPOLD, F. C. A new type of question in history papers. *History.* 13(50) Jul. 1928: 126-131.—The history papers set in the various School Leaving Certificate Examinations fail to carry out one very important function of a history examination, namely, testing the ability to handle facts. To remedy this defect the examination ought to be divided into two equal parts, one devoted to a test of knowledge and another to a test of the ability to handle facts. The second part of the test ought to focus on the testing of the student's ability to collect the main ideas from a number of parallel accounts, his ability to compare these accounts, and his ability to correlate them. A reform of this character would relieve the applicant of the burden of carrying all of the material he will use in the examination in his memory, as he must do under present practices.—*R. M. Tryon.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3766, 4381)

3799. CAHER, GASTON. L'enseignement commercial supérieur en France. [Higher commercial education in France.] *Internat. Rev. for Comm. Educ.* 2d ser(5) Nov. 1928: 285-300.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3800. CLEMENT, F. M. Report of C.S.T.A. Committee on marketing education. *Sci. Agric.* 9(1) Sep. 1928: 39-50.—This report was presented at the Eight Annual Convention of the Canadian Society

of Technical Agriculturists, Quebec, P. Q., June 11, 1928. It is based upon questionnaires sent to university men, government officials, and business men regarding university education in agricultural marketing and cooperation in Canada. Their opinions upon the nature of introductory courses in this field, training for co-operative organization employment, present courses offered at agricultural colleges, special courses for farmers, employment, opportunities for college men in this field, present teaching and research work done by agricultural marketing departments of colleges, etc. are presented, and show a great deal of variation.—*R. F. Breyer.*

3801. DICKINSON, Z. CLARK. Industrial and commercial research: functions, finances, organization. *Michigan Business Studies.* 1(10) Nov. 1928: 1-67.—Commercially-motivated research and development activities of all types (mathematical, historical, natural-science, social-science) are classified and illustrated, in part by chart from Rowntree & Co., Ltd. Standard budgets for research may be developed, to supplement general considerations of size and nature of business, as standard vocabulary emerges. Sample expenditures for various units are given, aggregating from 1.159% to 11.6% of sales. Consolidations seem to furnish a sounder financial basis for centralized research than cooperative units like trade associations, but the latter are flourishing, particularly in association with universities and governmental departments; and many of our largest concerns participate. Organization seems to be tending toward greater centralization of direction and control for all types of progress-work. As line executives become competent, however, they may become increasingly responsible for research in their own divisions.—*Z. C. Dickinson.*

3802. FALKNER-SMITH, MARY. Statistical education in Russia. *Bull. Inst. Internat. Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 749-755.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3803. LESCH, BRUNO. Das kommerzielle Bildungswesen Finnlands. [The commercial educational system of Finland.] *Internat. Rev. for Comm. Educ.* 2(5) Nov. 1928: 318-323.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3804. MALOTT, J. O. Commercial education in the United States of America in 1924-26.] *Internat. Rev. for Comm. Educ.* 2(5) Nov. 1928: 300-318.—Extracts from the Biennial Survey of Education in the U. S.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3805. PROFFITT, MARIS M. Private and endowed schools offering trade and industrial courses. *U. S. Bureau of Educ. Bull.* #18. 1928: pp. 50.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

3806. UNSIGNED. Institute de statistique de l'Université de Paris. [The Institute of Statistics of the University of Paris.] *Monde Econ.* 38(31) Nov. 3, 1928: 370.—The courses offered include elements of statistics, elements of statistical mathematics, demography and statistics of health and sanitation, theory of life insurance, financial operations, elements of mathematical political economy and the theory of money. The courses are open to employees of banks and insurance companies and to matriculates of any faculty of the Sorbonne. The course leads to a certificate of aptitude and a diploma as statistician.—*E. T. Weeks.*

3807. WARYNSKI, T. L'enseignement commercial en Pologne. [Commercial education in Poland.] *Internat. Rev. for Comm. Educ.* 2(5) Nov. 1928: 323-328.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

3808. BONNECASE, JULIEN. Facultés de droit et organismes administratifs. [Law faculties and administrative organs.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, Légis., et Juris.* 52(3) 1928: 203-212.—Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the members of the law faculties of France with certain developments in the administrative organizations of the law schools.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

3809. HART, JAMES. The purpose of a college course in political science. *Johns Hopkins Alumni Mag.* 17(2) Jan. 1929: 123-131.—Several purposes are suggested. Four of them are: to focus attention upon and arouse interest in problems of government; to train students to visualize situations as they arise in actual politics; to furnish a technical background for following current politics in the news; and to provide method for analyzing in a scientific way political data and dogma. The latter affords some comprehension of the method and technique by which the relationship of facts is to be sought in the scientific spirit and some perception of the fundamental principles of government, i.e., those working hypotheses which furnish consistent explanations of the data within a given range of experience. College students should be able to discover the tacit assumptions and inarticulate major premises which lie behind current "principles" in order that they may be able when these no longer work in practice to seek new solutions of the problems which arise in a changing environment. Other purposes are: to orient students to the part government plays in life as an important form of social control, and to its interrelation with other factors in social life; to furnish a realistic method of approach to reforms through examining the assumptions underlying the means by which the ends, if valid, are to be realized; and the relation of these ends to the concrete conditions, thus avoiding the futile attempt to seek by political reform to translate personal idealism into social realities without regard to conditions. This involves the effort to see all aims, ideals, and principles as tools of reflection whereby "the net result of past experience is brought to bear upon the solution of present concrete problems," and the abandonment of political metaphysics in favor of thoughtful trial and error. Finally an incidental purpose of a college course will be to stimulate among the best students the pursuit of political science as a life work.—*Russell M. Story.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

3810. CLOGSTON, E. B. Aims for the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 115-116.—The basic material of this article consists of statements of the aims for the social studies set up for the senior high schools of Terre Haute, Indiana. These aims were devised to meet the needs of the local situation and were not intended to be models for other institutions. The general aims for the social sciences are: (1) to present a true picture of the past to help the student understand the *how* and the *why* of the present; (2) to acquire a social studies technique; (3) to develop in the pupil a consciousness of world citizenship; (4) to create an informed, interested, critical, social-minded citizenship; (5) to develop moral principles and ethical sense. There are also set up for secondary education, world history, American history, vocational civics, civics, economics, and vocational guidance aims which are distinct in each restricted field.—*O. D. Duncan.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

3811. DE GEER, STEN. Das geologische Fennoskandia und das geographische Baltoskandia. [The geological region of Fennoskandia and the geographical region of Baltoskandia.] *Geografiska Annaler*. 10(1-2) 1928: 119-139.—Among the nine factors selected as a basis for a geographic delineation of northern Europe by means of a cartographic synthesis are included the geological, physiographical, racial, linguistic, religious, and politico-historical elements. The superposition of these boundaries upon each other and the weighing of their relative significance leads to the establishment of an area which may be called Baltoskandia. It includes Fennoskandia, Denmark, Latvia, Estonia, and the major portion of East Karelia in Soviet Russia, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. This method of arriving at the determination of a geographical unit is offered with a full appreciation of its weaknesses and the possibilities of improvement upon it.—*Eugene Van Cleef*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 4118)

3812. BERR, HENRI. Quelques réflexions sur le VI^e Congrès international des Sciences historiques. [Some reflections on the 6th International Congress of Historical Sciences.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 46(136-138) Dec. 1928: 5-14.—While praising the splendid hospitality of the Norwegians and the excellent attendance at the Oslo meeting, Aug. 14-18, 1928, the author criticizes the Congress in many respects. There were too many individual papers (367), and too many sections (15) held simultaneously. Although there were fewer mediocre papers than at previous meetings, the papers were too unequal, the subjects too special, and the discussion too restricted. Such a meeting, attended by delegates from 40 countries, should have spent much time in general discussion. The main object of such a congress should not be to listen to the work of narrow specialists, but to discuss the common objectives and methods of historians and to synthesize the results of the work of specialists. The Oslo Congress gave enlarged powers to the international committee of historians (appointed at Brussels, 1923) to enable it to secure the cooperation of historians of all lands in synthesizing history, but only a section, not a general session, was devoted to this all-important subject.—*C. C. Eckhardt*.

3813. MERIAN-GENAST, ERNST. Henri Frédéric Amiel und das Problem der Kulturkunde. [Henri Frédéric Amiel and the problem of the study of civilizations.] *Neueren Sprachen*. 37(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-23. Henri Frédéric Amiel may be called the founder and master of *Kulturkunde*, the study of civilizations, or perhaps better the psychology of nationalities. Born of a German-Swiss mother and a French father and reared in the cosmopolitan city of Geneva, a citizen of a small country, he was free from national prejudice. For seven years he travelled extensively throughout Europe, and five years he spent as a student at German universities. The report of his travels shows clearly his earnest endeavor to penetrate into the inner nature of foreign peoples. Amiel was perhaps the first to treat *Kulturkunde* as an academic subject. As professor of

philosophy in Geneva he lectured repeatedly on the "Psychology of Nations." In spite of his deep interest in the subject and his unusually keen understanding and sympathy Amiel left no published record of his work, and the reason is to be found in the man himself. Two qualities he designated as indispensable in him who would succeed in comprehending the peculiar characteristics of a foreign individual or nation: impartiality and impressionability. The former quality, the ability to observe and judge objectively, Amiel possessed in a high degree. But he exercised this impartiality at the expense of his own individuality. He was not only the master, but also the victim of *Kulturkunde*. The ability to change and adapt himself, to be at home everywhere, produced in him an indifference, an alienation from his own self and his country. *Kulturkunde* illuminates the understanding of foreign nations but it tends to loosen the bonds that bind one to his own people.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

3814. MUSA, SALĀMAH. Al-tafsīr al-iqtisādī li-al-ta'rikh. [The economic interpretation of history.] *Al-Hilāl*. 37(3) Jan. 1929: 266-270.—Just as in Europe they are applying the laws of economic interpretation to the history of Christianity and the church, so we should do with regard to Islam and the caliphate. Like Christianity, Islam arose among the poor. The aristocracy of Mecca looked upon the new religion as a danger, because it spread among the low classes of society. The decisive battle of Badr was in the last analysis a struggle between the rich who did not accept Islam and the followers of Mohammed. The first rebel against the established order of Islam was abu-Zarr who lived in the days of 'Uthmān, the third orthodox caliph. The speeches of this revolutionary leader breathe the same spirit as those of a communist of our own day. The uprising led by Bābik al-Khurrāmī, in the days of the 'Abbāsīd Caliph, al-Ma'mūn, was at bottom socialistic. Its banner was red, like the Bolshevik banner of today, and its men were charged with free love and disregard of family ties. The Karmatian (Qarāmitah) and Ismā'īlite movements were caused by economic unrest and both served to elevate the condition of the workman and the woman.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

3815. SÉE, HENRI. Les cadres d'une histoire économique de la France dans ses relations avec l'histoire générale et la science économique. [Outlines of an economic history of France in its relations to general history and economic science.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 49-55.—The economic historian cannot consider economic phenomena apart from the other phenomena of history or properly discuss them without treating the problems which belong to the domain of economic science. In an economic history of France he should describe and limit the periods by considering not merely economic data but the ensemble of the historical evolution. In each division he should emphasize certain categories of facts: here, the agrarian regime, there, the phenomena of circulation, the financial regime, capitalism. Chosen in accordance with these principles, the main periods of general and of economic history combined are: (1) the early Middle Ages to the end of the 10th century; (2) the Feudal Age to the end of the 13th century; (3) the close of the Middle Ages to the definite triumph of royal power; (4) the 16th century; (5) the Ancient Regime; (6) the period of the Revolution and the First Empire; (7) the limited monarchy (1815-1848); (8) the capitalistic era. The author summarizes the important points in each period.—*E. N. Anderson*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

3816. ANDRÉN, GEORG. *Tvenne Huvudriktningar i modern Statsvetenskap*. [Two main trends in modern political science.] *Nordisk Tidskr. för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*. 4(6) 1928: 436-452.—Two essentially differing lines of attack are represented most typically in Germany and England, where they have also developed most highly. In Germany, political science consists chiefly in formal and logical analysis of an historically given, formally accepted, body of basic laws. In England, the same discipline accounts for the constitution genetically, or else analyzes a given constitutional contingency as a tool for political action. The difference in procedure is accounted for, not only by the different temperaments of the two nations—the one, rationalistic and inclined to systematization in accordance with logical principles; the other, illogical, but realistic and empirical—but also by historical influences: as to civil law, Germany early incorporated the Roman *Corpus Juris*, whereas England's common law is largely native.—*L. M. Hollander*.

3817. REEVES, JESSE S. *Perspectives in political science*. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(1) Feb. 1929: 1-16.—The past quarter century has shown the growing interdependence of the sciences. Modern political science deals with a subject of relatively recent origin—the territorial state. Political science, observing phenomena in the process of continual change, has sought stability by basing its fundamental assumptions upon findings in other fields such as philosophy, ethics, and the natural sciences. The attempt to interpret politics by reasoning from analogy to Newtonian physics and organic evolution has been abandoned, but political thought has not escaped the influence of relativism. Political science, confused by the variety of the phenomena it has to observe, has by the very rapidity of change been freed from the illusion of finality. It is now realized that political science has never been able to formulate any universally valid generalizations comparable to the laws of the natural sciences. Doctrines once believed to express final truth have been shown to be relative.—*Lawrence Preuss*.

3818. SAUER, WILHELM. *Die Wirklichkeit des Rechts*. [The reality of law.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtsch. Philos.* 22(1) Oct. 1928: 1-42.—The viewpoints of idealism and realism characteristic of past thinking persist today, although there is a distinct trend towards the latter. In the field of law the idealism of Stammler and the realism of Kelsen have both proved barren because of their exclusively logical approach. The historical development of legal thinking renders inevitable a legal and social philosophy that takes its point of departure from the facts of social life, and that conceives its problem as that of developing their significance for Kultur. It requires a return to reality thus conceived. The concept of reality denotes a coherent aggregate of effects having objective existence at least as an aggregate. The functional method for its investigation requires it to be approached from the point of view of the whole as it manifests itself in the individual's experience. This involves for the social sciences that they take as their point of departure the whole of life which expresses itself in functions, activity, and purposes to be realized. But the representation of the experienced whole does not give exact knowledge, which is rather the result of the intellectual processes of analysis and synthesis. The aim of the former is the derivation of those specific individual data which can be utilized by the latter process for integration into an harmonious unity. This gives systematic knowledge in which particular phenomena are conceived as subject to general principles,

and this coherent system viewed from the angle of its factual content comprises reality. This formal conception of reality has to be supplemented by a determination of its content. The view that reality is a dual system of nature and Kultur is rejected. Each of these must be analyzed into its elements in order to construct therefrom a unified system. Kultur is comprised of an indefinite number of values arising immediately out of life, culminating in an absolute norm of objective validity beyond which the human spirit cannot go and which, therefore, is incapable of, and requires no, justification. History and social life are comprised of human attempts at realizing values. There is ultimately but one reality, the historical, social process, whose understanding is possible only so far as its phenomena are conceived as subject to universal principles. These principles are not themselves a part of reality, but neither are they, nor the integration effected by their use, mere creations of the thinking subject. Nature cannot be analyzed into ultimate value-units since we do not know whether natural facts have any meaning apart from human strivings. It is, however, the means in the struggle for values, the condition that makes Kultur possible; it achieves significance for Kultur only so far as it can be utilized to promote it. Reality is thus ultimately definable as the coherent system of particular values and their forms conceived as subject to a universal principle. The law is a creation of mind and resembles those general principles to which reality has been denied. According to traditional theory law achieves reality through its application which requires (a) discovery of the facts, (b) discovery of the applicable legal rule, and (c) subsuming (a) and (b). This logically sound method has developed difficulties in practice which can be removed only by applying to the problem the general functional theory already set forth. Legal method must guarantee results that are correct and possess universal validity. This involves analysis to arrive at the specific elements in a situation, and synthesis to integrate them. The point of departure is the fact that legal phenomena are intuitively grasped as satisfactory or the contrary. This critique is based at first upon a mere feeling of right which, though inadequate and inexact, is an indispensable basis without which no constructive appraisal of law would be possible. The specific elements to be isolated by analysis are not bald facts that are then to be evaluated, but rather the individual efforts to achieve values out of which arise not only the particular case, but also legal norms and social life. The central issue in a legal problem is always whether the particular values involved accord with those set up as desirable by the group. The process thus involves the analysis of both the concrete case and of the applicable norm to discover the values that are involved. The fact situation presented by a concrete case need go no further than to isolate these values. The elements have then to be synthesized, which often involves resort to principles of such generality that their application is logically impossible. Hence there have developed intermediate processes, of which analogical reasoning furnishes an example, through which specific cases can be integrated into a system based on a fundamental principle. Law's reality consists not of the sum of its abstract rules, but of the realized legal order; to the extent that its rules and theories accomplish that result does it achieve reality. Real law is living law that renews itself and develops as life develops. It is comprised of numerous concrete efforts to attain values that accord with its ultimate principle. It is not a logical system, but a living process involving many activities. It has its counterpart in the objective world; to the realm of values corresponds a realm of actuality in the external world.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 4585)

3819. STOLTENBERG, HANS LORENZ. Die
Bezeichnung von Gruppen durch die Nachsilbe-

"schaft." [Group designation by the suffix-schaft. *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 86(1) 1929: 136-142.—Assuming the desirability of an exact terminology in the social sciences, the author suggests various ways of utilizing the suffix *schaft* for this purpose and in accordance with rules already presented by him in earlier essays.—Thorsten Sellin.

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

POPULATION

(See Entries 4632-4651)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3795, 3827, 4178)

3820. BOGGS, S. WHITEMORE. A new equal-area projection for world maps. *Geog. Jour.* 78(3) Mar. 1929: 241-245.—The present desire to see the world as a whole has revived the interest in map projections. Such projections that permit of "interrupting" present large areas in approximately true shape, and the term "eumorphism" may be applied to such maps. This new projection is constructed as an arithmetical mean between Sanson's sinusoidal equal-area projection and Mollweide's homolographic projection, also equal-area. Since the parallels are parallel to the equator it is suitable for the display of climatic data and may be interrupted in the manner in which Goode has treated the Sanson and the Mollweide projections. (Illustrations and formulae.)—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3821. BOGGS, S. WHITEMORE. The international map of the world. *Military Engineer.* 21(116) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 112-114.—The "millionth map" or the international map of the world on the scale of 1:1,000,000 as conceived by Albrecht Penck, has slowly progressed toward realization. At the Third International Congress held at London in the house of the Royal Geographical Society technical matters and specifications were discussed, including the addition of a marginal diagram indicating reliability of the data. The maps of Hispanic America published by the American Geographical Society were admitted as belonging to the international map series. Only four of the fifty-two maps of the United States have been published, thus indicating forcefully the backwardness of the nation in completing its mapping program. Less than half of the area is accurately mapped. Much of Europe and India has been carefully mapped on the "millionth" scale.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3822. DEMANGEON, A. Les aspects actuels de l'économie internationale. [Present aspects of international economics.] *Annales de Géog.* 38(211) Jan. 1929: 10-24.—Throughout historical time the world has witnessed a more or less continual evolution in industry. In the international development of industry there have been pulsations marking increases in the use of such materials as petroleum, rubber, paper, artificial silk, and aluminum. With the increase in population the earth has been made to yield an increased supply of raw materials and food products. Between 1913 and 1925 the population of the world increased only 5 per cent as compared with a 16 or 18 per cent increase in production. In 1913 Europe produced 56.62 per cent of the world's steel and North America 42.91 per cent, but in 1926 the figures were respectively 44.21 per cent and 53.46 per cent. There has been a general world-wide decrease in beet sugar, flax, wool, Chile nitrate and coal, and only a moderate increase in cereals, meats, tobacco, coffee, cotton, copper and lead. The destruction of mills and the pro-

ducing areas during the War caused the decline of beet sugar, synthetic nitrates have reduced the demand for the Chilean product, and the manufacture of artificial silk has affected the other textile industries. The changes in the production of certain commodities also alter the relative significance of regions. South America's place in rubber production has become insignificant. With regard to the international exchange of produce, it is notable that commerce has not kept pace with production. This indicates an attempt on the part of the nations to become self sufficient. The average increase of 10 per cent is not evenly distributed, for Europe, while still accounting for nearly half of the world commerce, has suffered a decline as compared with a proportion of 58.5 per cent in 1913. The World War can be blamed somewhat for this displacement in industry. As an example the expansion in both industry and commerce in North America is a result of the War and the use of the tariff to maintain the advantages gained. In general the oldest countries industrially have suffered most and in the newer states has come an industrial awakening.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3823. HABER, FRITZ. Das Gold im Meere. [Gold in the ocean.] *Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* Suppl. No. 3. May 1928: 3-13.—This is a technical article dealing with certain methods employed in determining the quantity and distribution of gold in the ocean, and stating the results obtained. The results are of interest to geographers inasmuch as they deal with one of the largest earth features. The recovery of gold from the sea has played upon the imagination of men since the time of Sanstadt, and since his time over thirty different patents have been taken out for its extraction from ocean water. Haber found that the gold occurs as finely dispersed particles which are more abundant in the upper waters of the ocean than in the deeps. The richest of these waters contain quantities amounting to about twelve 1/10 millionth parts of a milligram in one kilogram of sea water. This quantity rapidly decreases to 1/10th of this at 1000 meters, 1/20th at 2000 meters, and is practically non-existent except in a few localities at a depth of 400 meters. No gold was found in samples obtained at a depth of 6000 meters. Many theories for the origin of the gold were examined and Haber concludes that the source of the gold is the continental areas from which it is washed into the ocean by rain water. He concludes that the ocean cannot be looked upon as an economic source for the extraction of gold.—*Edwin T. Hodge.*

3824. ALSBERG, CARL L., and GRIFFING, E. P. Forecasting wheat yields from the weather. *Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst.* 5(1) Nov. 1928: 1-44.—The great value of trustworthy forecasts of the yields of leading crops, particularly the wheat crop, has long been realized. The prevailing method of combining numerous estimates for limited areas made by individuals living in those areas has been found to involve the risk of distortion by widespread tendency to bias in a certain direction. As an alternative, or at least as a check, the careful analysis of the weather factors is brought forward as a promising method.

The problem has received some attention from meteorologists, but it is important that the life story of the wheat plant should be worked out by biologists who are well versed in the reactions caused by the various weather factors. Long-period records made at Rothamsted, England, are of great value in suggesting programs of future study, while the widespread studies carried on in Russia during nearly a score of years before the outbreak of the World War are similarly of help. There is practically no hope that the forecasting of weather will attain such heights of achievement during this century, if ever, that the probable yield can be estimated before the crop is even placed in the soil; but with statistics of weather during the early and middle stages of growth and possibly a weather forecast for the final stages, there is much reason to think that somewhat in advance of the harvest a successful forecast of yield may be computed by one knowing nothing of how the fields really look. At present the development of better plans for statistical analysis of the interrelations between the weather and the crop seems notably desirable.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 3832)

3825. BEHRENS, EDWARD von. *Hochasien nach dem Weltkriege.* [Central Asia since the World War.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 150-156.—Between the mountain rim of southern Siberia and the densely populated provinces of China proper, lie the broad basins of Sinkiang, Dzungaria, Urinakhai, Mongolia and Manchuria. Partly desert and partly mountainous, these lands yet include vast potential foodlands, with timber, coal, minerals and water-power. For them a great battle is being waged, almost unseen, between the white and yellow races, the Russians and the Chinese. The right flank of the Russian force rests upon the Pamir upland, the left flank on the Amur and at Vladivostok. Successful in war and diplomacy, the Russians have annexed Uriankhai (1912), rendered Outer Mongolia independent, pushed railroads and trade into Manchuria. But Russian colonization has checked its advance in the Siberian valleys, while the Chinese are pouring colonists into Sinkiang, where every oasis is now occupied; into Dzungaria, where they have reached the Black Irtysh river; into Inner Mongolia, where a million colonists have arrived in a single year; into Manchuria, which now holds 25 to 30 million Chinese settlers. Only a few ten-thousand Russian settlers have entered the basins. Thus far the victory lies with the yellow race, though the severe climate and desert barriers have stayed its northward advance.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

3826. BÖHN, ALOIS ROBERT. *Weltwirtschaft und Weltluftpolitik.* [Airway communication in world economics and politics.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopolitik.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 780-790; (10) Oct. 1928: 873-879; (11) Nov. 1928: 968-976; (12) Dec. 1928: 1055-1066; 6(1) Jan. 1929: 70-77.—Commercial ties by air routes are of grave political and military significance. The Moroccan war required a military air service which has resulted in a regular post service between Seville,

Tetuan, and Larache. Other routes are Seville-Lisbon (1926) and Madrid-Marseilles-Geneva (1927). The French "Cidna" line, Paris-Prague-Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Bucharest, branching at Prague for Warsaw, ties France with the Little Entente, and advances her toward Constantinople and Syria. A line from Paris to Biarritz, the Riviera and Corsica forms part of an air bridge to Africa. Italy's service from Rome by Venice to Vienna is of more political than commercial importance, competing with the "Cidna" of France, and connecting with central Europe by the route Milan-Trieste-Munich. Mussolini has revitalized the unsuccessful line, Brindisi-Athens-Constantinople, and has taken over the Albanian line. The route Genoa-Naples-Palermo is a development toward northern Africa. The German "Jata" (International Air Traffic Association) was founded in 1919, serving the route Copenhagen-Hamburg-Bremen-Amsterdam-London. Later, an agreement with France enabled German airlines to extend to Paris and through Geneva to Marseilles and Spain. Scandinavia's airlines pass from Sweden over Holland to England, and from Denmark by Holland and Belgium to France. The Danzig-Warsaw-Prague-Vienna route unites the Baltic with the Adriatic via the Italian lines to Venice and Trieste. Austria lies centrally in the route from western Europe to the Near East, and in the north-south transcontinental route. Czechoslovakia's position favors the connection of the little Entente, and the Prague-Rotterdam course gives a needed seaport connection; but Prague cannot replace Vienna as the chief link in the westward course. Under England's unified Air Ministry, the London-Paris route became a part of the subsidized "Imperial Airways," connecting with Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. A trunk route in operation and projected leads from London to Cairo, India and Singapore, thence branching to Hongkong and Australia. At Cairo the line branches to the Cape. As strong points along the route, Gibraltar, Malta, Cypress, and especially Cairo, acquire a new significance. Each of the Dominions is developing an air service of its own, while British military planes patrol India, Arabia and the Red Sea. In South America, Colombia has a postal airway from Bogota to the mouth of the Magdalena River and the German-Colombian Air-Commerce Company has extended the line to Buenaventura and Guayaquil, with a projected line to extend to Valparaiso. Airways may initiate the development of vast inland resources in South America that are still unripe for costly railroad building. Transatlantic commerce across the narrow, warm Atlantic should bind South America with Spain and Portugal. With regard to the Pacific countries, Russia's interests must long remain continental. Japan's highly developed military air-service has united her scattered islands. Her further development requires machines whose flight radius permits connection with the Philippines and her southern islands; hence the significance of her powerful air-base in Formosa. Summary: Obviously significant for wealthy and industrial states as a new source of power and wealth, aircraft has still greater importance for empty and ilconnected lands which may be populated and opened to commerce through the possibilities of air service.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

3827. HOBBS, WILLIAM HERBERT. An Arctic airplane route between America and Europe. *Arktis*. 3(1) 1929: 15-17.—A transatlantic airplane route by the way of Greenland, starting from Chicago, seems to be more practicable than the routes following the sea lanes. The suggested routing would include Chicago, Cochrane, Cape Chidley, Godthaab, Reykjavik, Seydisfjord, the Faroes, and Stockholm. Disadvantages of this route are the great height to which it would be necessary to climb to cross the Greenland ice-cap, the probability that in the interior of Greenland the plane will pass suddenly from a relatively dry and moderately cold region into one which is both very cold and humid, and the great storms which sweep out from the Greenland interior. The advantages are that the storms are generally heralded by peculiar purplish clouds, but whether the forecast can be made sufficiently far in advance to warrant a good crossing has still to be determined. The glacial anticyclone which prevails over Greenland is, except at the time of storms, favorable for transit. Inflowing air above 1000 meters may be utilized to assist the journey to the interior, where a drop to below 1000 meters will allow the outflowing air to assist in crossing the rest of the ice-cap. A very favorable condition exists during July and August when there is continuous daylight, and the landing place is free from snow. The route is supposed to be normally freer from fog than is the North Atlantic steamship lane, and it is especially recommended for seaplanes and amphibians because the numerous lakes of Canada provide the most suitable landing places in the rough Laurentian region.—S. D. Dodge.

3828. RODEWALD, MARTIN. Die Wetterlage in der Arktis bei Sir Hubert Wilkins' Flug von Alaska nach Spitzbergen am 16. April 1928. [Weather conditions in the Arctic during Sir Hubert Wilkins' flight from Alaska to Spitzbergen on April 16, 1928.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* (201) 1929: 72-77.—A chart, (Tafel 11) and explanatory text depicting the probable distribution of air pressure over the Arctic for the period of the flight. The meteorological data of the circumpolar weather map of the German "Seewarte" are correlated with the observations made by Wilkins, and the indicated isobars drawn. The author recognizes that the data are inadequate for a completely trustworthy mapping, particularly over the near-polar area and for the region between the islands of New Siberia and the pole. The observations on the flight, on the other hand, fit, without forcing, the development of a proper pattern of highs and lows. The map shows a well developed high over Greenland flanked by pronounced lows over Spitzbergen (recorded) and over Baffin Island (deduced). Clouds over the sea ice were regularly stratiform, over land very irregular cumulus masses.—O. D. von Engel.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES

3829. BORJA, LUIS J. The Philippine lumber industry. *Econ. Geog.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 194-202.—The commercial forests of the Philippines cover an area of about 64,000 square miles or 57 per cent of the total area of the archipelago. At present 200,000,000-000 board feet are ready for the saw. There are in the

Philippines 67 modern mills, producing about 200,000,000 board feet annually of which 50,000,000 are exported. The United States takes about one-half of the export, with Australia, China and Japan next in order. The largest part of the cut is of the softer tropical woods which have excellent figure and finishing qualities for cabinet work and interior finish. A smaller proportion of the cut consists of hard, heavy, strong durable woods suitable for heavy exposed construction work in the tropics and for high-grade cabinet work.—Glenn T. Trewartha.

3830. KRAFFT, A. J. C. Bantam. *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geogr.* 19(12) Dec. 1928: 391-405.—A review of the geology, climate, agriculture, history, population, political life and government of the district of Bantam, Java. (Bibliography).—W. Van Royen.

ASIA

China and Manchuria

3831. LOWDERMILK, W. C. Factors influencing the surface run-off of rain waters. (China.) *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr. Tokyo*. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2122-2148.—Temple forests showing excellent development of forest and shrub vegetation and soils occurring throughout central and northern China are concluded to be evidences of a former more extensive cover of forest vegetation. This vegetative cover has been progressively removed, and in recent centuries, primarily for the purpose of cultivating the vegetable soils for food production. At present only small remnants of this former extensive cover of vegetation exist. Quantitative studies in comparative surface run-off from the original soils within remnant forest areas and adjacent denuded slopes were made on special run-off plots equipped with self-recording instruments for measuring intensity of rain and rate of run-off. The results from these experimental installations in two regions in Shansi and in Shantung indicate that denudation has reduced the original absorptive capacity of the soil mantle of the landscape and that the surface run-off has increased above that prevailing in the pre-agricultural period.—W. C. Lowdermilk.

3832. PLATONOV, A. Платонов, А. Железнодорожное строительство в Манчжурии. [Railroad construction in Manchuria.] *Серебряная Азия North Asia*. (4) 1928: 5-47.—Northeastern China's economic development has been rapid of late. During the past twelve years exports (220 million yen) have quadrupled and imports (110 million yen) doubled. This is due to two important factors: the natural resources of this sparsely inhabited country and the persistent and systematic expansion of the Japanese railroad system in Manchuria during the last twenty years. During the past five years the Japanese have fortified and widened their railroad positions amazingly. The general plan of the railroad system, proposed and under construction, consists of two main lines, northern and southern, parallel to the Eastern China Railroad, with three perpendicular or cross-connecting lines from north to south. The northern main line will pass through rich, sparsely populated agricultural regions ready for colonization, and will be of great economic value. (Figures cited.) The importance of the southern main line is strategic rather than economic. Terminating in a port on the sea of Japan, it will shorten by thirty per cent the present route through Port Arthur and Darien. In event of a war with the United States, it could be held under full Japanese control even though all other marine com-

munications were severed by the American fleet. During such a war it would thus become the Japanese continental artery. China, which has similar national and independent railroad projects, thus far has made futile efforts to oppose the Japanese intrusion. The western cross-connecting line is described as the foreground and base for the expansion of the Japanese control over Mongolia and even over interior China. The general political and economic tendencies of Japan are directed towards Northern and not Southern Manchuria. The new railroad system will cause a permanent deficit to the existing Chinese Eastern Railroad, now running under Russian-Chinese management. (A map of the existing and projected railroads is attached.)—V. P. de Smitt.

Japan

3833. ORCHARD, JOHN E. Can Japan develop industrially? *Geog. Rev.* 19(2) Apr. 1929: 177-200.—Industrialism has been in progress in Japan for 75 years, but in spite of that long period of development manufacturing is still of minor importance, and Japan is essentially an agricultural nation. In earlier years manufacturing was encouraged as a measure of defense but more recently it has been encouraged as a means of employment for the rapidly increasing population. The government is an active agency in sponsoring manufacturing, there being few industries in Japan today that would be able to continue without government assistance. Small industrial plants are the dominant unit of production. Of the cotton weaving factories 95 per cent have fewer than 10 looms. Only in two industries, the spinning of cotton yarn and heavy iron and steel production, is the large factory the rule. The outlook for a marked expansion of Japanese manufacturing is not bright. The country labors under almost insuperable handicaps in its poverty in raw materials, and small reserves of coal and iron ore, while labor is neither abundant nor cheap. Japan's export trade moves in two streams: her luxury product, raw silk, toward the United States, and her staple manufactures, chiefly textiles, to eastern and southern Asia. The export of raw silk is being threatened by the development of artificial silk and competition with China, while the Asiatic market is held none too securely, for China is developing a textile industry of her own.—Glenn T. Trewartha.

India

(See also Entry 4666)

3834. CALCIATI, CESARE. Nel Caracorum. [In the Caracorum mountains] *Le Vie d'Italia.* 34(12) Dec. 1928: 976-987.—Recollections of an Italian, who participated in two of the Bullock-Workman expeditions to the Caracorum mountains.—W. Van Royen.

3835. SOURIRAJAN, V. K. The Buckingham Canal: a survey—historical, geographical and economic. *Jour. Madras Geog. Assoc.* 3(4) Jan. 1929: 107-120.—For 262 miles the Buckingham Canal stretches through the flat, sandy coastal region of the Madras Presidency. Lying not more than three miles inland its course is through lagoons and estuaries, a fact which serves to hinder navigation because of silting, flooding and lack of proper water control and supply. An increase in the use of the canal is checked by the general movement of population away from the coast to the interior. The effect of this movement is emphasized by the lack of good roads leading to the canal. In general the population to the west of the canal depends rather upon the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, preferring the more rapid transportation of the latter to the cheaper rates of the canal.

The area relying chiefly upon the canal is the comparatively sparsely populated district to the east of the canal. Here the Casuarina and coconut plantations have increased because of the cheap transportation facilities afforded by the canal. Though there is considerable traffic the cost of maintenance quite constantly exceeds the revenue derived. However, in time of famine the need of the canal as a link connecting the two fertile delta regions of the north with the comparatively poorer country to the south is keenly felt. The chief commodities carried are fuel, building materials including shells, rice, and salt.—E. T. Platt.

Northern Asia

3836. FEDOROV, N. S. Федоров, Н. С. К характеристике климата Красноярского округа. [Characteristics of the climate of the Krasnoyarsk district.] *Известия Средне-Сибирского Отдела Государственного Русского Географического Общества. Bull. Middle Siberian Sect. State Russian Geog. Soc.* 3(3) 1928: 1-37.—Meteorological data collected at 33 stations during a long period of years.—V. Sovinsky.

3837. РОПОВ, V. L. Попов, В. Л. Проекты и перспективы магистральных путей Сибири [Projects and perspectives of main Siberian roads.] *Северная Азия North Asia.* (4) 1928: 46-65.—In contemporary Russian literature there is a lack of understanding of Siberia's transportation possibilities. The problems to be treated are: the creation of new sea outlets, the economic development of dormant regions, and the amelioration of existing roads in the more developed Southern Siberia with a population denser than Canada's. The projected Great Northern Route through the sparsely settled Northern Siberia from the Pacific to Mourman (10,000 kilometers) is adversely criticized as being unfounded. A suggested partial substitute is the northern sea route to the estuaries of the rivers Ob and Yenisei, which takes from 14 to 17 days from Hamburg or London, and 9 days from Tromsø. Navigational conditions are given. Only that part of the Great Northern Route from the river Lena to Ayan (Okhotsk Sea) is worth considering. The natural resources of corresponding regions are: oil, coal, gold, iron, silver, lead, platinum and precious stones; agricultural possibilities, lumbering, hunting and fur industries. The richest gold fields and mines in the world are in the Lena basin and in the Stanovoy Mountains. Corresponding data are given.—V. P. de Smitt.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 3811)

3838. MOHME, FRED S. The potash industry of Europe. *Econ. Geog.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 141-148.—The chief potash-producing regions of Europe are in Germany and France. Stassfurt has been in the center of production since 1861 when the industry really began, but there are potassium salt beds in most of the area encircling the Harz Mountains. It has been estimated that there are 20,000,000,000 tons of crude potash salts in Germany which at the present rate of consumption would supply the world for 2,000 years. The French mines are in Upper Alsace and are estimated to contain 1,800,000,000 tons of raw salts which would enable that country to supply the world at the present rate of consumption about 200 years. These two countries supply about 95% of the world's potash supply and in 1925 concluded the Franco-German Agreement which divides the world market in the ratio of 30% and 70% respectively. This reestablished the monopoly now controlled by two independent nations. There are other small-producing deposits in Spain and

Poland and trivial amounts are manufactured in Italy from alunite and leucite; in England and Sweden from blast furnaces and cement plants; in Ireland from kelp ashes and in Russia from the sunflower. It appears from present knowledge that about seven-eighths of the world's reserves are in Germany.—*Frank E. Williams.*

Italy

(See also Entry 4160)

3839. BLANCHARD, W. O. The status of sericulture in Italy. *Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geographers.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 14-20.—Italy dominates the raw silk market of Europe, the proportion being about 90%, but this is only 5% of the world output. Raw silk production is on a scientific basis, each stage highly specialized. The work is closely regulated by the government and practically all breeders and egg producers are in a federation to protect and develop the industry. The cocoons are produced chiefly in rural homes of north Italy and disposed of to the great cocoon markets of Milan, Turin, Como, and other cities, as the raw material for the mills of those districts which reel, throw, or spin. As the result of organization and scientific methods, sericulture farmers of Italy realize much larger returns than those of China. The distribution of silk culture is largely controlled by that of cheap labor. The northern plains with dense population and water power for the mills care for the major part of the industry. Electric power facilitates scattering of the mills about the open country rather than in smoke begrimed industrial centers. The work is directed from central offices in Milan. Yet silk production in Italy, as in western Europe, is on the decline, due to cheap labor in the Far East, more favorable climate in China and Japan, the susceptibility of worms to disease, the limited home market, and the competition of rayon. Only care and scientific study have enabled the industry to retain a precarious hold thus long. In few places do the mulberry trees alone occupy good agricultural land. A strong effort is being made to develop home manufacturers, but to find markets for silken fabrics in competition with other countries is difficult. The future of the industry in Italy looks dubious, but the outlook for the rayon industry appears more promising. The latter industry is also chiefly in the north.—*C. C. Huntington.*

Iberian Peninsula

3840. BLANCHARD, W. O. The grape industry of Spain and Portugal. *Econ. Geog.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 183-193.—The vineyards of Spain and Portugal cover over four million acres—an area somewhat larger in extent than that so used in France. Based upon the acreage occupied by the various crops of the peninsula the vine ranks fourth, i.e., after wheat, barley, and the olive. The sensitiveness of the grape to its environment is illustrated by the variation in the quality of the wine which varies with the location of the vineyard both vertically and horizontally, as well as with the particular year of the vintage. From the flood plains where the alluvium is thick, the wine is described as "coarse," that from the higher slopes and hill tops as "thin" and "green." Spain and Portugal rank third and fourth respectively among the wine producing countries of the world. While only a fifth of the output is exported, the exported wine ranks second in value among all Spanish exports and in 1924 constituted one-ninth of the total. (Twelve pictures, two maps, three graphs.)—*R. S. Atwood.*

3841. PEATTIE, RODERICK. Andorra. A study in mountain geography. *Geog. Rev.* 19(2) 1929: 218-233.—The anomalous independence of the republic

of Andorra, or the "Valleys and Sovereignty of Andorra," is not due to cultural or racial integrity (for it is the meeting point of Basque, Catalan, French and Spanish influence), but to the physical characteristics of the environing Pyrenees. The dominant economic adjustment to environment is a pastoral one. This very largely takes the form of transhumance within Andorra itself and from nearby portions of France and Spain to the surplus high pastures of Andorra. Spain alone rents privileges for 30,000 head of sheep and goats to graze here from June 24 to September 28. There are two topographic levels of life, an upper pastoral level and about 1000 meters below this, an agricultural level. Because of the Mediterranean-upland type of climate, irrigation is necessary for all but the cereal crops. The isolated and patchy location of the fields represent a search for sunlight. Lumbering on a small scale is carried on in all parts of the country, the products being carried to Spain by motor truck. Some small manufacturing of tobacco, matches, wool blankets and scarves exists, but the manufactural future of Andorra lies in her iron ores (leased to a French syndicate in 1927).—*G. T. Renner, Jr.*

France

3842. CHOLLEY, A. Notes de géographie beu-jolaise. [Notes on the geography of Beaujolais.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38(211) Jan. 1929: 24-46.—The region of Beaujolais between the Saone and Loire Rivers lies as a connecting link between the Morvan and the Central Upland of France. It is a region characterized by specialized human activities. Up the mountain slopes man has extended his fields in places to the very summits. The talus covered slopes have been given over to the vine, the lowlands to meadow and the uplands to cereals, particularly rye and wheat. Through the centuries the growing of the vine has suffered periods of depression due to difficulties in marketing the wine and to phylloxera. And each adaptation to the conditions of the time has left its influence upon the present cultural landscape. Under the influence of Lyons the mountainous section of Beaujolais where agricultural opportunities always have been limited, developed a specialization in domestic textile industries. Certain people found employment in commerce and gradually there developed by the eighteenth century the manufacture and the marketing of the textiles produced locally. Gradually there came a geographical specialization with the competition of the products of Alsace and other favored areas. By the end of the nineteenth century there had come concentration of the industry in the large cities in the valleys and a gradual withdrawal of inhabitants from the plateau farms where they were once engaged in the dual activities of tilling the soil and manufacturing wool, or cotton, or silk products. In industry and in agriculture Beaujolais has prospered or lagged according to the prosperity of the industrial capital of Lyons.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3843. PLASSE, JEAN de. Les betteraviers d'Iwuy. [The beet workers of Iwuy.] *Bull. Soc. Géog. de Lille.* 70(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 173-175.—Every year the village of Iwuy and other communities in the vicinity of Cambrai send between two and five thousand workers into the beet fields of Picardie and Alsace. Entire families migrate leaving the villages almost deserted. One wave of migration occurs in time for the cultivation of the beets and a second in time for the harvest. After the harvest the "Camberlots" return to their homes where they supplement their summer's income by working in the mines or by the manufacture of small articles in the homes. But the beet cultivation is their chief occupation, and since the war they have been called upon to help introduce beet culture in Bulgaria and Roumania. Only tradition

or wanderlust can today explain the anomaly of immigration of Belgians into the Region of Cambrai to cultivate the beets, while the "Camberlots" themselves perform the same type of work in more distant fields.—*Lois Olson.*

British Isles

ENGLAND AND WALES

3844. FREY, JOHN W. Iron and steel industry of the Middlesbrough District. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (2) Apr. 1929: 176-182.—The iron and steel industry of the Middlesbrough district is, in its origin, setting, and function, different from that of all the other iron and steel districts of the United Kingdom. Its development began only after the discovery of the rich thick Cleveland ore beds, in 1850, and was concentrated on the Tees River adjacent to the iron quarries, but quite separated from the Durham coal field, 10 to 40 miles north, causing, in fact, the elimination of the older small iron-smelting industry of Durham. Extensive improvement of the originally shallow Tees has made possible the present practice, in one-sixth of the furnaces of the district, of using imported hematite ore, and has greatly lowered the cost of shipping products, both overseas and coastwise. The district is first in importance in the United Kingdom in the production of primary iron and steel products accounting for over one-third of the pig iron output of the country and between a fourth and a fifth of its raw steel. Nearly all of the production, about half of it in the form of pig iron, is shipped to foundries, steel mills, and fabricating plants in Yorkshire and other districts in Great Britain, and overseas. No explanation of these facts is attempted.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

SCOTLAND

3845. DARBY, H. CLIFFORD. Tinplate migration in the Vale of Neath. A study in economic geography. *Geography.* 15 Part I (83) Mar. 1929: 30-35.—The migration of the tinplate industry in the Vale of Neath, South Wales, forms a "type-specimen" of what is happening in the tinplate area in general. The localization of the industry in South Wales was influenced by the presence of coal, tin ores, and good port facilities, but the paramount factor was the presence of an iron industry lacking markets. The presence of labor trained in metallurgical processes in the ironworks was also an advantage. A detailed analysis of the location of each of the eleven factories in the Vale shows that the factors determining the choice of sites, prior to 1888, were rating (taxes), water supply, proximity to iron furnaces, and chance. Though the acquired inertia of the industry is sufficient to hold the older factories at their original sites, the development of the industry since 1888 has consisted of the establishment of new plants situated much closer to the coast—i.e., 1-3 miles, instead of 3-6 miles. The principal causes of this change are: the change in use from iron to steel sheet, obtained from steel works located near the coast in order to use foreign ores as the local ores were exhausted; the increased dependence on imported tin ore and the importance of the export trade. Minor causes were the replacement of inland ports by coastal ports because of larger ships, and the increasing importation of sheet from abroad.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

3846. STEVENS, A. Studies of Glasgow. *Geography.* 15 Part I (83) Mar. 1929: 36-40.—The valley of the Clyde developed in a syncline, which led to the formation of a wide pre-glacial valley with a thick accumulation of unconsolidated deposits. These have mantled the solid rock, so that the site of Glasgow is all but independent of that geological detail. As far as solid rock is concerned, the valley of the Clyde extends

through the city with a breadth of about a third of a mile, but above Cambuslang it has shrunk to the width of the river. If the valley had not been filled in since before the ice-age, Cambuslang, would be the lowest bridge point and the head of navigation on the Clyde, but as it is Glasgow has that position. The site of Glasgow occupies three stages. The lowest stage forms a flexed belt a mile wide through which the river flows. It is chiefly river terrace and bears the earlier modern trading town, the docks, warehouses, stores, and the engineering shops associated with ship-building. The second stage, somewhat higher, has drumlin landsurface with several small streams. It has been occupied rather late by buildings, chiefly residences. The third stage occupies still higher ground, partly drumlins, partly solid rock. It is wider on the south side than on the north side of the city. On the north side it is built over. Glasgow was originally supplied with water from local, shallow wells, then from the higher ground—about the city. Lately Loch Katrine, in the Highlands, has been tapped for a supply of soft water, useful not only for domestic purposes, but also for the bleaching, dying, etc. of the textile mills. This will lead to an expansion of industry into hitherto non-industrial areas.—*S. D. Dodge.*

IRELAND

3847. FLETCHER, GEORGE. The Shannon scheme and its economic consequences. *Jour. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (3983) Mar. 22, 1929: 478-491.—The primary economic need of the Irish Free State is cheap electrical energy for power and lighting purposes. Efforts to promote industries other than agriculture in Southern Ireland during the last 30 years have been unsuccessful largely because of the lack of satisfactory fuel. A project is now under construction near Limerick, along the lower Shannon River, which will provide 115,800 h.p. electrical energy for distribution over much of the state. Although most parts of the river have gentle gradients, a head of over 90 feet is secured at this site, and additional power may be developed in the future. The use of electricity will improve living conditions greatly in many rural towns and villages and stimulate manufacturing and commercial activities. It is impossible at present to estimate the extent to which electricity will be utilized on farms. Nor can one forecast the effect of this electrical development in attracting new industries; but the availability of cheap power, with other economic advantages, will almost certainly attract them. (Diagrams).—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

AFRICA

Egypt and the Nile Valley

3848. KEMEL EL DINE HUSSEIN, PRINCE. L'exploration du Désert libyque. [The exploration of the Libyan Desert.] *La Géographie.* 50 (506) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 320-336.—At the end of December 1925 exploration of the Libyan Desert was resumed with a more detailed study of Djebel Ouenat as the objective. Twelve days were required to cover the distance from Mont to Ouenat, 740 km. Djebel Ouenat is a crystalline massif covering 1500 sq. km. The central granite mountain rises 1400 m. above the level of the plain and is surrounded by a cordon of lesser peaks. Around the base are springs which, with the scanty rainfall, supply water to the Bedouins and their flocks. The party found Sarra after a journey of 380 km. toward the southwest. Returning by a different route it became evident that while there are great dunes oriented from the northeast toward the southwest the great erg, or ocean of sand of the geographers, does not exist. If there is a great waste of sand it does not

extend southward beyond the Tropic of Cancer. (Map and three halftones.)—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

Atlas Region

3849. DESNOTTES and CELERIER. La vallée de Debdou (Maroc oriental). [The valley of Debdou. (Eastern Morocco.)] *La Géographie*. 50(506) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 337-357.—In eastern Morocco the headward erosion by numerous streams has produced a festoon-like margin along the upland, Gada de Debdou. In one of these valleys stands the city of Debdou on a strategic site of local significance which was occupied by the French troops during the recent disturbance. But the valley of Debdou is distinguished from the others by detailed geological conditions. Near the base of the lower slopes numerous springs supply the water for irrigation and for the stream that makes its way northeastward. The bordering upland underlain by calcareous rocks permits the water to accumulate in a veritable reservoir above the underlying schists. The area is well suited to the culture of olives, grapes, wheat and barley. Debdou itself is an agglomeration of 1800 or more inhabitants, of which three out of four are Spanish Jews. The modern Debdou is declining due to the fact that the main Algerian-Morocco railroad passes 40 km. to the north and there are more favorable routes for north-south traffic. It will probably remain a small community based upon the local resources, with the commerce in the hands of the Jews.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

3850. GSELL, ST. Vieilles exploitations minières dans l'Afrique du Nord. [Early exploitation of minerals in North Africa.] *Hespéris*. 8(1) 1928: 1-21.—The history of mining in North Africa is outlined down to the period of French occupation. The few facts known about Phoenician and Carthaginian mines are set down. The total absence of Roman records of mining operations conflicts with the large number of extensive but crude workings which date from Roman times; this indicates native mining for local use when the rest of the Roman world was being supplied from Europe. The Middle Ages displayed the most active exploitation of mines known to this region, for the metal-poor Moslem world depended upon North Africa during the time that exports from Christian and metal-rich Europe were cut off. Lead, silver, copper, and iron have been the principal minerals produced. The location of many mines is stated in terms of present-day place names.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

3851. ROBERT, A. La commune mixte des Maadid. [The mixed community of Maadid.] *Bull. Soc. Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 33(115) 1928: 399-427.—A sketch of sequent occupation in a district of French North Africa, strikingly different from the familiar succession in a European district. The prehistoric remains and the ruins of Roman, Byzantine, and Berber civilizations are referred to, and the history of the district is briefly traced from Carthaginian times. This is beside the main discussion which shows that the Arab is the dominant element in the present culture. Successive political domination on the part of Arab conquerors is stated in detail; the constituent village units of the present-day district are listed, with their several acreages; the economic and social system is outlined in the large. Little notion of the natural environment can be gleaned.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

Sahara and Sudan

3852. DEMOULIN, F. La nomadisme en Afrique du Nord et au Sahara. [Nomadism in North Africa and the Sahara.] *La Nature*. (2804) Mar. 1929: 210-216.—The fact and limits of nomadism are related to climate and the vicinal character of nomadism

is related to the local geographical landscape. In the region discussed there are three subdivisions based upon annual rainfalls. The Tell receives over 400 mm. of rain annually, the steppe from 400 to 200 mm., and the desert less than 200 mm. The Tell is characterized by trees as the olive, evergreen oak and orange. The steppe is grass land. The Sahara has some meager forage and elsewhere is totally barren. The Tell is the homeland of the sedentary but is visited annually by the nomad. The Steppe and the desert are of purely herding culture with sheep exceeding camels in number. Types of nomads are classified. The following are merely the principal types: (1) Semi-nomads depending principally upon tillage for a living. The flocks are seldom more than 3 to 4 days from the fields. (2) Nomads with distinct encampments. These are true nomads and have definite places for summer and winter homes. (3) Nomads summering in the Tell. These are nomads with a complete pastoral culture. Their presence in the Tell in summer restricts agricultural development there and causes conflict. (4) True Saharans. Their beasts are camels and rarely goats. They are free wanderers though they guard jealously their ranges. Population is slight. Rights are often held in oases. They often engage in trans-Saharan commerce. There is little true transhumance in the Sahara. The great economic and social question of North Africa today is the adjustment between the conflicting interests of the sedentary and nomad due to encroachment of agriculture upon range land.—*Roderick Peattie.*

Lower Guinea and Congo Basin

3853. SHATTUCK, GEORGE C. Liberia and the Belgian Congo. *Geog. Jour.* 78(3) Mar. 1929: 216-240.—A lecture before the Royal Geographical Society by Dr. Shattuck, a member of the Harvard African Expedition of 1926-27 giving many aspects and a number of new facts concerning the geography of Liberia and of the district of the Belgian Congo immediately south of Lake Edward. Maps show the routes traversed, and locate some settlements heretofore unknown. Photographs exhibit ethnic types, village scenes, and the like.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

3854. VERBEKE, A.-A.-L. Congo Belge. Étude sur la peuplade des Bombesa. [Belgian Congo. A study of the natives of Bombesa.] *Bull. Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 52(2) 1928: 49-72.—Because of a dispute between two brothers the people along the Congo River above the Itimbiri were divided at the beginning of the nineteenth century into opposed groups. Warfare among them retarded their progress and they remained a primitive warlike people until the exigencies of a famine period between 1899 and 1911 rendered them more or less submissive. Morphologically they are characterized by an elongated skull induced by binding the head immediately after birth, anatomically they have imperfect teeth, and physiologically they suffer from the residue of prussic acid in the manioc, the staple article of diet. Economically, they have made little progress. All work is left to the women; the men are content to gossip, eat and sleep. There is little agriculture except the cultivation of rice. The collection of palm nuts, the extraction of the palm oil, and the gathering of rubber and copal constitute the chief industries. The population (4,480 males in 1926) has shown signs of an orderly life since 1923, the end of the last period of disturbance.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

Southern Africa

(See also Entry 4310)

3855. BÿL, H. J. VAN DER. The South African iron and steel industry. *Jour. of the Royal Society of*

Arts. 77(3984) Mar. 29, 1929: 500-512.—Although it has been proved that suitable pig iron could be made from the highly silicious iron ores of Pretoria and government bounties were assured, private capital could not be obtained to develop the industry. Actual production of steel in South Africa at the present time is limited to two small mills near Johannesburg, using chiefly scrap, but also some pig iron from a small blast furnace at Newcastle, Natal. In 1928 the government of the Union established the South African Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd., a semi-independent corporation roughly similar to the successful Electricity Supply Commission. The company will be capitalized at five million pounds of which two million is guaranteed by the government. Its plant will be located at Pretoria where both ore and dolomite, for fluxing, are available in large amounts within the immediate vicinity. The ore deposits, which include 150 million tons of silicious hematite, will be worked in quarries and will yield about 48 per cent iron. Excellent coking coal can be obtained from the Natal fields, 200 miles away, but the nearer Whitbank (Transvaal) beds, only 60 miles away by rail, though of lesser value for coking, may also be used. The market will be limited to South Africa, which at present imports 300,000 tons of the primary steel products of which the plant is planned, at the start, to produce but 150,000 tons (i.e., requiring one large blast furnace). The author is Chairman both of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corp., Ltd., and of the Electricity Supply Commission.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CENTRAL AMERICA

(See also Entry 4138)

3856. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. *Les Indiens de l'isthme de Panama.* [The Indians of the Isthmus of Panama.] *La Géographie.* 50(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 299-319.—Along the Pacific coast of Panama from the canal southward to Colombia negroes, mulattoes, samboes and a few whites occupy the lowlands. Inland dwell the Chocó Indians consisting of two tribes both differing distinctly from the Cuna of the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The latter numbering over 25,000 are more or less an independent nation protected by the malarial swamps of the coast. The two Indian groups are so different that a study of their culture reveals that the Cuna build rectangular dwellings but the abode of the Chocó is round; the Cuna are more patriotic and in 1925 set up within Panama an independent republic of Thule; among the Cuna two chiefs elected by the married men constitute the supreme authority, but the Chocó have no such organization; God, to the Cuna is a judge ready to punish wrong doing, but to the Chocó a more or less benevolent guardian of one of the souls of each individual, and from the pictograph characters it appears that the Cuna of the Atlantic side of the Isthmus are of Central American stock showing the post-Columbian effects of contacts with the English and the French. The Chocó are of equatorial origin migrating northward to the Pacific slope of Panama. Long residence of these two Indian peoples side by side in very similar habitats has not erased the traits imposed by different historical traditions.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 4167, 4185, 4244, 4613)

3857. BRUNO, FRANZE. *Eine Karte des Temperaturverlaufs in Südamerika.* [Chart of the march of temperature in South America.] *Petermanns Mitteilungen.* 75(3-4) 1929: 62-65.—A graphical rep-

resentation of the temperature conditions at 61 stations in South America. The stations are distributed to cover the continent uniformly and to provide closer spacing than average in critical areas. Daily, monthly and yearly means and extremes are shown in vignette, as it were. Detailed particulars of the march of temperature at each station may be read directly from the graphs. The 10-year period 1910-19 is used chiefly. Temperatures are not reduced to sea level and the altitude of each station is given. Records not available in print were obtained by correspondence. No observations could be had from Quito and those from Bogota and Lima are incomplete. The author says 84 lines for each station would be required to present the same information in an isothermal chart.—*O. D. von Engeln.*

3858. JONES, CLARENCE F. *Agricultural Regions of South America.* *Econ. Geog.* 5(2) Apr. 1929: 109-140.—This paper analyzes the relation of physical factors and economic conditions to the agricultural activities of six Agricultural Regions of Brazil. The peculiar combination of exceptionally favorable red soil of high iron and potash content, rolling relief, plenty of rain and sunshine well distributed through the year, location near the sea and a large immigration employed under a special system of planting coffee trees on the large *fazendas*, brought the Brazilian coffee region to the front rank as a coffee producer of the world. At the same time they brought on the coffee crisis of 1906 and the following years and the diversification of agriculture, the trend of the past decade. Except for little forest clearings agriculture in the Eastern Coastal Forest is little developed; it is a region chiefly of forest exploitation. Sixty to eighty inches of rain uniformly distributed seasonally, fertile alluvial or red clay soils well drained in deep valleys on the eastern flank of the mountains, access to the sea and a large population engaged in small-scale cultivation contribute to the dominance of cacao in Bahia. In the Cotton-Sugar Region, sugar dominates on the *matta*, while cotton grows in the *agreste* and the *matta*. Each hold an important place of long standing, in spite of poor methods of tillage and preparation. In Semi-Arid Northeast Brazil *Sertão* and *Serra* continue in mutual dependence, and to a degree are self-sufficient in one of the great famine zones of the world. The Campos Region, of vast possibilities in some lines, lies undeveloped owing to remoteness, sparse peopling and lack of transport facilities.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

3859. TROLL, KARL. *An expedition to the Central Andes 1926 to 1928.* *Geog. Rev.* 19(2) 1929: 234-247.—The main object of the expedition included investigations in glacial and botanical geography. The area covered extends roughly from the 23rd degree of latitude on the Argentine-Bolivia boundary to near the northern end of Lake Titacaca and from the Pacific coast to the Gran Chaco and the edge of the Amazon basin. Glacial studies in the Eastern Cordillera and the Mapiro Regions inject an entirely new set of problems in the shifting of local climatic zones during the Ice Age. The researches on the vegetation disclose that the climatic divide of the Eastern Cordillera corresponds not with the mountain axis, but with the elevated precipitation zone. Deep valleys on the east are extremely arid, while bordering slopes and peaks are clothed in a belt of clouds and forest covered. A definite climatic and vegetation line running southeast along the Cordillera west of Santa Cruz divides the Yungas—the eastern valleys and slopes in the broad sense of the term—of Eastern Bolivia into a northern section; the Yungas in the narrow sense of the term, which is the chief coca region and a southern portion of drier valleys and slopes of corn, sugar cane and other crops. This detailed work disclosed striking errors in all existing maps of the region.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 3875, 3894)

3860. BOAS, FRANZ. Classification of American Indian languages. *Language*. 5(1) Mar. 1929: 1-7.—At times contiguous languages which have little or no vocabulary in common, and which differ fundamentally in structure from one another, nevertheless may possess some notable morphological traits in common. In such cases borrowing must have taken place; a purely genetic classification breaks down. Concrete examples (such as Chukchee and Eskimo) are given to illustrate the above.—*T. Michelson.*

3861. BOLLING, GEORGE MELVILLE. Linguistics and philology. *Language*. 5(1) Mar. 1929: 27-32.—Discussion of the terms "linguistics" and "philology" as used in American English. A reply is given to the views of E. H. Sturtevant, R. G. Kent, and H. Pedersen. The points made by E. Sapir and H. Collitz are endorsed.—*T. Michelson.*

3862. BUYL, A. Une solution patriotique de la question des langues. [A patriotic solution of the language in Belgium.] *Flambeau*. 11(10) Oct. 1, 1928: 105-115.—The crisis which has arisen through the demand of the Flemish-speaking peoples of Belgium that their tongue be placed on an equal footing with French has its origins in three errors. The French-speaking Walloons maintain that Flemish is not in reality a language. The existence of large numbers of newspapers and journals and the development of an extensive Flemish literature amply illustrates the incorrectness of that view. Again they maintain that the movement among the East Belgians is not indigenous, but has been fostered by the Germans as a means of dividing the country. This is not true. The desire for cultural independence dates back to 1830, and had activated most Flemish intellectuals for generations before the war. The only truth there is in this charge is that the common people had not been affected until the coming of the conquerors, who admittedly showed them many favors. But on the other hand, the Flemish are not justified in assuming that their language can ever have the practical and general value that French has. The latter will always be more useful to the Flemish Belgian than the former can possibly be to his Walloon compatriot. The common-sense solution of the problem is to make Flemish the official language of Flanders, though giving proper attention to French because of its commercial and cultural importance, and to establish bilingualism in western, French-speaking parts of the country. The Flemish will be satisfied by this, all persons in the country will then understand each other, and national unity will be maintained unimpaired.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

3863. FORTGENS, J. Grammaticale aantekeningen van het Tabaroesch, Tabaroesche Volksverhalen en Raadsels. [Grammatical notes on the Tabar language, Tabar folktales and riddles.] *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië*. 84(2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1928: 300-544.—This is too modest a title for this paper, since it not only brings us a grammar (pp. 300-411) of the Tabar Language, but also incorporates a good deal of comparative material of the other languages of Halmahera Island and even of the rest of the Moluccas (Ternate, Modolish, Sahu, Wajolish, etc). Comparison is extended so as to cover quite a few of the Eastern and Western Austronesian languages. Twenty-two tales and 108

riddles with their solution follow in Tabar text and Netherlandish translation.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

3864. MERZBACH, ARNOLD. Über die sprachliche Wiederholung im Biblisch-Hebräischen. Ein psychophysiologischer Versuch. [Linguistic repetition in Biblical Hebrew, A psychophysiologic study.] *Jeschurun*. 15 Aug.-Sep. 1928: 267-287, 401-419.—The phenomenon of iteration occurring in voluntary and involuntary motions is found also in speech. Semitic languages, and especially Hebrew, display frequent repetitions, many of which, both verbal and syllabic, are employed for conjugation and declension. Excluding these there are: (1) "Affective" iteration, occurring in emotional stress or pain; this is a motor manifestation of inner excitement or helplessness. (2) Intensive iteration, occurring in expressions of ten classes (with examples cited for each). (3) Iteration in primary word formation, especially in names of places, persons, animals, members, complexions. The verbs of the class called *mediae geminatae* or 'ayin 'ayin, many of which refer to the senses or emotions, are frequently palpable phonetic representations of the meaning, some acoustic, some visual. Considered from the point of view of brain physiology we have an abeyance of the cortical part of the act of speech formation, and a prominence of subcortical impulses. The Hebrew of the Bible is not a book language but a living tongue.—*Moses Hadas.*

3865. OUTES, FÉLIX F. Las variantes del vocabulario Patagón. [Variations in the Patagonian vocabularies.] *Rev. del Museo de la Plata*. 31 1928: 371-380.—The Patagonian vocabularies collected by Antonio Pigafetta during the voyage of Magellan are reproduced with great variation and error in the various editions. Four manuscripts, three of them copies of the original, and seven printed editions of these in various languages exist. It was not until 1892 that an accurate copy of the original manuscript was printed and the other six are replete with errors or lack the vocabulary entirely. One of them even contains some Philippine words taken from another vocabulary in the original manuscript. Three pages of tables of comparisons of the words of the vocabulary from the various editions are given, showing their great variations and general untrustworthiness.—*J. Alden Mason.*

3866. UNSIGNED. Afrikander culture and politics. *Round Table*. (73) Dec. 1928: 125-140.—Continuance of the present era of good feeling in South Africa depends on the Afrikander's confidence in the security of his culture. The Afrikander language acquired its salient features by 1750 and was at first unwritten; there have been two concerted movements in its favor, that of the 1870's and the less "homely" one resulting from the South African War; it has superseded Holland Dutch which first secured official status. The cultural underlies the political aspect of the language question, and the tendency of South African public men (noticeable in Botha and Smuts and already to an extent in Hertzog) to consider themselves leaders of a dual nation and hence aloof from this controversy renders the Afrikanders suspicious of them and fosters the survival of republicanism. The solution of the language problem by geographic separation (as in Canada, Belgium and Switzerland) is impossible in South Africa, but this fact makes for actual bilingualism and mutual understanding. At the same time English

has such practical advantages that its future is in no danger.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

3867. VANOVERBERGH, MORICE. Notes on Iloko. *Anthropos*. 23 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 1029-1050.—Part I has special reference to the phonology of the Iloko language. It is a detailed grammatical

study as well, covering the alphabet, laws of pronunciation, the formation of the Iloko word, laws of accent, the glottal catch, syncopations, eliminations and phonological changes, reduplications, metathesis, etc. Part II discusses the Iloko article, definite and indefinite.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

3868. CALLANDER, J. GRAHAM. A beaker from a short-cist in a long cairn at Kilmorie, Skye. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotland*. 62 (2) 1928: Session 1927-28.—By accident a small cist in what is considered a fine example of a long cairn was disturbed in 1926. This was found to contain some fragments of bones incinerated and undoubtedly human and also an urn of the beaker type. Very few pieces of this class of pottery have been discovered in the west of Scotland. Since this burial occurs near the top of the cairn it is undoubtedly a secondary one. The beaker can be assigned to the early part of the bronze age and thus the primary burial is believed to date back to the late neolithic period. Another important feature of this discovery at Kilmorie is the association of a beaker with cremated remains in the same grave.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

3869. NEWALL, R. S. Stonehenge. *Antiquity*. 3 (9) Mar. 1929: 75-88.—A detailed summary description (with map based on Survey by H. M.-office of Works) of all the component stones of this famous structure. The circle of "Aubrey" holes belongs to an earlier period than Stonehenge proper, either early Bronze, or more likely Neolithic. In most cases the holes contain evidence of cremation burials and wooden posts may once have stood in them. The remainder of

the monument must date from the Bronze Age, but whether of the earliest period, or later, is uncertain. It is compared with certain types of chambered cairns, the "roof" at Stonehenge being symbolized by the lintels of the 5 trilithons and the sarsen circle. It may represent a more developed form of this type of megalithic monument which acquired additional functions to that of mere sepulture. Intermediary forms may be represented by wooden structures (e.g., Woodhenge) the archeology of which is as yet in its infancy. The orientation towards sunrise at the summer solstice is confirmed by the fact that the axis of Stonehenge proper does not coincide with the middle of the existing causeway of the older "Aubrey" circle, as might have been expected if there was no solar orientation involved.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

EUROPE

3870. PARSONS, F. G. A round barrow at St. Margaret's Bay. *Man*. 29 (3) Mar. 1929: 53-54.—A skeleton buried in a crouched position discovered in the level below six Saxon skeletons in the extended position in a circular burial mound at St. Margaret's Bay in Kent, adds to the growing evidence that Kent must be added to the recognized landing places of the roundheaded Beaker Folk who always buried their dead in a flexed position, and generally under round barrows.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 4488)

3871. DESCAMPS, PAUL. Recherches sur l'état social originel. [Researches regarding the original social state.] *Rev. de l'Institut de Sociol.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 745-764.—Primitive man occupied the temperate grasslands, living by collecting, easy fishing and (sometimes) the gathering of wild cereals. Property was simple, shelter being shared more or less freely and tools, weapons, and clothing being minimal. Division of labor generally left the women, children, and the weak at home, but the men were away only when necessary. Habitual absence of males favored the matriarchate. The old were important for their knowledge and taught the young, gave counsel and preserved traditions. Group solidarity was marked. The birth rate was high, especially in favorable localities, whence emigrations occurred by group division. Individual migration was less frequent. Population density was slight and was limited by food supply, group life being possible only in regions with fairly continuous food supply. Contacts between groups led to intermarriage, games, and the development of language and inventions. Cannibalism was unknown and conflict very rare. Institutions were unplanned and artificial controls practically unknown. There were no taboos, nor marriage regulations, such as exogamy, endogamy, or monogamy. Invention brought the primitive people out of this condition.—*L. L. Bernard.*

3872. RADIN, PAUL. History of ethnological theories. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 9-33.—Chiefly a criticism of the work of various students of primitive mentality, such as E. B. Tylor, Durkheim, Lévy-Bruhl, Robertson-Smith, Frazer, Bastian, etc., of certain ethnologist-psychologists such as W. H. R. Rivers, Malinowski, etc., of a selection of culture diffusionists like Elliot-Smith, Gräbner, and of a few American ethnologists including Lewis H. Morgan, Otis T. Mason, J. W. Powell, Brinton and Boas, with a discussion of the value of applying such studies as those of Freud, Adler and Jung to the solution of ethnological problems.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

3873. VRIES, JAN de. Over de stof der sproken en der boerden. [On the subject-matter of facetiae and fables.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde*. 33 (5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 161-180.—The popularity of droll stories and fables from the 12th century onwards, is to be explained by the decline of knighthood that had been mainly interested in the romances of chivalry, and by the rise of the cities with their population of burghers, merchants and artisans. The difference in style between chevaleresque and democratic literature is to be explained by the different outlook on life of the groups concerned. The writer next discusses the relation of the two literary genres with popular tradition. He considers that in an investigation of this problem valuable assistance is obtained by including a related genre, the exempla, into the enquiry. What makes the question very complicated is that frequently there has been borrowing from literary sources by the

people, and vice-versa, so that we are often confronted with different versions of the same theme. As a whole, there has been little influence of the fables, since these were, as a rule, diffused among the socially select set, and the influence of literary facetiae on popular literature is even less significant, as the sources were, as a rule, only accessible with difficulty. We far more frequently find evidence of a popular theme finding favor in artistic literature, than a literary theme having a permanent popular vogue.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3856)

MEXICO

3874. SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. The Aztecán God Xipe Totec. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 151-174.—A description of the museum accession of a rare and exactly dated stone Aztec idol of Xipe Totec; illustrations and discussions of other known idols and representations of the deity; the beliefs and rites associated with him.—*M. Jacobs*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

3875. GAINES, RUTH. A Montagnais prayer-book and a Mohawk primer. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 138-147.—Notes on two museum accessions; (1) an early printed book of prayers in the Montagnais dialect, by J. B. de la Brosse; (2) a primer of Mohawk, by Daniel Claus, printed 1781, containing native dialect material of religious nature.—*M. Jacobs*.

3876. GILMORE, MELVIN R. A Mandan monument to a national hero. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 147-151.—A field note on the manner in which the Mandans preserve the memory of a recent tribal hero.—*M. Jacobs*.

3877. KEPPLER, JOSEPH. The Peace Tomahawk Algonkian Wampum. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 130-138.—A note on the history of the oldest wampum belt preserved, a museum accession.—*M. Jacobs*.

3878. LOTHROP, S. K. The henequen industry of San Pablo, Guatemala. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 120-129.—A description of present day Quiche Indian methods of producing twine, rope, carrying nets, net bags, hammocks and horse-gear.—*M. Jacobs*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 4406)

3879. SPECK, FRANK B. Boundaries and hunting groups of the river desert Algonquin. *Indian Notes. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 6(2) Apr. 1929: 97-119.—The main object of the report is to place on record the present-day territories with which the Algonquin of the River Desert consider themselves to have hereditary rights as far as the privilege of hunting and trapping is concerned. A census of the sixty family heads and a map indicating the location, approximately, of the preempted hunting districts now maintained shows how the band in question has within the last century loosened its original system of hunting in paternally controlled areas with the usual northern type of conservation of the game animals. Because of the decline of the sources of food supply with the settlement and the industrial developments now taking place

on a large scale in the north country, the natives are suffering physical and social and moral slow-death of which the band under consideration is a striking example. Realization of past injustices, seen through their eyes, and deliberate unconcern by both state and church over their fate as a people in preference for the interests of the border whites, whom the Indians distrust and despise, are the conditions met with among the tribes of northern Quebec contributing to much social discontent. An addendum to the article gives some disclosures regarding three cases of incest resulting in offspring in recent years. Some remarks on cross-cousin marriage in the band, and reference to maternally inherited chieftainship.—*F. G. Speck*.

3880. PENARD, A. PH. Het Pujai-Geheim der Surinaamsche Caraïben. [The Pujai-secret of the Surinam Caribs.] *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië.* Part 84 (4) Oct. 1928: 625-671.—A very elaborate description of the instruction and initiation of the pujai, or medicine-man of Surinam. The information was volunteered to the author by a pujai of the Lower Maroni, who had gone through the course of instruction at the age of 18 after he had passed 5 years of a semi-civilized life at the store of a French trader. There are four kinds of pujai: those that manage to fall in a trance without taking any narcotics at all, those that take tobacco-water, or the juice of the takini-tree, or an infusion of pepper. The names of the pujai vary according to the means they use to attain the trance. The candidates remain 24 days and nights in the initiation lodges and are taught by an old medicine-man all the songs and lore pertaining to the profession. During his stay in this lodge, every candidate has assigned to his personal service a girl of the village—she must be a virgin—who brings his food and washes and paints him regularly. The ceremonies observed, and the information imparted to the candidates is mainly devoted to a description of the multifarious spirits and ghosts the natives believe in, and the means by which they can be summoned to the assistance of the pujai. After the completion of the course of instruction, ceremonies take place that restore the ex-candidate, now a full-fledged pujai, to the community, and that lift the tabus he had to observe. (Texts with translations of all the songs accompany the paper; no musical notation is given.)—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

EUROPE

3881. BEIRENS, L. De folklore van weer en wind.—De dieren als weerprofeten. [The folk-lore of weather and wind. Animals as weather-prophets.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde.* 33 (3-4) May-Jul. 1928: 92-107; (5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 148-160.—A survey of "folk-meteorology," especially with regard to the weather-predicting qualities believed to be possessed by certain animals. Most of the data deal with Flemish rural communities, although some comparative data, mostly Dutch, French and German have been incorporated.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3882. CORNELISSEN, JOZ. Vreemde landen en volken in den volkshumor en de spreekwoordentaal. [Foreign lands and peoples in popular humor and proverbs.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde.* 33 (3-4) May-Jul. 1928: 76-91.—A chapter from the author's three volume compilation: *Nederlandsche Volkshumor op Stad en Dorp, Land en Volk* (Netherlandish pop. humor about towns and villages, countries and peoples), volume I of which has just come out. The nicknames, anecdotes and expressions relating to the following countries and peoples are listed: Arabia, Palestina, Siberia, China, Japan, the "Moors," Hottentots and Kaffirs, South Africa, Egypt, North America, South America and the East Indies.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3883. KEYSER, PAUL de. Een uitvoerig middel-nederlandsch bezweringsformulier tegen velerlei kwalen. [An extensive middle-Netherlandish conjuration formula against all sorts of diseases.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde.* 33(5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 135-141.—An edited extract of a Ghent medieval MS which has often been studied (cf. F. J. Mone: "Übersicht der Niederländischen Volksliteratur älterer Zeit" (1838); W. de Vreese: "Middelnederlandsche, Geneeskundige Recepten en Tractaten" Part I, Ghent (1894), but which has not yet been definitely edited as a whole. One extensive conjuration against all sorts of disease and two shorter ones against cancer and mastitis, respectively, are given. (Copious notes.)—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

3884. MEIJERE, V. de. Antwerpsche vertelsels van Langen Wapper en van den Reus. [Antwerp folktales of Long Wapper and the Giant.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde.* 33(3-4) May-Jul. 1928: 108-124.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

3885. MEYER, M. de. Volksgeneeskunde. [Folk-medicine.] *Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v. Volkskunde.* 33(5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 129-134.—When Alfons de Cock published his *Volksgeneeskunde in Vlaanderen* (Folk-medicine in Flanders) Ghent, 1896, the material on which his study was based had mostly been collected in the southeastern part of the province of East-Flanders only. The writer had made investigations at Hamme, in the northern part of the same province and reports in how far he finds De Cock's data corroborated. Variants of similar practices as well as new facts are carefully noted.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 3853, 3854, 3866, 3933)

3886. ACHTEN, LODE. Over de geschiedenis der Bakuba. [Observations concerning Bakuba history.] *Congo.* 10 I(2) Feb. 1929: 189-205.—When Torday in his 1911 monograph on this tribe published a list of 121 chiefs, whose reigns could be followed back for about 2000 years, there were many sceptics. The author has had occasion to verify this report and to collect additional information. He summarily sketches the creation, and the migration myth of the Bakuba as he heard it from the priests; of the 123 (instead of 121) chiefs only a few are accounted for in this sketch which is only a tentative paper. The migration myth is critically examined, with the result that most of the data are corroborated; most of the rivers and lakes mentioned, e.g., can be identified, even if the sequence is not always what it should be. A short description of the throne of the Nyimi Bushongo, the chief, and of some of the regal paraphernalia, illustrated by two photographs, close the paper.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

3887. BOSCH, G. van den. Quelques notes sur le nom et la notion de l'Être suprême et d'un dieu-venguer chez les Balendu. [Notes on the name and conception of a supreme being and divine avenger among the Balendu.] *Anthropos.* 23(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 987-1000.—The Balendu are a Nilotic people who appear to have an extraordinarily high idea of a supreme being and many other tenets which seem to have been derived from the same sources as those of the Bible. Surrounded by tribes who believe in polytheism they stoutly maintain monotheistic beliefs, which have apparently been their own for centuries. A word of their own, *Gindri*, is their term for the supreme being, and means the single, unique, great and enduring, without limit or end, *Gi* meaning solitary, *ndri*, continuing without end. They have no altar to him. But in addition to this high belief the Balendu also rely on *dra*, a magic power or remedy which legend reports was given to them by *Gindri*, and about this a

whole priesthood of *dra* dispensers have grown up. By gradual perversions of the original idea, apparently, *dra* is now believed to derive its power from a long-dead and once very powerful priest. These people have an independent character and a notable *esprit de corps*. Their rather stable and immutable language contributes to this. It is quite unrelated to the Bantu systems surrounding it.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

3888. CHAMPAGNE, P. EMERY. La religion des noirs du nord de la Gold Coast. [The religion of the Negro in the northern portion of Gold Coast.] *Anthropos.* 23(506) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 850-860.—The rationalizations of the natives suggest European influences: "It is said that God exists; therefore, God is. It is said that God has made all things; therefore God is the Creator of the universe."—*W. D. Wallis.*

3889. LYAUTEY, MARSHAL. Une oeuvre coloniale en Afrique. [Colonial achievement in Africa.] *Jour. African Soc.* 28(110) Jan. 1929: 115-121.—Lyautey, the conqueror and pacifier of Morocco, was presented with the gold medal of the African Society on Dec. 4, 1928. He was the first foreigner thus honored, and used the occasion to extoll those who have aided in the opening up of the one time dark continent. Colonials, irrespective of national origin, form one family, with every member having the same fundamental aims and methods. The great objective of all is ever to replace anarchy, stagnation and savagery by peace, progress and civilization. The British have been the great masters in colonial matters, and the French have learned much from them. The secret of success is to avoid rigid uniformity and to adapt institutions to the community being opened. This calls for leaving great power in the hands of local agents, as they alone properly understand the situation. The world has gained quite a false impression of the dominant race in Morocco. Far from being vindictive warriors, the Berbers are in reality docile, and, under French tutelage, they are attaching themselves to the soil as hard working agriculturists.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

3890. NICHOLSON, W. E. The potters of Sokoto, N. Nigeria. *Man.* 29(3) Mar. 1929: 45-50.—Pottery is made in Sokoto by the Adarawa, of Berber extraction and by the Zorumawa, hybrids of Fulani and Mandingo origin. There is no special social status for potters and apprentices are not always drawn from the family; outsiders are taken in and lodged and fed in return for their services until they are efficient. Articles are made by both sexes and whatever distinction there is is due to craft, not tabu. Although there is no special season for the gathering of clay, the floods in the Sokoto River where it is gotten prevent its collection during July and August. Large quantities of pots are put through the following stages of manufacture at the same time: the body is made on a clay mould; the mouth is shaped of a doughnut-like lump of clay pressed against the top of the pot which is then spun in a rotary motion between the hands; a decoration is made by pressing knotted string against the surface of the pot, leaving a regular impression; a wash of red earth and water is applied; and finally the pot is burned in a kiln, where it is laid with the mouth facing the wall of the kiln. The pots are used principally for cooking and other household purposes, the most important being for the carrying of water. The water pots have very slender necks, and hold about three and one-half gallons, which is a convenient load for an adult woman. Smaller ones are also made for girls, since all available labor must be used.—*Erna Gunther.*

3891. SCHUMACHER, REV. Les Pygmées Bagesera et Bazigaba. [The Bagesera and Bazigaba Pygmies.] *Congo.* 9 II(5) Dec. 1928: 755-776.—The sequel of a paper describing the family life and social organization of two pygmy tribes living near the Bahutu

and Batutsi Hamitic peoples in Ruanda. Occasionally the culture of these primitive pygmies is compared with that of the two more advanced neighboring tribes. Procedures of betrothal and marriage are discussed in detail, the native terminology always being given as documentary evidence. Girls marry at eighteen, boys at twenty. Marriage with relatives in the paternal line is prohibited outright, those with relatives in the maternal line are tabued as far as the fourth degree. Buying the bride by dowry in natura is the rule, but kidnapping and elopement are not unknown. Prenuptial intercourse is rare, divorce not common and levirate is practised. There is no polyandry; polygamy is not practised; this is due more to the scarcity of the women than as a matter of taste or of principle. Some data are furthermore given on death, burial, mourning, and medicine. (Two genealogical schemas, together with a list of native terms of relation, illustrate the description.)—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3892. SELIGMAN, C. G. and B. Z. The Bari. *Jour. Royal Anthropological Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 58 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 409-479.—Notes on a tribe along the upper White Nile below North latitude 6° 5'. Physically those on the east side of the river are dolichocephalic, those on the west side mesaticephalic. They belong to the Niloto-Hamitic linguistic group, which includes also the Masai, and are divided into exogamous clans with male descent, but with scant traces of totemism. Only a part of their food avoidances are confined to the clans. There are age-classes and four kinds of chiefs. Rain-makers and their assistants, including an inferior class called *dupi*, stand over against the rest of the tribe. The *dupi* proper were perhaps originally a people without cattle conquered by the Bari proper, but professional hunters and fishers and smiths are also called *dupi* and occupy a subordinate social position. Marriage customs are described at length and the positive aspect of the mother-in-law taboo especially noted. The supreme deity is conceived in two forms, or as two gods, in sky and earth respectively. Other beings, called by the same general name as these, but more often by the word used for ghost, live in various natural objects, especially trees. Burials are in the ground and ghosts of the dead are thought to pass into trees or nearby objects. Neglect of them is believed to cause sickness and therefore there is a pronounced ancestor cult, each grave being a shrine. There are three festivals—for planting, harvesting, and cattle. A detailed description of rain-making, in which quartz rainstones play an important part, is included.—*J. R. S.*

3893. BON, P. VANDEN. Eenige Gebruiken van de Batetela's. [Some customs of the Batetela.] *Congo*. 9 II(5) Dec. 1928: 72-76.—A few customs of the Batetela Congo tribe, including hunting, pregnancy, childbirth and burial, ancestor-worship, magic and counter magic.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3894. BON, P. VANDEN. Uit het leven der Batetela's. [Batetela life. (Folk literature.)] *Congo*. 9 II(5) Dec. 1928: 795-798.—Two songs, one of them a young girl's song, and twenty-four proverbs; native texts and Netherlandish translation without notes.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3895. VANDERYST, HYAC. L'action civilisatrice et sociale par l'enseignement au Congo belge. [The spread of cultural and social influences through education of the Belgian Congo.] *Congo*. 2(5) Dec. 1928: 777-783.—Neither Belgium nor all Europe can provide the Congo with the number of physicians, teachers directors of agricultural enterprises, agronomists and similar professional men urgently needed to develop that great domain. The country can be thoroughly exploited only by making large use of outstanding individuals among the natives, and this calls for their instruction. Obviously they cannot be taught in Europe, hence a

substantial educational system will have to be constructed in the dominion itself. The Catholic mission stations have long operated primary schools; secondary instruction has heretofore been given in a fair number of seminaries, and advanced learning in but a very few of the better ones. It is now proposed to develop a closely knit system, in part under religious and in part under secular auspices, but altogether under secular supervision, and in the hands of Belgians from the homeland. To be truly efficacious, these schools will have to adapt their courses of study to the practical needs of the country. Much attention, therefore, must be paid to the manual arts, and relatively little to subjects such as philosophy, which are deemed essential in the altogether different world of Europe. It would be utterly futile and disastrous to veneer the natives with western civilization.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

ASIA

(See also Entry 3863)

3896. HARROWER, GORDON. A study of the crania of the Hylan Chinese. *Biometrika*. 20 B(3-4) Dec. 1928: 245-278.—The Chinese probably originated in Eastern Turkestan and migrated eastward along the Hoang-Ho valley to the province of Shen Si. From there they gradually spread to the south, conquering and absorbing the inhabitants. The island of Hainan is inhabited by the aboriginal Les, who are related to the Shans of Burmah; by the Hakkas, who occupied the Shan-tung peninsula in the third century B.C., but who were driven south; and by the Hylam, of mixed Chinese and Le origin.—*J. R. Miner*.

3897. HUTTON, J. H. The significance of head-hunting in Assam. *Jour. Royal Anthropological Inst. of Great Britain & Ireland*. 58 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 399-408.—In Assam it is generally believed that the soul is located in the head and that, after death, it has potency to increase productivity. Since the religion of Assam centers in fertility rites, it follows that the obtaining of heads serves to increase the "soul-matter" of the community, and hence its wealth. References are given to Naga practices confirming this view, although the actual beliefs have, in part, disappeared; in such cases, enemy heads are often offered as sacrifices to the dead, or as servitors to them, but the author considers this to be an innovation due to the influence of the mithun-keeping Kuki. The article concludes with a brief consideration of head-hunting in other parts of the world.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

OCEANIA

(See also Entry 3863)

3898. MEAD, MARGARET. The rôle of the individual in Samoan culture. *Jour. Royal Anthropological Inst. Great Britain & Ireland*. 58 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 481-495.—In contrast to other parts of Polynesia, the central feature of life in the Manua Archipelago, Samoa, is neither religion nor material culture, but a complex social organization. The individual is born into a community in which privacy is unknown, where public opinion is all-important, in which taboos, laws of etiquette and codes of customary behavior are extremely complicated, and in which a hierarchy of titles dominates the actions of all. The man, however, has considerable freedom; initiative in most matters is expected if it does not become precocity; variations, for instance in design, are the rule not the exception, and even rank can be gained by ability and good fortune. This very flexibility produces conservatism because the innovator, meeting no opposition, can

lead no crusade and attract no followers.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

3899. MURRAY, HUBERT. Native customs and the government of primitive races with especial reference to Papua. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30–Nov. 11, 1926. **2** 1928: 2442–2458.—An administrator striving for intelligent rule over a primitive people raises general points, mostly well known to anthropologists, but too often neglected by civilized governors of another race than those governed. He shows that so-called primitive races are not really primitive and discusses the modern and foreign attitude toward native customs, and the advantages of “direct” and “indirect” rule. The former would make a clean sweep of all native practices, and, as he says, probably of the natives; the latter would retain as much as possible of native life as channels through which to introduce civilization and the administration of foreign government, and is generally successful in British colonial rule. He discusses the difficulty of

properly understanding what is behind native customs and their wide ramifications; and of suppressing some because of this, illustrating his points by reference to the lack of native courts, customs regarding land, inheritance, marriage, legal claims, the “herd instinct,” as against the individual, offenses against marriage such as adultery, which is a crime punishable by death in Papua and only a sin in civilized society, as are certain practices of sorcery. He concludes by saying: “These people already carry a very heavy handicap, and we should be careful not to harass them or to increase the load unnecessarily by insistence upon trivial and unessential detail. I do not think that it very often happens that an administration is really popular with a primitive population, though individual administrators and officers frequently are; but an intelligent appreciation and preservation of native custom and a discerning application of the teaching of anthropology will go far to assist us in making our rule as little odious as may be.”—*Helen H. Roberts.*

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

3900. BAUD, MARCELLE and DRIOTON, ÉTIENNE. Tombes Thébaines. Nécropole de Dirâ Abû'n-Nâga. Le Tombeau de Roÿ (Tombeau No. 255). [Theban tombs. The necropolis of Dirâ' Abû'n-Nâga. The tomb of Roÿ (tomb No. 255).] *Mémoires pub. par les Membres de L'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orientale du Caire.* **57** 1928: pp. 51.—A small Theban tomb, first entered about a century ago, is here carefully described. The tomb of the scribe Roÿ, No. 255 in the catalogue of Engelbach, is relatively small, less than 2×4 meters, but has a number of features of interest. On the walls of the tomb-chamber are represented the funeral and the adoration of various deities, scenes usually found in the inner chamber of a tomb; the missing outer chamber is represented by an interesting series of four agricultural scenes on one of the shorter walls; there is a certain freshness in the execution of both groups of subjects. The tomb probably dates from the early 19th dynasty; several details confirm the conjecture of Maspero that this tomb represents a class prepared by undertakers and rather hurriedly adapted at the last moment for the actual occupant. (Plates of scenes; transcriptions and translations of inscriptions.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3901. ENGELBACH, R. The so-called Hyksos monuments. *Ann. du Service Antiquités de l'Égypte.* **28** (1) 1928: 13–28.—These monuments, which include the “Tanis Sphinxes” and the “Fish-Offerers” which Ramses II collected for his northern capital at Tanis, and certain other statues, such as the royal heads from Kôm Fâris and from Zagazig, have provided material for much controversy and speculation. Jean Capart has twice in 1913 (*Les monuments dits Hyksos*, Vromant: Bruxelles) and in 1924 (“L'Art égyptien,” *Études et Histoire*, 1: 211), published his belief that they should be dated before the 4th dynasty, producing as evidence certain alleged resemblances only. But these resemblances must be regarded as secondary to the more important evidence of material, style of uraeus (when it occurs), style of Nemes-headress (when it occurs), and form of eye. These four features definitely place the Hyksos monuments between Senusret II and the Hyksos period, in view of which fact the suggestion of Golénischeff in 1892 (*Recueil de Travaux*, 15: 131–136),

that they are the work of Amenemhet III, demands re-consideration. Comments on the subject are awaited with interest. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3902. HALL, H. R. The statues of Sennemut and Menkheperre-senb in the British Museum. *Jour. Egyptian Archaeol.* **14** 1928: 1–2.—The statue of Sennemut in the Field Museum, Chicago, described by T. G. Allen (*Amer. Jour. of Semitic Lang.* **44** (1) 1927) is the 11th known statue of this personage, two other important examples in the British Museum having been published by Hall in 1914, together with the statue of Menkheperre-senb which resembles the Sennemut (British Museum No. 174), but is of finer workmanship. The Chicago statue is unique in that it is the only known standing statue of Sennemut, while British Museum No. 174 is the only known figure of Sennemut seated on a chair. In both of these examples Sennemut holds the princess Neferure in his arms. On a number of Sennemut-statues in the British Museum, Chicago, Berlin, and Cairo, the name of Amon is untouched, a circumstance which can be explained by the fact that these statues were cast out of the temple of Karnak at the time of Sennemut's disgrace, and thus escaped notice during the Ikhnaton heresy. The name of Amon on the Menkheperre-senb statue was erased and later restored. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 3926)

3903. FISHER, CLARENCE. The excavation of Armageddon. *Oriental Inst. Univ. Chicago, Communication.* (4) 1928: 1–78.—After a brief description of the topography and history of the region, Fisher tells of the organization of his expedition and of the work of the first season, during which a permanent camp was established, a contour map made, and three separate strata uncovered. The work fell into two parts: (1) the clearance of the eastern slopes of the mound in order to salvage all ancient evidence in this region and to prepare an area of investigated territory in which to dump the large accumulation of debris; (2) the excavation of the summit of the mound itself. The field work consists of the actual process of excavating, the plotting of the walls and structures as they appear, the recording of the

daily finds, and photography. The finds to date consist of many interesting burials, flints, scarabs, and a quantity of pottery. (Illustrated.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3904. **LEGRAIN, LEON.** *The Sumerian art shop.* *Museum Jour. Philadelphia.* 19 (4) Dec. 1928: 378-402.—Let us visit the art shop of an old Sumerian dealer. Terah, father of Abraham, had his shop, perhaps, at No. 3 Gay St. near the temple. His counters are loaded with jewels, necklaces of lapis lazuli, shell, carnelian, agate, and crystal, and gold and silver beads. Animal and mythical figures are prominent. A few striking forms only can be specified: (a) The gold diadem—this frieze of animal figures worked in intaglio on a thin band of gold gave it exquisite charm—probably the ornament of a Sumerian lady. (b) The lion is shown in natural poses revealing real power and daring; such as catching his prey, a fallow deer; and on coats of arms in heraldic art. (c) The panther—silver heads of this stealthy animal decorate the back rail of the Queen's chariot, and other works of art. (d) The mythical Gilgamesh and Enkidu—Gilgamesh king of Erech found Enkidu, half bull, half man, living with beasts of the field. He so transformed him that he became his constant companion. This is a hunter's story of the Elamite hills, and points to the origin of the many human-headed colossi of later date. (e) Bulls—the rampant bulls of the Elamite hills were profusely used by engravers of shell plaques to decorate the royal harps and backgammon boards. The Sumerian bull is not legendary but a fine example of their portraiture of animals. (f) The lion-headed eagle has become heraldic—a perfect coat of arms, as that of Lagash. (g) The spread eagle and the serpent—a pre-Sargonic vase in soapstone from Nippur shows a real eagle one step nearer the Elamite tradition. (h) Wild goats and antelopes—often found though not easily distinguished in Sumerian art. (i) Deer—the spotted or fallow deer with palmate antlers was common. (j) Tame animals—such as the ass, the monkey, the ram, and even the frog were used in inlay work and amulets. Fishes and birds are also formed in splendid decorations and useful articles. A more intimate knowledge of these charming samples of Sumerian art in old Terah's shop will enhance our admiration of that wonderful age in old Ur.—*Ira M. Price.*

GREECE

3905. **MARINATOS, SPYRIDON.** *Rekonstruktion des Stierrelief von Knossos.* [A reconstruction of the bull relief of Knossos.] *Jahrb. d. deutschen Archaeol. Inst.* 43 (1-2) 1928: 102-112.—The bull's head found at Knossos with other fragments of a stucco relief represents the bull bellowing. After considering various possibilities, one is forced to the conclusion that the only scene known to us in Minoan art into which this head would fit is a lion attacking a bull. Of many possibilities, the best version is that of the Vaphio gem, in which the lion has sprung onto the bull's back and the bull bellows with lowered head. The gem is very possibly a copy of the original frieze. A fragment representing the mane of a lion found at the south-east corner of the Palace doubtless belongs with the head.—*J. Birdsall.*

3906. **PHILADELPHUS, ALEX.** *Ἀνασκαφὴ Νικοπόλεως 1921-1927. Χριστιανικὸν Ἱερόν.* *Ἄλκιωνος.* [Excavations of Nikopolis, 1921-1926. Christian Foundation of Alkison.] *Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς καὶ Αρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας.* 4 (2) 1928: 46-61.—The secretary of the Christian Archaeological Society describes his excavations at Nikopolis with 10 illustrations, notably of the mosaics. The representation of an egg-plant among them disproves the theory that it was introduced into Europe in the 16th century. An inscription was found stating that Bishop Alkison, who flourished in the reign of the Emperor Anastasius I (491-518) founded the chapel which has been excavated. The coins

found include some of Antoninus Pius, Valens (364-378), and Phokás (602-610).—*William Miller.*

3907. **RUBENSOHN, OTTO.** *Ferdinand Noack, "Eleusis."* *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* 190 (11) Nov. 1928: 497-520.—Noack presents an exhaustive study of the buildings and wall at Eleusis. This work is a model of archaeological investigation and should be in the hands of every excavator and student of ancient sites. In minor points the reviewer disagrees with the author's interpretation: Noack restores a double storied Doric colonnade in the interior of the Telesterion, basing his argument on the evidence of I. G. I². 310. The reviewer contends that this inscription is an inventory rather than specifications for a building, and holds, therefore, that it can prove nothing about the construction of the Telesterion. Noack's identification of the Peisistratean Telesterion with the Stoa is also denied, and the dating of the Buluterion in the 5th century is contradicted by the evidence of Thucydides II.5.—*A. C. Johnson.*

3908. **SCHRADER, HANS.** *Die Gorgonenakrotere und die Ältesten Tempel der Athena auf der Athenischen Akropolis.* [The Gorgon acroteria and the oldest temple of Athena on the Athenian Acropolis.] *Jahrb. d. deutschen Archaeol. Inst.* 43 (1-2) 1928: 54-89.—R. Heberdey's attribution of the fragments formerly assigned to the 6th century temple of Athena on the Acropolis, to two buildings of the same age, described as H1 and H2, reopens the question of the reconstruction of the acroteria on the temple of Athena. H1, the building to which most of the remains belong and whose foundations are preserved, is the old temple of Athena. H2, of which only a few fragments and no foundations remain, is a structure of the same measurements, with the exception of its greater height, as H1. From careful measurement and comparison of the existing fragments of gable simas, it is clear that there are two kinds of simas which belong to H1 and H2 respectively, and that each of these buildings had two gables. The fragments of the acroteria are then seen to belong to the familiar archaic motif of a Gorgon with an animal on either side, set on the summit of the gable. To H2 belong the large Gorgon, the panthers, and the sima with an angle pattern; to H1 the little Gorgon, the lions, and the sima with a checkerboard pattern. The question next arises of the division of the extant gable sculptures in poros between the two buildings. By estimating the size of their gables from the data at hand, the conclusion is reached that one gable of H1 held the Triton-Typhon group, the other, two snakes (IXA); that one gable of H2 contained a bull attacked by two lions, the other a lion and a lioness (VII). The sculpture first mentioned in each case is early in type, flat, with lines to indicate modeling; the second is more developed, more truly plastic. These contemporaneous buildings thus both had the works of two schools, one much more advanced than the other. There can be no doubt that H2 was a temple, not a *propylaea* as Heberdey suggests, and that it occupied the site of the Parthenon. Hence there is no trace of its foundations. (Illustrations, photographs, sketches of reconstructions.)—*J. Birdsall.*

ITALY

3909. **ASHBY, THOMAS.** *Archaeological and topographical research in and near Rome. 1908-1928.* *Quart. Rev.* 251 (498) Oct. 1928: 281-296; 252 (499) Jan. 1929: 96-108.—Co-author with the late S. B. Platner of a forthcoming *Topographical Dictionary of Rome* (Oxford Univ. Press), Ashby brings up to date a summary published in this journal (209 (416) Jul. 1908: 101-122.). Listing ten titles of outstanding works of the last two decades, he notes their contributions, summarizes the present campaigns and indicates, with criticism, the lines of future development. Worthy of

note are the meager results of work in the Forum, progress on the Palatine, the beginning of excavation in the Circus Maximus, progress in the fora of Augustus and of Trajan, and a subterranean basilica on the Via Praenestina near the Porta Maggiore. Outside Rome the most important results have been obtained at Ostia, Terracina and vicinity, the Sabine villa of Horace, and another Horatian (?) villa at Tivoli. In general, there has been great progress in actual discovery, but little unanimity in interpretation.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

3910. BENDINELLI, GOFFREDO. Ipogei e stucchi dell'Isola Sacra. [Tombs and stucco reliefs of the Insula Sacra.] *Riv. di Filologia*, 56(4) Dec. 1928: 528-531.—A study of one of the vaulted tombs of the Insula Sacra that has been investigated and described by Calza. The latest date which can be assigned to the tomb is the period of Trajan. The decorations and the subjects of the stucco reliefs show a marked similarity to those of the "Basilica" of Porta Maggiore. This supplies an argument in favor of interpreting also the latter as a sepulchral monument.—*Jakob A. Ø. Larsen.*

3911. BÖHRINGER, ERICH. Archaeologische Funde im Jahre 1927. [A summary of archaeological activity in Italy in 1927.] *Jahrb. d. deutschen Archaeol. Inst.* 43(1-2) 1928: 112-195.—Includes references to the publications which contain the results of excavations.—*J. Birdsall.*

3912. ROCZEWSKI, KONSTANTIN. Seltene Kapitelformen. [Rare forms of capitals.] *Jahrb. d. deutschen Archaeol. Inst.* 43(1-2) 1928: 41-60.—1. In the museum of Constantine there is a small capital of yellowish limestone with reddish veins, resembling a variant of the familiar Hellenistic type. It seems rather to be a freerepetition of the Republican type, dating from antiquity, since neither Romanesque nor Renaissance art copied republican architectural forms. 2. A badly damaged capital in the Baths of Caracalla belongs to a small group of marble capitals which have a chimera head, instead of central spirals, and volutes which develop out of diagonally placed leaves. These capitals belong to the first century B.C. and A.D., and have been found at Mahdia, Rome, Eleusis, Pompeii, and Athens.

They seem to show western influence, especially in the size of their volutes and the thickness of their proportions, characteristics common in many Campanian and Etruscan examples. 3. In the garden of the local museum of Lambesis, a capital which may be dated the second century A.D. has been placed on a column. It has no volutes. The corners of the abacus rest on rolled up leaves or tendrils which coil round little rosettes.—*J. Birdsall.*

3913. USCHAKOFF, TAMARA. Ein Römisches Frauenportrat Konstantinischer Zeit. [A Roman female portrait head of the period of Constantine.] *Jahrb. d. deutschen Archaeol. Inst.* 43(1-2) 1928: 59-67.—The portrait bust of a woman in the Hermitage Museum has been variously dated. The evidence for placing it in the first quarter of the 4th century A.D. is, however, conclusive. In the first place, the style of this head is the style typical of the 4th century, well established on the evidence of many dated heads. Modeling on broad planes, head of a geometric form, symmetry, frontality, wide-opened eyes staring into the distance, all these characteristics are exemplified in this head. In the second place, the arrangement of the hair, parted in the middle, braided in three braids which are bound round the head like a wreath, is found on coins of the first quarter of the century and also on two Roman portrait intaglios in the Hermitage Museum. The second class of evidence is merely supplementary. Its stylistic peculiarities constitute the most decisive proof of the date of the head.—*J. Birdsall.*

3914. WUILLEUMIER, P. Les fouilles d'Italie. [Excavations in Italy.] *Rev. des Études Latines*, 6(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 267-268.—Wuilleumier, a member of the French school at Rome, reports on the progress of Italian excavations since 1927; the chief advance has been made in the city of Rome, where the forums of Augustus and Trajan have been uncovered sufficiently to clarify their general plan; considerable work has been done on the theater of Marcellus and the tomb of Augustus, and a sacred precinct of the Republican period has been accidentally discovered.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

EGYPT

(See also Entry 3947)

3915. VISSING, F. W. von. Die Überlieferung über die Turuscha. [The tradition concerning the Turuscha.] *Wiener Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*, 35(3-4) 1928: 177-187.—The Turuscha appear in the Egyptian monuments of the 13th and 12th centuries B.C. No text states whence they came, but they seem always to have been connected with the sea; one text even states that they lived in the midst of the sea. They seem to have come by water rather than by land, and they came without their families. They are mentioned in connection with the North-landers such as the Lycians and Achaeans, and perhaps the Sherdani and the people of Sagalassos. Nothing whatever is known of their dress or their weapons. In the Libyan campaign of Merneptah the number of Turuscha killed is significant. What became of the survivors of the Libyan wars is not known any more than is the extent to which they took part in those wars. Ramses III attached enough importance to them in his Syrian wars to include them in the lists of captives at Mindent Habu. We cannot learn from Egyptian sources whether or not they ever wandered about in the Aegean. It is not likely that they had power enough to become colo-

nists in Italy. Their identity with the Etruscans, therefore, is still by no means certain.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3916. ERMAN, ADOLF. Zur ägyptischen Wortforschung. [The Egyptian Dictionary.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (21-22) 1928: 255-258.—In former essays, published in 1907 and 1919 in this same journal, Erman discussed the difficulties which came up in the preliminary work on the Dictionary. He now takes up the problems attendant upon the publication of the finished work. The financial difficulties have been removed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose generosity has made possible the publication of the main body of the work. This is to be followed by a series of supplementary volumes, the most important of which is a volume of references for the given meanings and usages. The Rask-Oersted Fund has made it possible for the Dictionary to retain the services of Erichsen, so that the entire work will be completed in one handwriting. Erman next shows why it is advisable to have such a work done by hand rather than in type, the cost of the latter, in this case, being prohibitive. Two other problems are discussed: the treatment of words which are closely connected with other words, and the order in which to give words which are spelled alike.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3917. KEES, HERMANN. Friedrich Bilabel, Geschichte Vorderasiens und Aegyptens vom 16-11

Jahrh. v. Ch. [History of Asia Minor and Egypt from the 16th to the 11th Century, B.C.] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*. 190(11) Nov. 1928: 520-532.—The general impression of the book is that the investigations which the author intends as a foundation for the history of Asia Minor deserve consideration as critical contributions and, in respect to Hittite texts, are very helpful to the historian. In other parts, one cannot but feel that the author has made but a mere beginning, and has failed to bring to his work the maturity of thought and study which so great an undertaking as a world history demands. The Egyptian part contains gross misunderstandings which a helping hand might easily have obviated. This last statement is especially significant in view of the tremendous scope of the work which the author has announced his intention of producing in the future, namely: a continuation of his history down to Roman times, and a third volume which is to cover the "development of state, law, military tactics, social life, religion, and culture in the countries dealt with, for the whole time from about 1600 to the birth of Christ."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3918. KEIMER, LUDWIG. Note sur la représentation exacte d'une feuille de *Nymphaea Lotus*. L sur un bas-relief de Basse Époque. [Note the on exact representation of a leaf of *Nymphaea Lotus* L. on a bas-relief of the Late Period.] *Ann. du Service Antiquités de l'Égypte*. 28(1) 1928: 38-41.—The adult leaf of the blue nenuphar of Egypt (*Nymphaea caerulea* Sav.) is entire, while that of the white nenuphar (*Nymphaea Lotus* L.) is rather deeply indented. But in Egyptian art, the leaves of both of the *Nymphaeae* are always represented as entire. We must therefore accept the fact that the leaves of *Nymphaea Lotus* L. are falsely, or at least inaccurately, represented on the monuments of ancient Egypt. Georges Schweinfurth admitted that he had sought in vain for 60 years for a correctly drawn example. Such an example has now been found on a monument of the Late Period. This monument is a superb bas-relief which comes from the same tomb as the one which bears the name of Trigrane pasha at the Greco-Roman Museum of Alexandria. The leaf in question distinctly shows the indentations characteristic of *Nymphaea Lotus* L. Hence we can now say that we have at least one example in which the leaf of *Nymphaea Lotus* L. is accurately represented in ancient Egyptian art, but we are still at a loss to explain the omission of the indentation in all the other cases. This omission is all the more surprising in view of the tendency on the part of the Egyptians to represent the characteristic traits of an animal or plant with almost exaggerated precision. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3919. MEYER, EDUARD. Gottesstaat, Militärherrschaft und Ständewesen in Ägypten. (Zur Geschichte der 21 und 22 Dynastie.) [Theocracy, military rule, and the class system in Egypt (a contribution to the history of the 21st and 22nd dynasties).] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (28) 1928: 495-532.—The collapse of the Egyptian empire was due purely to internal decay. The last Ramessides were finally overthrown by the accession of the high priests of Amon to civil power; these, compelled to yield to the dynasty reigning at Tanis in the delta, continued their theocracy as a semi-independent state. The oracle of Amon was made the vehicle of all governmental decisions; by a parallel development in theology a hymn of the period presents a conception of Amon as sole god, which resembles rather Jewish ideas or the theology of Akhnaton than earlier Egyptian thought. Under the 22nd (Libyan) dynasty the high priesthood of Amon was held by members of the royal family, becoming again a semi-independent power with the break-up at the end of the period. The last stage of the theocracy was reached when the Nubian and Saite kings installed a series of princesses as high priestesses at Thebes. The

increasingly defined hereditary priesthood and the Libyan troops formed classes, and were soon followed by other hereditary professions. Some Greek accounts seem to preserve a tradition which connected Sheshonk, the Libyan pharaoh, with this development; it was not an ancient Egyptian institution, but a parallel to the similar formation of hereditary classes in the later Roman empire. The theocratic ideal of a wholly priest-directed state, which receded more and more in Egypt, seems to have been realized for a time in Nubia.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3920. MONTET, PIERRE. Notes et documents pour servir à l'histoire des relations entre l'ancienne Égypte et la Syrie. [Notes and documents pertaining to the history of the relations between Ancient Egypt and Syria.] *Kēmi* 1(1) 1928: 19-28; 1(2) 1928: 83-93.—I. The potsherds which Schaefer purchased in Luxor in 1925 and which Sethe has just published are instructive from several points of view: they prove that Palestine and Syria and their inhabitants were known to the Egyptians by 1800 B.C.; they contain the oldest writings of the names of certain towns; they show how the Egyptians transcribed foreign names. Sethe identified some of these names, and Dussaud has recently proposed a number of additional identifications. II. Maurice Dunand, who is now excavating at Byblos, has considerably increased the collections of Egyptian objects found at that site. These new objects add the names of three kings to the list of Pharaohs known to have had relations with this ancient Phoenician city: Khasekhemoui of the Second Dynasty, Teti of the Sixth, and Neferhotep I. The last named king was not previously known at all except from the large stele discovered by Mariette at Abydos. (Illustrated.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3921. SETHE, KURT. Altaegyptische Vorstellungen vom Lauf der Sonne. [Ancient Egyptian representations of the journey of the sun.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (21-22) 1928: 259-284.—We have been accustomed to locate Nun in the sky; like Duat, this region is now known to have been under the earth. Schaefer, in his essay, *Weltgebäude der Alten Ägypter*, regarded all of his illustrations from funerary literature as representations of the journey of the sun from sunrise to sunset; upon further examination it is now found that all of these pictures represent only the sunrise. This article, which gives a number of notes and observations, is intended to be helpful to some future worker on the subject. (Illustrated.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3922. WEILL, RAYMOND. Ed. Meyer, "Geschichte des Altertums," Zweiter Band (Zweite Aufl., erste Abt.). [Ed. Meyer, "History of Antiquity," Vol. II. Ed. 2, Part I.] *Rev. Critique d'Hist. & Litt.* 62 (12) Dec. 1928: 529-535.—The author and editor assures us that the second section of this great work is soon to follow the above volume, which is consecrated to the dominant period of Egyptian power, that is, the new Theban Empire from the 16th century to the middle of the 12th. It is not known as yet whether the new section will comprise one or two volumes. The three volumes of the history of Greece of the 5th and 4th centuries are to follow immediately after the second section of Vol. II. It is with great satisfaction that all scholars await the continuation of so vast and useful a work.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 3864, 3962)

3923. BUDDE, KARL. Zu Th. Obbink's Aufsatz "The Tree of Life in Eden." [On Th. Obbink's essay, "The Tree of Life in Eden."] *Zeitschr. f. d. Alttestamentliche Wissensch.* 6(1) 1929: 54-62.—Obbink read a

paper before the Society for Old Testament Study in Oxford in September, 1927, in which he took the view that the generally accepted interpretation of the story of the tree of life in Eden was wrong, viz., that Adam and Eve were expelled from Eden before they had eaten of the fruit of the tree of life, and so lost their chance of immortality. Obbink maintains rather that they had had free access to the tree of life from the start but were now expelled from the garden that they might no longer eat of it, continual eating of its fruit being indispensable to deathless life. Budde characterizes the article as consisting of "a long series of errors and oversights." Obbink's contention that לֵב in Gen. 3:22 must mean "lest further" or "lest more" is without good foundation. The first and "most striking" example of this usage cited by Obbink is Exod. 17. But לֵב does not occur here till v. 10, and there it has no dependence upon v. 7 whatsoever. A second passage is I Sam. 13:19. But the Israelites had no swords or spears (v. 22) when Saul became king and now this condition is made permanent by the removal of the artisans who made such things. Hence לֵב needs no such expansion of meaning here. Obbink compares this story with similar stories among other peoples. But he overlooks the fact that unlike these, Eden was not Yahweh's dwelling, but man's only. Yahweh came there from without. As a matter of fact man was made immortal by the inbreathing of the divine "breath" and not by the eating of any divine food. He continued so only so long as he obeyed the divine command. He was driven from Eden not that he might die, but that he might experience the hardship involved in self-support and hard labor.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3924. EITAN, ISRAEL. Two onomatological studies. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(1) Mar. 1929: 30-33.—The first word study is upon the name Eve. A new etymology is proposed, viz., a connection with Arabic *hawā*, "to bring forth," which word is also to be seen in Exod. 1:19. The second study deals with the name Abraham. The narrative wishes to present Abraham as "the father of a multitude." This seems to be right for *ruḥāmūn* in Arabic does mean "a multitude." The name Abu-Ruham is used in the Hadith as the Arabic equivalent of the Hebrew Abraham. The two names, Abram and Abraham, are of different origin, the first of Babylonian and the second of Amorite or Canaanite extraction.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

3925. KARLIN, A. Hakablanut v'hakibolet b'mishpat haibri. [Land rental for share of produce, and labor contract for fixed piece of work in Hebrew law.] *Hamishpat*. 3 1928: 54-60.—*Moses Hadas.*

3926. LODS, AD. L'état actuel des études sur l'Ancien Testament. [The actual state of Old Testament studies.] *Christiansime Social*. 42(1) Jan. 1929: 13-40.—The outstanding feature of the last 20 years of Old Testament study is the fact that the Old Testament has been interpreted against the background of the history, civilization, and religion of the other peoples of the ancient Orient. The leading place in this movement has been taken by the study of archaeology. The results of the excavations in Palestine, Syria, Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, the Sinai peninsula, and the Hittite territory are briefly sketched. The results of the comparative study of the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Hebrew literatures and law-codes are briefly summarized. The application of the principles of *Formgeschichte* and *Traditionsgeschichte* by Gunkel and the studies of Hebrew meter by Ley, Sievers and others are barely noted; while Karl Barth's proposal that the exegete must discuss the permanent, or objective value of the document he interprets, and not merely its author's original meaning and purpose is succinctly scrutinized. The effect upon the methodology of Old Testament study is briefly considered at the close of the article. It is

concluded that the basis upon which Wellhausen worked has been somewhat broadened; hence the views of the so-called school of Wellhausen must be developed, broadened and sometimes corrected, but need not and must not be abandoned. Further, Israel's superiority in the field of literature, morals, and religion, notwithstanding her dependence upon her neighbor's civilization and literature, is beyond successful challenge. She has produced a group of personalities of the first rank. Her monotheism differs from Oriental monotheism in that it was thought out along ethical lines. Her universalism differs from all others in that it led her to think and act along missionary lines.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

EUROPE

3927. SVERDRUP, J. Det nye problem om runeskriftens oprinnelse. [The new theory of the origin of the runic symbols.] *Nordisk Tidskrift f. Vetenskap, Konst & Industri*. 4(6) 1928: 424-435.—Wimmer explained the origin of the runic alphabet through the contact of a South German tribe with Roman civilization at the beginning of the third century A.D. Bugge and Friesen claimed that it arose in the late third century A.D. among the Goths near the Black Sea, and was derived from the Greek alphabet. Now, recent finds and further study seem to point to the Suebian tribe of Marcomanni. They lived in Southwestern Germany, and later in Bohemia and Moravia; they were therefore in intimate contact with the Celtic tribes in Gaul and Noricum-Pannonia during the first century B.C. The forms of the older runes, their order and grouping, and their use for magic argue Celto-Latin influence. If true in its essential features, this theory throws a wholly new light on the earliest history of the Germanic tribes.—*L. M. Hollander.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 3896)

3928. DUBS, HOMER H. The failure of the Chinese to produce philosophical systems. *T'oung Pao*. 26(2-3) 1928: 96-109.—The failure of the Chinese to develop philosophical systems comparable to those of Plato or Spinoza is due neither to the poverty of their vocabulary nor to the fact that their language lacks grammatical inflection; the Chinese language, despite these characteristics, is capable of expressing precisely the most complicated ideas. Three reasons for the failure are suggested: (1) the intellectual leaders of ancient China never recognized the importance of theoretical science; (2) the Chinese did not develop mathematics as a pure science; with them, as in Babylonia and in Egypt, mathematics remained a purely practical pursuit; (3) Chinese philosophy, after a period of great intellectual freedom during the 5th to 3rd centuries B.C., became crystallized when Confucianism was erected into an authoritarian system.—*G. N. Steiger.*

3929. DUYVENDAK, J. J. L. The chronology of Hsün-tzu. *T'oung Pao*. 26(2-3) 1928: 73-95.—Although Hsün-tzu stands out as one of the most important philosophers of the Confucian school, his chronology is far from being satisfactorily determined. The only undisputed date in his life is the year 255 B.C., when he was appointed magistrate of Lan-ling, although it is known that he outlived Prince Ch'ün-shen of Ch'u who was assassinated in 237 B.C. The main sources for Hsün-tzu's life are the biography in Ssü-ma Ch'ien's *Shih-chi* and the preface to Liu Hsiang's history of the Han dynasty; other works of the second and first centuries B.C. contain some interesting information about him. A critical study of these sources leads to the con-

clusion that Hsün-tzu was born about 300 B.C. and died about 230.—*G. N. Steiger.*

3930. HU SHIH. Wang Mang, the socialist emperor of nineteen centuries ago. *Jour. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 59 1928: 218-230.—Wang Mang, called the Usurper, occupied the throne of China from 9 to 23 A.D. In the first year of his reign he inaugurated three radical reforms, the nationalization of land, the equal distribution of land, and the abolition of slavery. Three years sufficed to demonstrate that such reforms could not be enforced, and the decree establishing them was repealed. New reforms, however, were proclaimed almost immediately. In place of communism in land, six state controls or monopolies were instituted relating to salt, wine, iron, coinage, mines and other natural resources, and trade and credit. In each of seven commercial centers a directorate was to determine periodically an equitable price index. Surplus goods which tended to depress prices below this level were bought by the government and released only when the market was ready to absorb them. Thus prices were to be stabilized. A Commissioner of Credit, employing profits derived from government trading, was to loan money without interest for funeral, burial, and sacrificial purposes. Loans to be used as working capital were to bear a moderate rate of interest. This experiment in socialism failed because of the great size of the country, the inadequate means of communication, the indifference of the officials, and the opposition of the wealthy classes. Discontent crystallized into rebellion, and Wang Mang perished amid the ruins of his New Dynasty. Vilified for 19 centuries, he deserves rank as one of China's foremost statesmen. His two edicts proclaiming the Six State Controls belong among the earliest known statements of the theory of state socialism.—*R. T. Pollard.*

3931. IYENGAR, P. T. SRINIVASA. Pre-Aryan Tamil culture. *Jour. Indian Hist.* 7 (2) Aug. 1928: 247-271.—Iyengar's first article on the subject appeared in Vol. VII, Part I. of this journal. Here he traces the origin of kings and the description of social manners and customs of pre-Aryan Tamil culture. Kingship arose first in the pastoral stage. The Tamil word for king is Ko, meaning cowherd. The royal revenues were derived from royal lands, taxes, tolls, and tributes. It is difficult to distinguish between the king's amusements and his occupations. Love and war formed the subject of innumerable odes sung by the early bards. Tamil literary

conventions arose absolutely independent of Sanskrit literature, and were based on actual customs which prevailed among the Tamils in the third millennium B.C. The wars of ancient Tamil kings were not inspired by earth-hunger. It was love of display of prowess and glory that drove the Tamils to war, which became an annual institution undertaken in the season following the harvest. Love of flowers led the Tamils to adopt flowers and leaves as distinctive uniforms for soldiers. Until the 8th century houses were built entirely of timber. Poorer people lived in huts with walls made of wattle and clay. Unstitched clothes made of cotton were in general use. Cloth woven of rat's hair is also mentioned. Every article of domestic furniture was decorated with art work. The extraordinary development of wood-carving was due to the abundance of hard-wood and decorative motifs of Indian art. The ancient Tamils were a mirth loving people. They did not surrender the joys of life for securing a future state of unchanging bliss.—*H. K. Rakshit.*

3932. LENTZ, WOLFGANG. Mani und Zarathustra. [Mani and Zarathustra.] *Zeitschr. d. deutsch. morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 7 (3-4) 1928: 179-206.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3933. CHATTERJI, DURGACHARAN. The Yogāvatāropadeśa: A Mahāyāna treatise on Yoga by Dharmendra. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Jour. & Proc.* 23 (3) (1929). Feb. 1929: 249-260.—The Sanskrit original of which Acārya Dharmendra is the author, seems to have been lost. We have, however, a translation into Tibetan by the pundit Janārdana, who was aided by a Tibetan interpreter, Bhikṣu Ratnabhadra. On the same subject and of the same school there is another work, viz. Yogāvatāra by Dīnāga (5th century A.D.), of which the Sanskrit original also is lost, but which was rendered into Tibetan by the pundit Dharmasribhadra with the aid of the above Tibetan interpreter. It is interesting to note that the entire Yogāvatāra, excepting the last stanza, has been incorporated in the Yogāvatāropadeśa without being mentioned as the work of a different author. So Dharmendra was either contemporaneous with or posterior to Dīnāga. The Yogāvatāropadeśa enjoins that any intricate problem concerning Yoga is to be known orally from the preceptor, and thus show that there is an esoteric aspect of the Yoga doctrines which can be interpreted by no mere study of books, but by the words of the preceptor. The article includes the Tibetan text, the reconstructed Sanskrit text, and an English translation.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

GREECE

(See also Entries 3922, 4399, 4408)

3934. WESENDONK, C. G. von. Die Verwendung einiger iranischer Götternamen in Manichäismus. [The use of certain Iranian names of deities in Manicheism.] *Acta Orientalia.* 7 (2-3) 1928: 114-179.—The Mazdean garb occasionally employed by Mani for his system of religion conceals a nucleus having nothing to do with the theology current in the Sassanid realm save for certain terms and names. Mani employed an intentional syncretism, building on every foundation. His was the last attempt to resurrect the old pagan syncretism of the Hellenistic world, and draws both from the cosmology and ethics of Mazdaism. His system has points of affinity with Mandaism.—*B. W. Bacon.*

3935. ARGYROPOULOS, P. Démosthène et les destinées de l'hellénisme antique (d'après un livre récent). [Demosthenes and the destinies of ancient Hellenism according to a recent work.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 51 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 481-508.—A review of Clemenceau's recent book on Demosthenes (Georges Clemenceau, *Démosthène*, Paris, 1926). Clemenceau urges: 1) that the Greek cities ought to have rallied

behind Athens in resistance to Macedon; 2) that Athens, in refusing to follow Demosthenes and to concentrate her efforts upon opposing Macedon, was untrue to her own past and a traitor to Greece; 3) that the Macedonian conquest diverted the expansion of Hellenism eastward to Asia, with the result that Hellenism became infected and debilitated by Orientalism. 4) In consequence, Greece fell an easy prey to Rome, and 5) the development of civilization, i.e., of Hellenism, was interrupted for 1500 years. The defeat of Demosthenes was thus a turning-point in world history. Argyropoulos answers: 1) Greek particularism would have prevented a voluntary union of the Greek cities into a nation. Pan-Hellenism was never more than an ideal cherished by a few intellectuals like Plato and Isocrates. 2) Athens could never have won the leadership of Greece, because the Greeks always remembered her as the "tyrant city"; because after 357 B.C. she no longer was a great power; and because of the decline of civic patriotism among the Athenians themselves. 3) The unification of Greece, therefore, could be brought about only

by subjugation to a master; and Philip, the master who accomplished it, was not an alien but essentially a Greek. 4) The direction of the energies of Greece against Persia was justified as a means of bringing about a united Greece, and because Persia was still a menace. 5) A westward political expansion of Hellenism, such as Clemenceau suggests, would have been blocked by Carthage and by the rising state of Rome. 6) The conquests of Alexander did not depopulate Greece. As a matter of fact there were few Greeks in Alexander's army. The depopulation was the result of city and party feuds. 7) Clemenceau ignores the beneficial results of Alexander's work. It provided an outlet for the surplus population of Greece. It opened the East to Greek commerce, an achievement comparable to the discovery of America. It liberated Ionia from barbarian domination, and Greece itself from the threat of barbarian domination. It led to the triumph of Hellenism over Orientalism and to its further advance at Alexandria and elsewhere. The Hellenization of the East enabled the East to present a united front to Rome, and to resist Roman conquest until Rome herself was thoroughly Hellenized. Finally, it was the Hellenized East, as represented by Byzantium, which protected Europe against the Mohammedans during the Middle Ages. "One may admire Demosthenes as a man and as a patriot, but one cannot admire his insight."—*Donald McFayden*.

3936. BOTTIN, C. Les sources de Diodore de Sicile. [The sources of Diodorus Siculus.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1307-1327.—This study is concerned with books xviii-xx and fragments of books xxi and xxii. For the history of Pyrrhus and the successors of Alexander, it seems evident from a comparison of the texts of Plutarch, Pausanias, and Diodorus, that all have made use of some writer who employed as his chief source Hieronymus of Cardia. Of the three, Diodorus drew his material most indirectly. A comparison with Justin, the epitomizer of Trogus Pompeius, shows that Diodorus has also made indirect use of Timaeus. It therefore seems probable that Diodorus was using Agatharchides of Cnidus who in turn had used some chronicle in which the tradition of Hieronymus and Timaeus had been blended.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

3937. C., S. Eleusis. *Theosoph. Quart.* 26 (3) Jan. 1929: 233-242.—It is impossible from scattered allusions in ancient classical literature to reconstruct the detailed procedure or the entire doctrine of the mysteries at Eleusis. The initiates were solemnly sworn to secrecy and probably—though the historical evidence is slight—seldom attained to the higher degrees of the initiation. The teaching of the mysteries, almost invariably mentioned with respect by ancient writers, referred primarily to the truth of re-incarnation and immortality. Egyptian in origin, extending back to the pre-Homeric poets, the sacred traditions of the Eleusinian mysteries continued through Roman times and were infused into Christianity, their language appearing in the Fourth Gospel and in the writings of St. Paul and their ceremonial in the ritual of Christianity, thus suggesting the fundamental unity of all religious teaching.—*F. D. Smith*.

3938. GLOTZ, G. Le prix du papyrus dans l'antiquité grecque. [The price of papyrus in Greek antiquity.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. & Soc.* 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1929: 3-12.—It has been supposed that papyrus in the ancient world, while expensive in early and late times, was fairly cheap during the Hellenistic period. From the study of temple accounts from Delos it is now evident that cheap papyrus was available outside of Egypt only between Alexander's conquest of that country and 296 B.C.; from that date on the price never falls below one drachma per roll, and is often much higher. Political conditions and later the reconstitution

of the Egyptian monopoly by Ptolemy Philadelphus are the apparent reasons for this; the Egyptian government from his time on controlled the production, and was able in time of peace to keep the price high, and in time of war to exercise pressure by restricting or prohibiting exportation.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3939. GOHLKE, PAUL. Überblick über die Literatur zu Aristoteles (bis 1925). [Survey of the literature on Aristotle.] *Jahresber. u. d. Fortschritte d. klass. Altertumswissensch.* (220-223) 1929: 265-328.—This survey covers a period of about 30 years; it contains the literature on the *Ethics*, *Politics*, *Rhetoric*, and *Poetics*. It aims at completeness only in matters pertaining to the development of Aristotle as a philosopher.—*A. P. Dorjahn*.

3940. HERBILLON, J. Oibôtas de Paleia. [Oibôtas of Palaia.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1474-1477.—Pausanias, vi, 3, 8, and vii, 17, 6-7, tells the remarkable story of Oibôtas of Paleia who seems to have been at Platea in 479 B.C. and also to have won the victory at the Olympic games in 756 B.C. This anachronism has heretofore been explained by saying that most of the story is based on unhistorical sources. Oibôtas, however, was a native of Dyme, the earlier name of which was Palaia and hence the confusion with Platea.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

3941. KAHRSTEDT, ULRICH. Johannes Kromayer und Georg Veith, "Heerwesen und Kriegführung der Griechen und Römer." [Book review.] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* 190 (11) Nov. 1928: 546-550.—Besides the authors mentioned on the title page, other collaborators have assisted in the preparation of this volume. Nischer has written on the army of Imperial Rome, Köster on naval warfare, and Schramm on siegecraft. The authors avoid political history or the bearing of military reforms on statecraft. In the treatment of Greek warfare Kromayer does not differentiate periods very clearly, and a fuller discussion of his theme would often be desirable. Some surprising statements are made: that both kings of Sparta never took the field at the same time, and that mercenaries did not exist before the Macedonian age. No mention is made of the Athenian metics in war service. In discussing the Hannibalic War Veith follows too uncritically the account in Livy. He also fails to give a full description of the organization of the Republican army, nor does he mention the doubling of the contingents from the allies, an important factor in the causes of the outbreak of the Social War. It should have been noted that Sulla settled his veterans in groups, thus creating a potential militia in reserve, and enabling the army to become an important political factor in the state for the first time.—*A. C. Johnson*.

3942. KAMBANIS, M. L. Notes sur le classement chronologique des monnaies d'Athènes (séries avec noms de magistrats). [Notes on the chronological classification of certain coins of Athens (series with the names of magistrates).] *Arethuse* 5 (4) Oct. 1928: 121-135.—The tetradrachmae of this large group, 106 series according to Head, bear on the reverse 1) name or names of the annual officials in charge of coinage; 2) name of the subordinate entrusted with the dies for one month; 3) indication of the month of issue by letter, α to μ ; 4) the mint mark. Examination of the coins of a given year show that while the subordinate destroyed the dies for the reverse, he handed over to his successor the dies for the obverse, to be used until they were worn out. May it not be assumed that occasionally, or frequently, the subordinate of month 12 would present to the subordinate of month 1 of the following year the dies for the obverse? Discovery of this interlocking of series would permit the substitution of a chronological classification for the meaningless alphabetical arrangement now in use. (2 plates).—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

3943. LEMARCHAND, L. Dion de Pruse: Observations critiques sur le texte des discours LXVI et XII. [Dio of Prusa: critical notes on the text of speeches LXVI and XII.] *Rev. d. Philol. d. Litt. & d'Hist. Anciennes*. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-29.—C. H. Oldfather.

3944. MINOCCHI, SALVATORE. Lo spirito cristiano di Euripide. [The Christian thought of Euripides.] *Bilychnis* 32 (1) Jul. 1928: 1-10.—Apollinaris of Laodicea, who wrote Christian tragedies towards the close of the 4th century, Shakespeare, Alfieri, Goethe, Schiller, and Manzoni have made place in their tragedies for more or less deep religious experiences. But Euripides remains the only playwright to our time who has felt and expressed the intimate conflict of opposed religious ideas. Whereas Aeschylus and Sophocles are reconciled to the pagan ideal, Euripides challenges it, and seeks for a new faith. His religion is monotheistic, but he is a pessimist because his Zeus is not the Christian god who gives eternal life, nor the good and almighty god who can prevail on Fate. The latter is visible nature which besets man with evil at every turn. Euripides has faith in the spiritual forces of humanity, and especially in virtue. The highest type of virtue is for him that of the young virgin who renounces love and life. Altogether his views on woman are similar to those of the Church Fathers.—V. M. Scramuzza.

3945. MIRONE, SALVATORE. La monnaie de Théra. [The coin of Thera.] *Arethuse*. 5 (3) Jul. 1928: 89-99.—Attribution of a coin (listed in Head: *Historia Nummorum*, p. 190) to the islands of Lipari and Volcano. The argument centers on the completion of an inscribed word . . . nas to Meligonas, a Doric, genitive form of the old name of Lipari. The inscription on the reverse, Thera . . . aion, recalls the word Therasia which Pliny cites as an old name of Volcano.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

3946. NOMISMAPHILE. Coins and their engravers in ancient Greece. *Apollo*. 9 (49) Jan. 1929: 27-30.—Walther I. Brandt.

3947. OTTO, WALTER. Beiträge zur Seleukidengeschichte des 3. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. [Contributions to Seleucid history of the third century B.C.] *Abh. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wiss., Philos.-philol. u. Hist. Kl.* 34 (1) 1928: 3-89.—I. The astronomical cuneiform tablet (B. M. No. 92689) recently republished by Smith refers not to 276/275 B.C. but to 274/273. The cuneiform archives indicate that before this year the king was in Sardis and the satrap of Babylonia was with him, which would have been impossible had the first Syrian War been in progress. The operations of the Egyptian fleet began in the Persian gulf in the summer of 274 and Antiochus must have returned from Asia Minor at that time, or earlier in the year. The tablet indicates that Ptolemy began hostilities. By the spring of 273 Babylon was out of danger and Antiochus prepared for a great offensive against Egypt. The coins of Marathus confirm the idea that the war ended in 271 instead of 273/272 as Lehman-Haupt held. The period between the first conflict of the two rivals and the first Syrian war is accounted for by the difficulties with the Celts in Asia Minor. The war ended practically in a *status quo* arrangement. An appendix on the geography of Ebernari, Coele Suria and Seleucis follows. Kahrstedt's claim of strong Seleucid expansion southward at the end of the 50th year of their era is not well-founded. II. The British Museum Zenon papyrus, giving instructions for the entertainment of envoys from the Bosphoran kingdom and Argos to Alexandria in 354 B.C. is of great political importance as indicating a state of peace at that time between Egypt and Macedonia. It appears to have been a separate peace, a diplomatic

coup on the part of Ptolemy II to break up the Seleucid-Macedonian coalition, which helps to explain the matrimonial relations of Berenice and Antiochus, and the situation at the outbreak of the third Syrian war. III. Koch's monograph on the third Syrian war is based on a misconception of Ptolemy III as a military hero, which has no support from the accounts of his reign aside from this war. The extensive gains made by Euergetes I in the so-called third Syrian war were diplomatic rather than military. He returned to Egypt with much booty but without military victories or lasting gains. The tradition of an Egyptian national uprising on his return may be derived from the sedition in Antioch against him after the death of Berenice and the consequent collapse of the claims against Seleucus. Koch's connection of a revolt in Cyrene necessitating the speedy return of Euergetes from Antioch with the reform of administration there is untenable for linguistic and other reasons. The reform decree belongs in the reign of Ptolemy I; the year of the great attack of Antigonus in 306 B.C. seems most probable. IV. The trilingual priests' edict from Memphis of the 6th year of Ptolemy IV, as published by Spiegelberg, is in evident contradiction to Polybius' account in several points, notably in its mention of Ptolemy's invasion of the Syrian territory after Raphia in 219/218 B.C. Polybius' silence is evidently due to the pro-Seleucid character of his sources, a reminder of the danger in too great reliance on his critical genius when he is hampered by close dependence on his sources. (An index of subjects and sources quoted in the four articles follows.)—Eva M. Sanford.

3948. RITTER, CONSTANTIN. Bericht über die in den letzten Jahrzehnten über Platon erschienene Arbeiten. [Report on Platonic studies of the last decades.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschritte d. klass. Altertumswissensch.* (220-223) 1929: 37-107.—The present survey is continued from Nos. 191 and 195. Here 26 Platonic studies are discussed, including those of Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, Ritter, Apelt, and von Arnim. The conclusion of this report on Platonic studies will appear in next year's publication.—A. P. Dorjahn.

3949. SCHISSEL, OTMAR. Das Ende des Platonismus im Altertum. [The end of Neo-Platonism in the ancient world.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 42 (1) 76-92.—In the last stages of Neo-Platonism its Aristotelian wing was in complete possession not only in Alexandria but also in Athens. This Neo-Platonic thought with its Peripatetic modifications was the philosophic legacy of Antiquity to the Middle Ages.—H. G. Robertson.

3950. SNELL, BRUNO. Bericht über Herodot (1921-27). [Report on Herodotus.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschritte d. klass. Altertumswissensch.* (220-223) 1929: 1-36.—In the period under discussion, no important editions of the author have appeared. Six papyri of the second or third century throw some additional light on the text. A very important contribution to the study of Herodotus' language is made by F. Bechtel in *Der jonische Dialekt* (Berlin, 1924). Wolf Aly, in *Volksmärchen, Sage und Novelle bei Herodot und seinen Zeitgenossen* (Göttingen, 1921), offers a new approach to the study of Herodotus' style. Though the treatise of F. Jacoby in *Real.-Encycl.* (1913) continues to be of prime importance for the problem of Herodotus as an historian, the newer histories of Greek literature add important details. An iconoclastic work in this connection comes from the hand of E. Howald, "Jonische Geschichtsschreibung" (*Hermes*, 58, 113 ff). Many special studies on Herodotus have appeared, dealing with religion, sources, geography, life, and influence.—A. P. Dorjahn.

ROME

(See also Entries 3941, 3990, 4557)

3951. ALBINI, GUISEPPE. L. *Annaei Senecae ad Lucilium Epistularum moralium libri XIV-XX.—Ad codicem praecipue Quirinianum recensuit Achilles Beltrami* (Bonn, 1927). [Review of the work cited.] *Riv. di Filologia*. 56(4) Dec. 1928: 542-547.—Critical comment on certain passages in the text of Seneca.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3952. BARTOLI, MATTEO. Ancora deus e θεός e una legge del ritmo ario-europeo. [Deus and θεός reconsidered, and an Ario-European rule of accent.] *Riv. di Filologia*. 56(4) Dec. 1928: 423-453.—The author has already published a study on the "monogenesis" of deus and θεός. The primary object of the present article is to formulate and defend the rule that if in prehistoric Ario-European the penult was long, it was accented, but if the penult was short, the accent was on the ultima.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3953. BAYET, J. Virgile et les triumvirs "agris diudivis." [Virgil and the triumvirs "agris diudivis."] *Rev. des Études Latines*. 6(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 270-299.—Recent discoveries on the general period make it worth while to restudy the evidence in Virgil and his ancient commentators as to the incidents connected with his threatened loss of his farm at Mantua. The best arrangement of the facts seems to be one which refers the poet's difficulties not to legates, who no longer existed in Cisalpine Gaul after its union with Italy, but to the members of a commission for distributing the lands assigned to soldiers (the triumvirs in question acting, however, as individuals in carrying out their function in different places or at different times). The *Eclogues* bearing on the incident are somewhat confused by the incorporation of older material into them, partly of a conventional pastoral nature, partly written for an earlier stage in the course of events.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3954. CARCOPINO, JÉRÔME. Les lois agraires des Gracques et la guerre sociale. [The agrarian laws of the Gracchi and the Social War.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. Guillaume Budé*. (22) Jan. 1929: 3-23.—Mommson's interpretation of the cause of the Social War, viz., the refusal to grant citizenship to the allies, while sufficient for an explanation of the immediate and formal cause, is not adequate to explain the underlying trouble. The war must be looked upon as an epilogue to the agrarian legislation of the Gracchi, the result of the economic disorder following the unequal enforcement of the Gracchan laws in the territory of the allies. The *Libri regionum* and the boundary stones of the Gracchan survey show conclusively and without contradiction that those peoples making up the anti-Roman League which Appian enumerates, were precisely those whose territories had been subjected to the reapportionment of the *Leges Semproniae* concerning the *ager publicus*; while those peoples (the Latin allies) whose territory had been left unmolested by the redivision either did not stir against Rome at all, or stirred only very late and then indifferently and because of necessity. If the question had been merely one of citizenship we should expect the Latin allies to have been at the head of the revolt after the legislation of 95 B.C. Citizenship became an important issue only so soon as the allies came to regard it as their only chance to prevent a return to the Gracchan agrarian reforms. "The hatred of the agrarian laws, the fear of the distress which their application had brought with it, and which their renewal would augment, this it is that caused the revolt of the allies."—*E. N. Johnson*.

3955. CASTIGLIONI, L. Lattanzio e le storie di Seneca padre. [Lactantius and the history of the older

Seneca.] *Riv. di Filologia*. 56(4) Dec. 1928: 454-475.—The history of the older Seneca was dominated by rhetoric and exhibited a fondness for detail. The work was published by his son, but hardly had a wide circulation outside of the schools of rhetoric. The only important positive evidence for its character is contained in a passage quoted by Lactantius in which the periods of Roman history are compared to the ages in the life of an individual. The earliest point at which the detailed narrative can have begun is the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. The passage quoted by Lactantius must have constituted a brief introduction. Though the quotation is in part given in indirect discourse, the original has been reproduced with accuracy. There is in the style a rhetorical coloring different from that employed by Lactantius. That some of the expressions involved are due to Seneca and not to Lactantius, is shown also by the usage of Florus, who was under the influence of Seneca or the school to which he belonged. Furthermore the fact that Lactantius is known to be careful in his citations, argues for the accuracy of the quotation. The article also contains some material on Lactantius that does not concern the main thesis.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3956. CAVAIGNAC, E. L'organisation centuriate au II^e siècle au J.-C. [The centuriate organization in the second century B.C.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1481-1485.—It is generally admitted that there are two possible distributions of the centuries among the classes. The censors undoubtedly did not fix the political power of the citizens at will. They must have represented not a certain number of citizens but a body of taxable property, and the number of censors fixed proportionately to this property.—*N. C. Debevoise*.

3957. CROISSANT, J. Une nouvelle intaille mithraïque. [A new Mithraic intaglio.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1387-1396.—In Mithraic seals and amulets variations have been found of the group usual in the monuments of the Mithraeum. The fixed tradition of the latter may be due, it is suggested, to supervision of initiate artists by the Mithraic priests; the greater laxity of the former, to the absence of such. This intaglio is exceptional; it is the only example of a totally nude Mithras. Further, the torches of the dadophori are absent, as well as the scorpion and basket that usually figure in the group. The omissions, however, may be due to the esthetic desire of the artist himself to compress his subject and his inspiration may be derived from a well-known representation of Athene Slaughtering a Bull, from the temple of Athene Nike on the Acropolis, which was frequently copied in the Hellenistic world, and depicted Athene in the same posture as Mithras but totally nude.—*A. M. G. Little*.

3958. DEGRASSI, ATTILIO. Appunti all'iscrizione onoraria di Flavio Guinio Quarto Palladio. [Notes on the inscription in honor of Flavius Junius Quartus Palladius.] *Riv. di Filologia*. 56(4) Dec. 1928: 516-522.—Criticism of a few points of the interpretation of the original editor, Cantarelli. In opposition to the latter it is maintained that Palladius must have held the position of proconsul of Africa in spite of the fact that this dignity is not mentioned in the inscription. It is also maintained that it is incorrect to translate *ius habuit* as "obtained permission." It rather means "considered proper." The brother of Palladius erected the statue in question and had no need of securing permission to do so.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3959. FRANK, TENNEY. Recent work on the economic history of ancient Rome. *Jour. Econ. &*

Business Hist. 1(1) Nov. 1928: 105-118.—It will be difficult to write a satisfactory economic history of Rome in our day. Literary sources, inscriptions, and coins have made possible studies in public finance, the colonate, and gilds. Somewhat recently excavations have revealed much concerning economic conditions, especially in certain provinces. Archaeology has shown us Rome as a great commercial city and revealed the economic structure of Pompeii. Lack of material has, however, frequently reduced us to hypotheses, as in the study of the colonate or of the decline of Rome. With the accumulation of material, valuable monographs have been written on special topics. In 1920 appeared Frank's survey of Roman economic experience, interpreting the discoveries of archaeology, and in 1926 Rostovtzeff's work based on new material and a fresh viewpoint. Egyptian studies have little permanent value for the main problems of Rome. Useful recent books touching Roman economics are concerned with trade, municipal administration, and slavery. Excavations now in progress may yield material with which to overcome the inadequacy of our present knowledge.—*Henrietta Larson.*

3960. GIUSTI, A. *La malattia dell'imperatore Galerio nel racconto di Lattanzio.* [The disease of Emperor Galerius in the account by Lactantius.] *Bilychnis.* 32(2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 85-98.—The disease which carried away Galerius seems to have been cancer, judging from the symptoms described by Lactantius in his *De mortibus Persecutorum*. Lactantius and the Christian writers in general describe that ailment as a punishment of God. Their purpose is polemic; they wish to show the hand of God. Some modern Christian scholars take the same view. Lactantius relates that Galerius, at the point of death, repented, became reconciled with the Christians, and issued his edict of toleration. These various steps are taken from a literary model common to the Judaeo-Christian culture. The first example of a disease sent by God, repentance on the part of the patient, etc., is seen in II Maccabees apropos of Antiochus Epiphanes. Others recur in Josephus, *De Bell. Iud.*, I, 21; *Ant. Iud.*, xii, 17; Acts 12:25; Tertullian, *Ad Scapul.*, 3.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

3961. HERRMANN, L. *L'empereur Néron et le roi Midas.* [The Emperor Nero and King Midas.] *Rev. des Études Latines.* 6(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 313-319.—In spite of the objections of some modern writers, we should probably accept the ancient tradition that the present text of Persius I, 121 ("who has not the ears of an ass") was corrected by the original editor from "King Midas has the ears of an ass." Several contemporary sources can be found which give Nero by way of compliment the name King Midas; this line of Persius was therefore aimed in its context at Nero's literary and artistic activity, which was just beginning when the first satire was written.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3962. HROZNÝ, FRIEDRICH. *Etruskisch und die "hethitischen" Sprachen.* [Etruscan and the "Hittite" languages.] *Zeitschr. f. Assyriologie* n. f. 4(38) (3) Dec. 1928: 171-184.—To a "Hethitologist," there appear some striking similarities between the "Hittite" languages and Etruscan, though these are in the minority. The general conclusion is that Etruscan is a non-Indo-European language of the characteristics found in the Asia Minor group, but has suffered strong Indo-European influence. This is shown by the close resemblances on the one hand with the Indo-European "Hittite," on the other with the non-Indo-European languages of Asia Minor. It appears to have somewhat the same character as Lycian and Lydian. The origin of the Etruscans is further indicated by the similarity of several of their deities with those of Asia Minor, by the close agreement of their beliefs in the underworld and their methods of foretelling the future with those found in the Hittite religious tablets. The Egyptian

reference to the Tursha among the "peoples of the sea" and the near-Etruscan inscription on the island of Lemnos indicate steps on their way from Asia Minor to Italy.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

3963. KAHRSTEDT, ULRICH. W. W. Tarn, "Hellenistic Civilization." *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.* 190(10) Oct. 1928: 482-488.—Tarn is the foremost English scholar working in the history of the Hellenistic period and this is a book which is not only authoritative but also interesting. In some minor details the reviewer differs from the author. For example Kahrstedt considers that the Gracchan legislation, placing Asia at the mercy of the companies of equestrian tax collectors, marks the beginning of the decline of the East, rather than the exactions of Sulla. The latter is considered by the reviewer to be the originator of a forward movement in provincial administration in that Sulla restricted the activities of the *publicani* in spite of the levies which he himself extorted from Asia. In the half century preceding Sulla, Kahrstedt sees certain socialistic tendencies in the Orient, the rise of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, a movement which Tarn is inclined to minimize. On the whole, however, the reviewer agrees with Tarn's interpretation of the age and gives the work unstinted praise.—*A. C. Johnson.*

3964. KENT, ROLAND G. The conquests of the Latin language. *Classical Jour.* 24(3) Dec. 1928: 191-212.—The author describes the spread of Latin as an official language over the whole ancient world as a result of Rome's conquests, and its surviving influences in modern languages.—*D. McFayden.*

3965. KÖPP, FRIEDRICH. Ernst Fabricius, "Der obergermanisch-rätische Limes des Römerreiches." *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.* 190(10) Oct. 1928: 449-465.—The stretch of the *Limes* from Worth am Main to Wimpfen an Neckar lacks any evidence of rampart and ditch which are characteristic of the last period of construction, and it is evident that the line was later pushed forward. The southern half, between Schlossau and Wimpfen, keeps a level grade throughout, unlike the construction in other stretches of the same period. Another peculiarity is that the wooden towers in the Odenwald have a massive substructure of stone and wood. More remarkable is the fact that the stone towers are elaborately constructed of red sandstone with considerable architectural decoration. Of particular importance is the preservation of a building inscription dated in the 8th year of Antoninus Pius (145 A.D.) In another inscription, partially erased, the editor sees a *damnatio memoriae* of the building engineers, possibly because of a mutiny or strike. An important find is a statue of the Emperor Domitian which was mutilated after his death. If the identification is correct the proof that this section goes back to his reign is beyond question. The 45th fascicle deals with the Rhaetian *Limes* from Gunzenhausen to Kipfenberg. This differs in no way from the other stretches of the Rhaetian line.—*A. C. Johnson.*

3966. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. Servio Tullio nel P Oxy. 2088. [Servius Tullius in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, 2088.] *Riv. di Filologia.* 56(4) Dec. 1928: 511-515.—The papyrus studied contains a fragmentary Latin account of Servius Tullius. It is not unlikely that this is a fragment of the Fenestella. A reconstruction of lines 5-15 is suggested.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

3967. MacDONALD, SIR GEORGE. *Historical Revision: 48—Roman London.* *History.* 13(52) Jan. 1929: 338-342.—The volume on Roman London published by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1928 shows that the great tracts of heavy clay bordering the Thames must have been too thickly wooded to permit of human occupation before the strong central authority of the Romans cleared roads and a townsite, and this conclusion is confirmed by the pottery finds. The name *Londinium* is Celtic, but the

city is Romano-British in origin and grew up about the present location of London Bridge. Pottery finds lead to the conclusion that the wall dates from about 100 A.D., although the bastions are much later. The commission is trying to plot the street plan, and the suggested nucleus for the plan shows the chessboard scheme with streets parallel or at right angles to the river. The importance of London remained commercial, not military or even political, and the city seems to have attracted to itself the financial side of the imperial administration, to judge from the mention in the *Notitia dignitatum* of a treasury head there. The continued existence of the city after the withdrawal of the Romans is increasingly probable, and may perhaps be confirmed by further investigation of the finds at Richborough.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3968. NEPPI MODONA, ALDO. I problemi della religione Etrusca al primo congresso internazionale di Firenze. [Problems of the Etruscan religion at the first international congress at Florence.] *Bilychnis*. 32(1) Jul. 1928: 31-36.—One of the sections of the First International Etruscan Congress, Florence and Bologna, April 27-May 5, 1928, was dedicated to the study of the Etruscan religion. R. Pettazzoni discoursed on Tinia, the supreme celestial god who, viewed under a local aspect, is perhaps *Vortumnus*. Furlani traced Etruscan hepatoscopy to Babylon through a pre-Hellenic and Hellenic link. In the non-Greek *Jupiter Optimus Maximus*, the *dii consentes*, Fate, the *dii superiores et involuti*, and in the *Genius*, H. M. R. Leopold saw oriental origins. From an analysis of the original Roman religion and from the absence of a Roman counterpart of the Etruscan matriarchate H. J. Rose denied any cultural influence of Etruria on Rome. O. Weinreich stated that Etruscan trigeminous, stylistic and sacred forms have been incorporated in the Catholic liturgy. T. Zielinski pointed to the possibility that Etruscan eschatology may have influenced Christian eschatology. Other communications were concerned with representations of the nether world and the relation between the Etruscan and Roman *Connubium*.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

3969. TOUTAIN, J. Antiquités romaines, 1919-1928. [Writings on Roman history, 1919-1928.] *Rev. Hist.* 159(2) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 318-336.—A review of the chief works produced since the war by French scholars in Roman history and civilization, many of which are included in one of the great French collections such as *L'évolution de l'humanité*, *L'histoire du monde*, *L'histoire générale*, *la Bibliothèque historique*, and *Collection des Universités de France*, a series of texts of Latin

authors with translation. The more general works, embracing the entire Roman period, by L. Homo, *Institutions politiques romaines*, J. Declareuil, *Rome et l'organisation du droit*, A. Grenier, *Le Génie romain dans la religion, la pensée, et l'art*, and J. Toutain, *L'Économie antique*, cover well the whole field of political, legal, religious, cultural, and economic institutions of Rome. Works reviewed that are of a general nature, but that cover only one period of Roman history, are as follows: L. Homo, *L'Italie primitive et les débuts de l'impérialisme romain*, extending to 146 B.C.; A. Piganiol, *La conquête romaine*, to the battle of Actium; E. Cavaignac, *La paix romaine*, devoted especially to a description of the Mediterranean and the chief regions of the Mediterranean world under Rome before Augustus, but lacking in proper balance of parts; V. Chapot, *Le monde romain*, from 146 B.C. to Trajan, thus supplementing the work of Homo; L. Homo, *L'Empire romain*, an outstanding work which discusses political and administrative history under the emperors, the imperial system of defense, the later military anarchy, and the causes of decadence; G. Bloch, *L'Empire romain*, limits itself rather to tracing the evolution of imperial power and administrative and political institutions; J. Zeiller, *L'Empire romain et l'Église*, notable for its originality of treatment, profound knowledge of the ancient sources and modern literature, and critical balance; Ch. Guingnebert, *Le christianisme antique*, on a more extensive plan than Zieller's work. Finally, three works devoted to a study of the causes of the decline of the Roman Empire, G. Ferrero, *La ruine de la civilisation antique*, who makes the chief cause the alleged destruction of the power of the senate in the third century A.D.; G. Sorel, *La ruine du monde antique*, who makes Christianity the supreme cause; F. Lot, *La fin du monde antique et le début du Moyen Âge*, a work much broader in its conception of the great complexity of the causes of decline. A large number of works on special subjects treated from the historical standpoint are also reviewed.—*A. A. Trever.*

3970. VAN de WOESTYNE, P. Gaius Julius Hyginus, source de Virgile. [Gaius Julius Hyginus, a source used by Virgil.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1329-1336.—Virgil depended on Varro for part of the material contained in the 4th book of the *Georgics*. He made use of another source, not Diophanes of Nicaea nor Aristotle as has been suggested, but probably the *De apibus* of Gaius Julius Hyginus. Parallels with Virgil may be found in Columella, who quoted Hyginus.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

3971. BACON, R. W. Pauline elements in the fourth Gospel. I. A study of John i-iv. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 11(3) Jan. 1929: 199-223; 11(4) Apr. 1929: 305-320.—The distinctive feature of the Hellenistic fourth Gospel is the prefixing to the Galilean ministry of a Samaritan ministry following immediately the scene of the Baptism by John. The motive is to confound the baptizing sects whose Gnostic descendants were traced by the Fathers to Samaria. These sects claimed to be the true heirs of the Johannine reform, and charged the orthodox with heresy. The evangelist cuts the ground from under Gnosticism by citing the self-repression of John and acceptance of Jesus by Samaria. The interrupting section 2:12-3:21, 31-36 is a supplement of Ephesian origin introducing Pauline doctrines. In the confused parables of the Door and the Shepherd in 10:1-18 a similar Pauline supplement is to blame. These Pauline supplements indicate the adoption at Ephesus of traditions originally transmitted from Syria. The Appendix seeks to identify the apostolic

witness with John son of Zebedee, companion of Peter in Samaria according to Acts 8.—*B. W. Bacon.*

3972. DIEU, LÉON. L'Évangile de l'Enfance dans S. Luc, serait-il de S. Marc? [Is St. Luke's infancy narrative derived from St. Mark?] *Rev. de l'Hist. Eccl.* 24(3) Jul. 1928: 571-595.—Not only the conclusion but also the introduction of Mark has been suppressed, for the gospel begins as abruptly as it ends. This deleted introduction is preserved in Luke's infancy narrative, which shows similarities to Mark, and makes Jesus the son of Mary as does Mark, whereas Luke calls him the son of Joseph. The extensive notice of John the Baptist in the Lukan introduction finds no sequel in the gospel, where the death of the Baptist is not related. In Mark, on the other hand, the account of the death is not adequately prepared for by previous reference to the Baptist. The author does not venture to explain the amputation of Mark, but submits himself to the judgment of scholars with greater resources than he can

command, writing as he does in China.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

3973. DREXL, FRANZ. *Zehn Jahre griechische Patristik (1916-1925).* [Ten years of patristic Greek.] *Jahresber. ü. d. Fortschritte d. klass. Altertumswissensch.* (220-223) 1929: 131-264.—In the last ten years at least a dozen good histories of patristic Greek writings have appeared. The principal contributions to our knowledge, however, are contained in monographs and articles dealing with individual writers or special phases of their work. Drexel presents a summary of a large number of these contributions.—*A. P. Dörjahn.*

3974. FRANTZ, M. ALISON. The provenance of the open Rho in the Christian monograms. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 10-26.—From a study of epitaphs, sarcophagi, coins, reliquaries, lamps, etc., the author seeks to determine the origin and significance of the open Rho on the Christian monograms. His conclusion is that there is no example of the open Rho on any sarcophagus not showing Eastern influence, and that the Constantinian cross monograms are found chiefly in districts with recognized Oriental trend. The earliest dated example of Constantinian monogram is in 338 A.D., but its use as an abbreviation began much earlier, and is not of Christian origin. The cross monogram, derived from this, has no dated example earlier than 355 A.D. The open Rho began to appear about 25 years after the closed, and the two forms were in common use for about four centuries. "After that time, the monogram in all its forms seems to be an affected antiquarianism rather than a natural expression of a familiar symbol."—*A. A. Trever.*

3975. KOCH, UGO. Lo stile delle antiche formule de fede. [The style of the ancient formulae of faith.] *Ricerche Religiose.* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 50-59.—On the basis of a small number of declarations of faith originating from Rome students of the subject have concluded that the style of these declarations was peculiar to Rome. Characteristic of this type of statements is the use of the first person and the solemn opening with the personal pronoun "I," e.g., "I know," "I testify," etc. But it can be shown at present that such formulae were spread throughout primitive Christianity, and that they appear in Asia Minor before they are known in Rome. Since Asia Minor was the home of the fourth Gospel, and since the language of that gospel is known to have served as a model, it is likely that the profession of faith under consideration, showing as it does a relationship to the gospel of St. John, had its inception in Asia Minor.—*E. A. Speiser.*

3976. LEBON, J. Les citations patristiques grecques du Sceau de la foi. [Citations from the Greek Fathers in the "Seal of the faith."] *Rev. de l'Hist. Ecol.* 25 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-32.—In 1911 Bishop Karapet Ter-Mekertschian discovered an Armenian patristic anthology called the *Seal of the Faith*, which he published in 1914. The present article locates the citations according to the best modern editions.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

3977. MURPHY, DUBOSE. The lighter side of Paul's personality. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 11 (3) Jan. 1929: 242-250.—This is an endeavor to bring the Apostle into sympathy with us by dwelling on his sense of humor. "The lighter side of St. Paul's personality," says the author, "deserves to be better known." He maintains that Paul could not have had an appreciation of humor before his conversion because a successful persecutor "takes himself very, very seriously." Some of the old Puritans certainly took themselves seriously and were not exactly tolerant; but their humor, if grim, was not absent. Such was also the case with many an old Rabbi. Indeed the Jew has never lacked this particular quality.—*Foakes Jackson.*

3978. PEAKE, A. S. Paul and the Jewish Christians. *Bull. John Rylands Library.* 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 31-62.—Amplification of a lecture, following one published in *Bull.* 12 (2) July 1928 on "Paul the Apostle, his personality and achievement." Although the Jewish Christians of Jerusalem were very narrow in outlook, Paul was anticipated by such a leader as Stephen (according to Acts). As to chronology, the visit of Galatians 2:1-10 and that of Acts 15 are identified. What was important to Paul was the private conference, not the public assembly ("Apostolic Council"). The Eastern rather than the Western text of the *Apostolic decrees* are to be preferred. They were concerned chiefly with food regulations. Paul's conflicts with the Judaizers are sketched in some detail, and the motives which animated them and him. Recent views are taken into account—e.g., those of W. L. Knox, Loisy, McNeile, Ropes. (A two page bibliography is added.)—*F. C. Grant.*

3979. SARDY, G. L'heritage littéraire d'Aetius. [The literary remains of Aetius.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Eccl.* 24 (4) Oct. 1928: 809-827.—Aetius was an anomoion Arian, whose scanty literary remains are here reproduced in full, consisting of two letters and an account of his doctrine in the form of 47 syllogisms. The latter are found in two forms in Epiphanius and in a third in the Pseudo-athanasian *Dialogue on the Trinity*. The three texts are here collated.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

THE WORLD 383-1648

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entry 4014)

3980. MOERLAND, HENNING. Eine neue Quelle des Vulgärlateins. [A new source of Vulgar Latin.] *Symbolae Osloenses.* 6 1928: 42-52.—The Latin version of the medical treatise of Oribasius shows the same peculiarities of Vulgar Latin as other medical handbooks of the 5th and 6th centuries. Moerland gives examples of the use of case forms, phonetics, syntax, and vocabulary and deduces from their similarity that the two Latin translations of this work which are extant were made at approximately the same period and in the same medical circles.—*A. C. Johnson.*

3981. SABBADINI, REMIGIO. Paul Lehmann. Pseudo-antike Litteratur des Mittelalters. [Leipzig:

Teubner, 1927.] *Riv. di Filologia.* 56 (4) Dec. 1928: 547-551.—A review of the work cited, including some suggested emendations to the texts studied.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

3982. CAJORI, FLORIAN. A revaluation of Harriot's "Artis analyticae praxis." *Isis.* 11 (36) Dec. 1928: 316-324.—This is a careful study of Thomas Harriot's *Artis analyticae praxis* (written before 1621) to determine the truth about divergent statements concerning Harriot's contributions to mathematics. Cajori concludes that he accepted positive and negative but rejected imaginary or complex numbers; that he recognized only positive roots, rejecting negative; that he did not reach the truth about the number of roots of an

equation; that he had no general grasp on the relations between roots and coefficients and did not know the Rule of Signs of Descartes. Among his services to mathematics were emphasis on symbolic algebra, with use of small instead of capital letters; invention of the signs > and <; introduction of "canonical equations" obtained by multiplying given binomial factors, whose positive roots were known by inspection, and which were patterns for determining the number of roots of common equations of the third and fourth degree; transformation of equations into others with roots determinably different from those of the first; and reduction of the affected cubic to a pure equation.—*A. M. Campbell.*

3983. DARMSTÄDTER, ERNST. "Liber Claritatis Totius Alchimicae Artis" dem Arabischen Alchemisten "Geber" zugeschrieben. Bologna Cod. Lat. 164 (153). ["Liber Claritatis Totius Alchimicae Artis" ascribed to the Arabian alchemist "Geber."] *Archeion*. 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 462-482.—This article is the conclusion of a series of articles that appeared in *Archeion*, 6, 1925, 319-330; 7, 1926, 257-265; 8, 1927, 95-108, 214-229; 9, 1928, 63-80, 191-208. In the *Indice dei codici latini conservati nella R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna*, in *Studi Italiani di filologia classica*, vol. 16, an alchemy MS of the 14th century under the title "Liber claritatis" is mentioned, of which Geber is named as author. It was only natural to think of the *Kitab Alrahma, liber misericordiae*, book of mercy, ascribed to the famous Gabir ibn Hayyan. An examination of the MS, however, showed that the correct name is "Liber claritatis." Darmstädter discovered later a Latin translation of the *Liber misericordiae* in the *Biblioteca Ricardiana* of Florence, and published it in the *Archiv f. Geschichte d. Medizin*, 17, (1925). In the articles of the *Archeion*, the Latin text of the *Liber claritatis*, partly abbreviated, is edited with notes and explanations. The question of the authorship of Gabir is not discussed. One thing is sure, that the treatise is a translation or paraphrase of an Arabic original. It contains a collection of prescriptions for practical purposes of technic, trade and also of alchemy. But it is not a systematic school-book like the *Summa perfectionis*, or like the great book of al Razi.—*S. Gandz.*

3984. SPRAGUE, T. A. The herbal of Otto Brunfels. *Jour. Linnean Soc. London*. 43 (320) Dec. 5, 1928: 79-124.—The *Herbarum vivae eicones* of Otto Brunfels was issued in Latin and in a German translation, the first volume of each appearing in 1530 and 1532 respectively. The work forms a connecting link between the botanical writings of medieval and of early modern scientists, such as Albertus Magnus and Linné. The author, a physician, appears to depend on classical writers rather than on original observation and experiment, but of the 260 species which he lists 47 seem to be new, and there is reason to believe that he himself drew the figures illustrating them. Sprague lists 285 identifications of Brunfels' figures, followed by a conspectus of species given, an index of accepted scientific names of

the plants, and another of the Latin and German names used by Brunfels. Other important features of the article are the bibliography, facts about Brunfels' life, a discussion of his sources, nomenclature and classification of plants, and use of the terms "male" and "female." The special scientific value of the herbal is that it is an aid in identifying medieval plants, and that many of its figures constitute historic types of Linnean species.—*A. M. Campbell.*

3985. STEPHENSON, J. The zoological section of the *Nuzhatu-I-Qulub* (a Persian compendium of Science, 1340 A.D.). *Isis*. 11 (36) Dec. 1928: 284-315.—The author of this encyclopedia, Hamdullah al-Musta'fi al-Qazwini, was born ca. 1281-2 A.D. He professed to be of Arab origin, but his family had long been settled in Qazwin, where he was appointed to be the superintendent of finances. By inclination he was a literary man, compiling books on history, universal as well as Persian, and on all the natural sciences. The *Nuzhatu-I-Qulub* (Pleasure of the Hearts) may be described as a scientific popular educator. The introduction deals with astronomy. The body of the work is divided into three *magālas*, books, the first treating of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; the second of man, his bodily structure (anatomy), faculties and moral qualities; the third treats of geography. An epilogue is devoted to wonders and curiosities. The zoological part of the book comprises 38 pages, listing and classifying 228 animals. A separate paragraph is devoted to each animal. First the Arabic name of the animal is given, which is often succeeded by the Persian, Turkish, and Mongolian equivalents. It is then stated whether the animal may be eaten. A short description of the animal follows, and lastly a list of the medical uses of the various parts or organs. One example may illustrate the method and style of the work. "The Cat-Sinnaur, *Gurba* (Persian), is called *Fatak* by the Turks, *Malghūn* by the Mongols. It is a greedy animal of various colors, and to eat it is unlawful, and to kill it forbidden. . . . The cat is the enemy of the rat; the elephant dreads the cat. It is said that the cat does not breed in China. Those who apply its bile to the eyes become keensighted in the night; and half a drachm of it mixed with olive oil is beneficial to one with facial paralysis; and pounded up with cumin seed and salt it heals old wounds. Its flesh boiled and used as a poultice to the gout allays the pain; and if eaten, magic will take no effect against the eater." The zoological section of the *Nuzhatu-I-Qulub* constitutes one of the very few extant zoological treatises of the Islamic East, and is apparently the only one whose primary object can be described as scientific; the rest are essentially literary or philological. In the list of the medical uses of its several parts we have a *materia medica*, a list of the drugs of animal origin used in Persia at that time (ca. 1340). We have also the names of the diseases, and may make conclusions as to their frequency.—*S. Gandz.*

EARLY MIDDLE AGES, 383-962

3986. HOLLANDER, LEE M. Queen Thyra Danmarkbot. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes*. 10 (4) Nov. 1928: 111-114.—For centuries a misinterpretation of one of the Jaelling Rune stones has fostered the legend that Queen Thyra, wife of King Gorm, was a Semiramis who ruled and saved Denmark. Professor Hans Brix has reinterpreted the Rune stone, and demolished the myth of Queen Thyra, Savior of Denmark.—*H. S. Commager.*

3987. HUGHESDON, P. J. Factors in the fall of the Western Empire. *Sociol. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 50-55.—Recognizing the great external factor in the

fall of the Western Empire, the barbarian onslaughts, as only contributory, and feeling the internal factors usually cited to be inadequate, Hughesdon suggests as additional points to be considered the persistent failure of natural heirs to the emperors, the development of the Empire into an empire of the conquered alone, due to the disappearance of the conquering stock and the loss of dominating position and qualities by those who survived, and finally the essential inadequacy of the Roman civilization to the task of welding the Mediterranean world into stable unity. The policy of denationalizing assimilation is particularly stressed and the

suggestion made that the persistence of the Roman Empire in the East is due to the growth in the predominantly Greek lands of genuinely national spirit, as compared with the denationalizing effect of Roman domination in the West.—*E. M. Sanford.*

3988. LACAILLE, A. D. Ecclesiastical remains in the neighborhood of Lurs with notes on some unrecorded crosses and hog-backed stones. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotland.* 62(2) 1928: Session 1927-28.—At Bandry, to the south of Lurs, St. Kessog was martyred in the early part of the sixth century. There is reason to believe that a monastery once occupied the southern end of the island named Inchtavannach, but no remains now exist. There are interesting sculptured stones in the kirkyard at Lurs; also at St. Michael's chapel.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

3989. MARWICK, JAMES G. Notes on some relics from Orkney exhibited before the society. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotland.* 62(2) 1928: Session 1927-28.

—A circular piece of glass about 4 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in thickness was found at Cairston near Stramness about 60 years ago. This is clear evidence of a sojourn of Norsemen as it is a linen smoother to be used as an ordinary iron is used today. Other exhibits include a stone ring, and old stone lamp and a perforated stone.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

3990. MAXWELL, HERBERT. Rispaing Camp, near Whithorn. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1928: 234-240.—The camp whose remains can be traced at Rispaing near Whithorn, in Galloway, may have been the stronghold of Roman troops sent forth by Stilicho, Master General of the Western Empire, 395-408, to protect Ninian when he went on his mission to preach the gospel to the Picts of Galloway. If it could be proved that such was the origin of the camp, the vexed question of the exact site of Ninian's church—whether at the present town of Whithorn, or at the isle of Whithorn—would be conclusively settled in favor of the former site.—*F. G. Marcham.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE, 962-1348

(See also Entries 3873, 4021)

3991. CHOTZEN, T. M. De Vlamingen voor Calais (1346-1347). [The Flemings before Calais 1346-1347.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. & d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1485-1492.—The part of the Flemings in the siege of Calais and in the military operations around that town in cooperation with Edward III during 1346-1347 is here briefly reviewed. The author discovered a tradition, hitherto unknown to the students of the earlier phases of the Hundred Years' War, in the manuscript chronicle, preserved in the national library at Aberystwyth in Wales, written by Ellis Griffith, a Welsh soldier in the English garrison at Calais early in the 16th century. The parts dealing with Jacob van Artevelde, who, be it noted, died in 1345, are translated and accompanied by a translation into Flemish.—*H. S. Lucas.*

3992. COHEN, G. La "comédie" latine en France au XII^e siècle. [Latin "comedy" in 12th century France.] *Rev. des Études Latines.* 6(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 268-270.—The Latin comedies which were written in France in the 12th century were not merely literary exercises, but represent a living literature, as the local references which they include indicate; it is at least possible that they were composed for actual presentation. It is planned to publish shortly a *corpus* of these comedies, which are not at present readily available.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

3993. EICHMANN, EDUARD. Königs- und Bischofsweihe. [Consecration of kings and bishops.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerisch. Akad. d. Wiss. Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Kl.* (6) 1928: 3-71.—The conception of the similar spiritual character of king and bishop evoked their similar consecrations in the Middle Ages. The king was considered a kind of high priest or "lay-bishop" after the Old Testament prototypes of David, Solomon, and Melchisedek, and coronation ceremonies giving a priestly character to the king developed. Orientals considered oil to possess purifying, healing, and invigorating effects so that anointing was common. Thus, the Israelites assigned a close connection between the anointed and the godhead. Anointing assigned duties to the anointed, the king, who thus became the son of God. The king's insignia, derived from symbols associated with gods, symbolized his rights and duties. The early Middle Ages easily adopted these ideas because of the close connection between state and church. Uniformity in the ceremonies appeared only in the 11-12th centuries, and then because the ordination of the bishop assumed one form. (Great space is

devoted to descriptions of the ceremonies.) The new king's promise, given during his consecration, to rule with the justice of his father, is like the new bishop's answers to the metropolitan (the *scrutinium*) during his ordination. The declaration of the people of submission to the king is similar to the election of the bishop. In the case of the king, the people's assent is only a formality and not a contract between king and people. It, however, breaks the way for the transition to the elective principle. Later, the hierarchy emphasized suitability rather than power in the king, and his election rather than hereditary right. Also, the church law of legitimacy entered constitutional law, for the church, by keeping illegitimate persons from the throne hoped to create respect in highest circles for its marriage law. Anointing, which stamped a person with a new character, became the criterion for deciding upon the legitimate king. It was the desired act of benediction which publicly showed that the lordship by God's will had passed to a new lord and was sanctioned by the church. As with the bishop, the dating of a reign was reckoned from the anointing. In the 10th century the Reform Party in the church began undermining the spiritual authority of the king by stressing the incompatibility of kingship with priesthood so that formalities alone remained in the coronation ceremony; all else disappeared.—*H. P. Lattin.*

3994. HÜGELMANN, KARL GOTTFRIED. Studien zum Recht der Nationalitäten im deutschen Mittelalter. Das Judenrecht der Rechtsbücher. [Studies concerning the legal position of nationalities during the German Middle Ages. The legal position of the Jews according to the law books.] *Hist. Jahrbuch.* 48(4) 1928: 565-585.—The *Sachsenspiegel* gives to the Jew the privilege of the *Königsfrieden*, i.e., a special protection against any armed attack as long as he himself does not bear arms. He is not obliged to restore stolen goods which have been sold to him except upon restitution of the money he paid. But he may not hold any public office, and he must pay a certain tax to the king. He is limited in accepting articles in pawn, and in most districts is not allowed to acquire landed property. The Jews may settle disputes among themselves according to their own law. The *Schwabenspiegel* restricts these privileges in many ways. The Jew must return stolen goods without indemnification; in lawsuits against Christians he can use evidence given by Christians only; he is not allowed to bathe together with Christians in the public baths; the pledges in his

pawnshop may be redeemed with coins no longer current; his oath avails nothing against the oath of a Christian. Other variations are found in the *Deutschenspiegel* and the law book of Ruprecht of Freising. Nowhere are mentioned, as being self evident, the duty to live in a ghetto, the gates of which are locked by night (as a protection of both Christians and Jews); and the privilege of practicing usury. The slave trade, too, was permitted to them. Generally the legal position of the Jew was less favorable in the south of Germany than in the north, probably because that part of the country had a much larger Jewish population, which fact was seen to have detrimental economic effects. *Canon Law* is not referred to by the law books, but seems to have been both influenced by, and influencing, the secular codes.—*F. S. Betten.*

3995. KOHT, HALVDAN. Gonge-Rolvs Drikkehorn? [The drinkinghorn of Gonge Rolv?] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)*. 28(3) 1928: 344-355.—The presence of a beautiful Icelandic horn of the 13th century in the chapel of Sainte Chapelle, Paris, is seen as an evidence of the political and commercial relations between Norway and France at that time.—*H. S. Commager.*

3996. LANTSCHOOT, ARN. van. Les textes palimpsestes de B. M., Or. 8802. [The palimpsest texts of B. M., Or. 8802.] *Museon*. 41 (3-4) 1928: 225-247.—This article contains the Coptic texts and French translations of the six parchment leaves of the manuscript cited in the title, together with an introduction. The approximate date of the fragments is the 10th century. Foll. 1, 2, and 4, belonging to the same codex, are fragments of a miraculous life of the apostles Peter and Paul, dealing with their exploits in Rome, particularly with Satan. Fol. 3 is a fragment of a sermon on Matthew 5: 23-24, and 2 Corinthians 13: 11. Fol. 5 contains the end of a tale relating the conversion of a sinner, and the beginning of another probably intended to show the importance of prayer. Fol. 6 appears to be a sort of a Gnostic commentary on Philipp. 2: 6-11, wherein Christ explains the different steps of his incarnation. It is quite probable that fol. 6 formerly belonged to the same codex as foll. 1, 2, and 4.—*E. N. Johnson.*

3997. MARVASI, VITTORIO. Fratre Salimbene da Parma e la sua Cronaca. [Brother Salimbene of Parma and his chronicle.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1366) Feb. 16, 1929: 468-478.—The chronicle of Brother Salimbene belongs to the period when the Franciscan Order under Brother Elias was turning away from the literal observance of the teachings of the Saint, and becoming not only influential but fashionable. His writing is marked by a fondness for the anecdotal side of current history. His anecdotes about Frederick II betray his admiration for the excommunicated king, while those about Louis IX, for whom he has a reverence touched with tenderness, serve (intentionally or not) to bring out the contrast between the saintliness of the king and the worldliness of the Brothers. He also has much to say about the new prophet, Abbot Joachim of Flora in Calabria, whose followers were condemned by the pope as heretics but whom Dante places in Paradise. On the other hand, a spicy fragrance of worldliness comes from the pages which deal with the papal legates in Lombardy and their love of luxury and political intrigue. Many of the personages of the chronicle reappear in the *Divina Commedia*, but whereas Dante employs them as symbols of good and evil, Salimbene evokes them as living men with defects and qualities which belong to their time and their condition of life.—*Edgar H. McNeal.*

3998. RYGH, ARNE. Slaget ved Stiklestad. En

topografisk studie. [The battle of Stiklestad: a topographical study.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)*. 28(3) 1928: 313-343.—By a critical comparison of the sagas and of the topography of Verdal, the author attempts to reconstruct the details of the battle of Stiklestad, 1030. He concludes that the traditional saga story, largely accepted by later historians, is materially incorrect, and he seeks to correct the errors. The study is accompanied by two maps.—*H. S. Commager.*

3999. SCHEJRGENS, J. VIII^e centenaire de l'abbaye de Grimberghen. [The 8th centenary of the abbey of Grimberghen.] *Rev. Générale*. 120 Jul. 15, 1928: 100-107.—The abbey of Grimberghen in Brabant owes its origin to an endowment created in 1110 by the lord of Grimberghen. The first attempts to organize it with Augustinian, then with Benedictine monks, were failures. In about 1128, Premonstrant friars were brought there and established the third house of their order in Belgium. It is now the oldest continuing Premonstrant abbey in the country. During its first five centuries, the abbey developed prosperity and power. It suffered much during the wars of the late 16th century but was restored in 1594 and enjoyed two centuries more of grandeur. In 1796, the inmates were expelled by the French; in July 1798, the abbey was sold to the French general La Paillere. During the next few years, the buildings were demolished. In 1830, Jean-Baptiste Vandenberghe, a former inmate, formed the project of restoring the abbey. A new community was formed to continue the traditions of the old. The abbey, today, concentrates its activity in ecclesiastical learning and in pastoral ministration. The 8th centenary was celebrated with great enthusiasm.—*L. D. Steefel.*

4000. SCHREINER, JOHAN. Viken og Norges Samling. [Viken and the consolidation of Norway.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)*. 28 (3) 1928: 356-387.—The Icelandic sagas of the 10th and 11th centuries deal very fully with the history of Trøndelag and Vestland, but are quite unsatisfactory for the province of Viken. Yet the struggle between Olav Haraldson and the kings of Sweden and of Denmark for the province of Viken is an important and not to be neglected chapter in the history of 11th century Scandinavia and played a large part in the consolidation of Norway. The Norwegian kings were only partially successful in their struggle for the control of Viken.—*H. S. Commager.*

4001. STEINNES, AUGUST. Mynt-rekning paa 13-hundredtalet. [The monetary-system about 1300.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo)*. 28 (3) 1928: 388-400.—A gradual change took place in the monetary system of Norway in the course of the 14th century. This change was largely influenced by the introduction of English and Lübeck coins.—*H. S. Commager.*

4002. VALERI, GIUSEPPE. I primordi dell' assicurazione attraverso il documento del 1329. [The beginning of insurance according to the document of 1329.] *Riv. del Diritto Comm.* 26 (12) Dec. 1928: 601-641.—Signor Valeri has published the text of a contract, whose existence had been brought to the attention of historians of insurance by a receipt found in Florence. The contract was drawn up in 1329 by a Genoese, Ottobono, acting for Gaspare de Grimaldi and Buonacorso of the Società Acciaiuoli of Florence. Buonacorso paid a certain sum to Ottogono for guaranteeing the security and for risk (*pro securitate et risico, de risico et securitate*) on a cargo of wool and leather in three galleys coming from Tunis to Grosseto. Valeri sees in this document the shifting of risk to a company composed of more than one person. The insured contracted to pay for this service; the insurer to pay in case the cargo was lost.—*S. B. Clough.*

LATE MIDDLE AGE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348-1648

(See also Entries 4062, 4073, 4400, 4445)

4003. AEGERTER, EMMANUEL. *Les lettres d'amour et de guerre du roi Henri IV.* [The love and the war letters of King Henry IV.] *Rev. Bleue.* 66(24) Dec. 15, 1928: 756-758.—An interesting study could be made of the development of legends centering around the career of Henry IV. Following the effeminate Henry III, this active Bourbon ruler was so good natured, brave, and democratic, that even the poor people who suffered as a result of his cruel and selfish acts could see only the good side of the man. It is no wonder then that he "seduces" those who investigate his career at the present time. A correct understanding of some phases of his life, however, can be obtained through a study of his *Lettres d'amour et de guerre*, edited with an introduction by M. A. Lamandé. In them the man explains the king. We see the young Henry VI subordinating everything, including his love affairs, to his political career. Later, as an old man, we find him willing to involve France in a war in order to obtain possession of a young girl. The letters indicate that Henry IV never permitted his mistresses personally to influence his political acts, although his passions probably prevented him from achieving some of his objectives.—*F. C. Palm.*

4004. BAXTER, J. H. Scottish students at Louvain University. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1928: 327-334.—During the first 20 years of the 15th century the long and fruitful intercourse which had existed between Scotland and the University of Paris suffered interruption as a result of the establishment of St. Andrews University and of the political and ecclesiastical conditions in Paris itself. By 1420 the Scottish student body had left Paris, but in doing so had not entirely cut itself off from the continent. Cologne and Louvain supplied what Paris in the hands of the English could not give. The matriculations of Cologne have long been available. Those of Louvain show that 161 Scottish students came there during the years 1426-1484. The names are given as an appendix to this paper.—*F. G. Marcham.*

4005. BEIERLEIN, PAUL REINHARD. *Die Goldsucher von Verda i.V.* [The goldseekers of Verda i.V.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49(1) 1928: 7-12.—One of the most curious phenomena of the Middle Ages are the gold seekers, coming supposedly from Italy. These men had the reputation of being able to change ordinary ore into gold. A letter addressed to the Elector August in Dresden by Wolf von Trützschler, captain in Zwickau, tells of the events which took place in Verda in 1564. It seems that three adventurers, posing as expert gold miners, obtained money under false pretenses from the country people. They also sold their books which told about the art of changing iron ore into gold. They were apprehended, but released for lack of evidence and told to leave the country. Two hundred years later Verda experienced another gold rush as people had found traces of gold in the iron ore. As the refining was too costly, the rush collapsed.—*P. E. Gropp.*

4006. DEGERT, ANTOINE. *Une ambassade périlleuse de François de Noailles en Turquie.* [A perilous embassy of François de Noailles in Turkey.] *Rev. Hist.* 159(2) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 225-260.—The first objective of the experienced diplomat François de Noailles, bishop of Dax, when he was appointed French Ambassador to the Porte in 1571, was to further the negotiation of peace between Turkey and Venice, and thus to undermine Pope Pius V's Holy League which Charles IX of France mistrusted as an instrument of Spanish policy. News of the battle of Lepanto overtook Noailles while he was at Venice

unsuccessfully endeavoring to obtain the cooperation of the Venetians for his projects, but he continued his journey via Ragusa and was well received at Constantinople. At Constantinople he fearlessly defended French dignity and interests, obtained the release of Christian captives, and avoided assurances of active support in the strengthening of ties between France and Turkey. On one occasion, when it was reported that France was about to join the Holy League and his personal safety as well as the Franco-Turkish alliance appeared to be endangered, he set out to carry in person letters from Sultan Selim to Charles IX. In accord with instructions from the French Court, Noailles abandoned this move enroute, returned to Constantinople, and before his recall in 1574 not only furthered the triumph of the policy for peace between the Porte and Venice but also induced the Turks to play an important role in obtaining the election of the Duke of Anjou as king of Poland.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

4007. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM. The armorial tombstone of Lady Janet Ker at Restalrig, 1596. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotland.* 62(2) 1928: Session 1927-28.—From a study of the arms on this tombstone and those of the seven Logan lairds and their wives one can safely assign the date given.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

4008. ESPEJO, CRISTOBAL. *El encabezamiento de Madrid por alcabalas, de 1547 a 1556.* [The excise tax in Madrid from 1547 to 1556.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 27(80) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 3-26; (81) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 193-216.—Excise taxes of as much as 10% were levied upon every article each time it was sold in Madrid during the last nine years of the reign of Charles V. The taxes were farmed out, and were regarded as a tribute to the Crown, no benefits accruing to the payers. The *alcabalas* were discriminatory and fell most heavily upon the poorer classes. (The article was read at the Congress of Administrative Sciences in Cadiz, May, 1927. An ample bibliography is appended.)—*Mayo Castileman.*

4009. KEYSER, P. de. De Bronnen van Joos Lambrechts Nederlandsche spellinge. [The source of Joos Lambrechts' Dutch orthography.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1345-1362.—Scholars have ever been uncertain of the role of Lambrechts (died about 1550), a printer and schoolmaster in Ghent, in the development of Dutch or Flemish orthographical and related linguistic phenomena. Nor was his indebtedness to French scholars, such as the poets and philologists of the Pleiade, clearly understood. There was great confusion in writing of the vernacular in the various principalities of the Low Countries which he sought to subject to some systematic orthography, without, however, smothering peculiarities of dialect. The author shows by parallel passages that Lambrechts was surely indebted to Étienne Dolet, which fact is important, for it makes certain that Lambrechts was one of the very earliest to labor in the renaissance of the Low Country vernacular, that is, Dutch or Flemish.—*H. S. Lucas.*

4010. KLINKENBORG, MELLE. *Das Stralendorfsche Gutachten und die antikaiserliche Politik in Brandenburg-Preussen.* [The Stralendorff memorandum and the anti-imperial policy of Brandenburg-Prussia.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. und Preuss. Gesch.* 41(2) 1928: 229-247.—No forgery ever served the Hohenzollern monarchy better in justifying its anti-imperial policy than the so-called Stralendorff memorandum. It first appeared in 1609 when Brandenburg-Prussia asserted its claim to Juliers-Berg. It purports to have been written by the Vice-Chancellor of the Emperor, Lippold von Stralendorff. The docu-

ment sets forth that among the various claimants to the Juliers-Berg territory the rights of Brandenburg-Prussia are best founded, but the acquisition of this territory by the Hohenzollerns must be prevented at all hazards, not only because it would strengthen the Protestant party in Germany, but because any territorial expansion of the Elector of Brandenburg would constitute a serious political danger to the House of Hapsburg. Although Droysen regarded the document as genuine, it has long since been shown to be a forgery. Klinkenberg has now found its author in the person of the Saxon councillor Waldenfels who employed the document in an effort to detach Saxony from the Imperial party in 1614. The document fell foul of its purpose in Saxony, but made history in Brandenburg-Prussia where it was used to support Hohenzollern claims to the Juliers-Berg duchies and to justify Brandenburg's anti-Hapsburg policy. It was a major factor in persuading Frederick William to conclude the treaty of St. Germain en Laye with Louis XIV in 1679 and figured again on several occasions in the course of the 18th century.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4011. LITTMANN, ELLEN Studien zur Wiederaufnahme der Juden durch die deutschen Städte nach dem schwarzen Tode. [Concerning the readmission of the Jews by the German towns after the Black Death.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 72 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 576-600.—The Jews driven out of the German towns during the period of the Black Death were speedily readmitted. This was due to the need for new sources of revenue, to the desire to collect taxes from them, and to the need for money dealers with large capital. Generally speaking, the Jews were degraded to the rank of citizens of the second class. Their legal and political status was the same as before; only in Mainz and Speyer did their status change from that of the "Kammerknechte" of the emperor to those of the towns themselves. Socially and economically, however, their condition became worse. In general, readmission was granted only for a limited period and to individuals or families as such, and not to entire Jewish communities. The living quarters of the Jews were in most cases definitely regulated, the Ghetto thus being established by law. There was a decided tendency to bar the Jews from acquiring possession of land. They were admitted only as money lenders and pawnbrokers and, after 1349, under a more widespread regulation of the interest rate. (Two hitherto unpublished docu-

ments concerning the readmission of the Jews to Cologne are appended.)—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4012. PFLAUM, H. Une ancienne satire espagnole contre les Marranes. [An old Spanish satire against the Maranos.] *Rev. des Études Juives.* 86 (172) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 131-150.—This is the first satire written by a Spanish Christian against the Spanish pseudo-Christians, the Maranos. The satire is in the form of a fictitious privilege accorded to a Christian nobleman by John II of Castile. The privilege allows the Christian nobleman to become a Marano and to enjoy all the rights of a Marano. This permits him to commit, with impunity, all the crimes ascribed to these pseudo-Christians. This satire incidentally gives a picture of the Christian attitude toward these secret Jews. They are accused here of deceit, usury, seduction, murder, treason, and other crimes. This satire was probably written in 1449 as a protest against those who defended the civil rights of these converts to Christianity, these Maranos. In 1449 the Maranos of Toledo had been mobbed and by decree of the city authorities were deprived of the right to hold public office. The pope and various prelates fought this limitation of the civil rights of the converts. This satire is an answer to these defenders of the Maranos. The original itself, collated with another manuscript, is appended.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

4013. STERN, MORITZ Der Passauer Judenprozess [The Jew's trial at Passau.] *Jeschurun.* 15 Oct. 1928: 541-560.—At Passau in 1478 a Jew was tried for desecration of the Host, and a contemporary account of the trial was published in a broadside (text given) embellished with twelve wood cuts.—*Moses Hadas.*

4014. VIDAL, J.-M. Une crise episcopale à Pamiers (1467-1524). [An episcopal crisis at Pamiers.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France.* 14 (64) Jul.-Sep. 1928. 304-364.—In the wake of the papal schism came a host of local schisms. For the better part of the 15th century Languedoc was distraught by disputes between the pope, the king, the local chapters, and the parliament of Toulouse. This study traces the history of such quarrels in the see of Pamiers. Actual fighting occurred with the sack of the cathedral. In the end the pope found himself reduced to a recognition of the usurper as the only means of insuring peace.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

FAR EAST

CHINA

4015. FERNALD, HELEN E. Ladies of the court. An early Chinese scroll painting. *Museum Jour.* Dec. 1928: 333-349.—A description is given (with photographs showing details of figures) of a Chinese scroll painting in the possession of the Museum and also of one in the possession of Bernard Berenson of Florence, Italy. The two are thought to be parts of a single scroll which became divided and separated at one time, while other parts have perhaps become lost. Although this painting was for centuries supposed to be by the artist Chou Wen Chu, there is good reason to believe that it is actually an early copy of a picture by Chou, a copy made before 1140, judging from the silk, its condition, the general character of the figures, and the evidence of the inscription which accompanies the painting and appears to be genuine. If this supposition be true we have here a Sung painting of high order which as a copy or imitation after a great master reflects many of his best qualities and gives us a work of distinction, beauty, and charm.—*J. W. Ballantine.*

4016. JAYNE, HORACE H. F. A tile relief of a Bodhisattva. *Pennsylvania Museum Bull.* 24 (124) Jan. 1929: 25-29.—The Philadelphia Museum possesses an early example of Buddhist sculpture in the form of a tile relief representing the standing figure of a Bodhisattva. It is an interesting piece of art when we attempt to fit it into our fragmentary knowledge of the development of Buddhist art in the Far East. Technically it seems to be of Chinese manufacture of a date closer to Han than to T'ang. While it has no stylistic parallel in Chinese art, it resembles in some respects the Japanese wooden figures of the Bodhisattva at Horyuji which date from the Suiko period (552-645). The work of this period is founded upon that of the pre-T'ang artists of China tempered by Korean influence. It may be that its prototype is a Chinese wooden figure no longer extant from which the Japanese artist copied the wood statues of Horyuji. Another possibility is that the tile relief is of Korean origin. Furthermore there is a chance that the work is an anachronism. In the absence of definite data upon which to base a positive opinion on this relief, we must

depend on future Chinese and Korean discoveries.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

4017. THOMAS, F. W., MIYAMOTO, S., AND CLAUSON, G. L. M. A Chinese Mahā-yāna catechism in Tibetan and Chinese characters. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 1929: 37-76.—In the India Office Library there exists an extensive and well-written MS in Tibetan writing and Chinese language belonging to the collection acquired by Sir Aurel Stein from the famous library of Tun-huang. A second MS of the same collection—a Chinese text with interlinear transcription in Tibetan characters—proved to be another exemplar of the same text and furnished the clue for translation. The article gives the Chinese text, the Tibetan phonetic transcription, and a translation, together with a photographic reproduction of a portion of each of the two manuscripts.—*G. N. Steiger.*

4018. THORPE, W. A. Chinese tomb figures. *Apollo*. 9(50) Feb. 1929: 94-99.—Tomb figures (six illustrations are shown), which were developed from approximately 206 B.C. to 906 A.D., represent a primitive art going back beyond Taoism, Buddhism, and the Confucian code to a world of concrete and superstitious religion, when nature was a horde of hostile spirits to be fought with hocus pocus. The non-acceptance of death was worked out with precision in a system of ritual. The figures were the sentiment of a people who did not believe in a future life and who therefore tried to arrange everything happily for the departed in readiness for their awakening. In the Han Dynasty humanitarian principles dominated with the result that clay puppets came to be buried in the tombs instead of the living relatives of the deceased.—*J. W. Ballantine.*

4019. WERNER, E. T. C. The origin of the Chinese priesthood. *Jour. North China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 59 1928: 188-199.—Two types of priest developed in China. The first, the patriarchal type, was an elder who served as intermediary between the living members of the family and the dead ancestors. Later this same function was exercised by the emperor for all of his people. A priesthood as such does not develop out of exercise of such functions, except that the emperor later delegates some of his priestly duties to other public officials. In the second, the quasi-servile class of priests are to be found three types. The first type to appear was the *k'uang-fu* or maniac who was able to drive away the malevolent demons which haunted the abodes of the living. Once the *yin* or evil spirits were banished, the *yang* or good spirits must be induced to take their places. A second type of priest, the *wu*, specialized in commanding or ordering the appearance of these good spirits. When the good spirits refused to heed such peremptory commands, it was necessary to utilize the services of still a third type of priest, the *chu*. Such

priests substituted prayer, conciliation, and pleading for the more brusque methods of the *wu* priests. A true priesthood, as an indigenous creation, developed from the second or quasi-servile priests only. The priesthood of Buddhists and Taoists is a foreign importation.—*R. T. Pollard.*

JAPAN

4020. ASAKAWA, K. Agriculture in Japanese history: a general survey. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 81-92.—In this introductory paper, a broad survey is made of the fundamental influence which rice culture in Japan exerted upon her institutional history from the earliest times to the end of the feudal régime. That culture had to be practised with intensive care, and it bred an early sense of individual control of rice land. The great private domains, when they rose before the feudal ages, were necessarily composed of individual peasant lots loosely held together, without a great home-farm, and without a servile population tied to the domain. Feudalism had to be built upon the same basic condition of land. During the prolonged civil war ending in the 16th century, the peasants succeeded in consolidating their rights into a full possession of their lots and winning from the rulers a large degree of self-government in the village. This state of things was fostered with care after 1600. The feudal régime bequeathed to the new age which dawned in 1868 an agricultural population in a fair state of equality as to its landed wealth.—*K. Asakawa.*

4021. ASAKAWA, K. The early *shō* and the early manor: a comparative study. *Jour. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 177-207.—Five *shō*, or private domains, in Yechizen, Japan, in the middle of the 8th century are compared with Cumbis-villa in France at the beginning of the 9th. The *shō* were just coming into existence, while the *villa* had had a long evolution: the latter was under private management, but the former were still largely under public jurisdiction. Besides other important points of difference in agriculture and in organization, the presence of a large demesne in the *villa* and its absence in the *shō* were a decisive factor that caused a marked disparity in the status of the tillers of the soil. They were dependent tenants in the former, but in the latter were remarkably free, and each cultivated his family lot in practical control. Gradual changes arose in the state of the people in both domains, but with significant differences. An analysis is made of the beginnings of the causes which would slowly carry the incipient *shō* of the 8th century to its matured form in the 11th as an immune and self-governing entity under the domanial lord.—*K. Asakawa.*

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 4037, 4102, 4120, 4122, 4403)

4022. BAXTER, JAMES P. 3d. The British government and neutral rights, 1861-1865. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(1) Oct. 1928: 9-29.—The recent opening of the Admiralty Papers in the Public Record Office to 1878 has enabled Baxter to use new material on the diplomatic history of the American Civil War in the opinions of the law officers of the crown, and in the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, and between the Admiralty and the commander-in-chief in American waters. A study of this material has emphasized the fact that British policy as to neutral rights and duties was in no small

measure dictated by the future interests of British sea power. The instructions of Sir Alexander Milne, commander-in-chief in American seas, to his fleet in 1861 and the correspondence relating thereto indicate a determination to maintain a strict neutrality and to avoid establishing any precedents which could be turned against England in a future war. The blockade was considered from this same point of view. The belief often held that the law officers changed their minds on the right of Wilkes in taking Mason and Slidell from the *Trent* because of public feeling is exploded by an opinion given two weeks before the arrival of the news of

the affair setting forth the position they continued to hold. The doctrine of continuous voyage forced a consideration of how wise it was to protest against a principle which might be of great advantage to England in the future. The same consideration enabled Milne to get the support of the government in 1864 in preventing the repair of blockade runners in government yards. The increased efforts of the government after 1863 to prevent the construction of Confederate warships in Britain is seen to have been partly due to the influence of threatened privateering by the United States and the realization of how much damage ships such as the *Alabama* fitted out in America could do Britain in a war in which she happened to be a belligerent.—*W. Frank Craven.*

4023. DANIELS, G. W. A "turn-out" of Bolton machine-makers in 1831. *Econ. Jour. Econ. Hist. Series.* (4) Jan. 1929: 591-602.—In May, 1831, the machine-makers of Bolton went on strike for a twelve-hour day with time subtracted for meals and for a reduction of the number of apprentices permitted to each craftsman. The strike excited a number of towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire to extend encouragement and material support, and started a small epidemic of movements for the organization of workers mainly for the purposes set forth by the Bolton workers, that is, to reduce hours and control the number of apprentices. The Bolton strike was supported for several months by a sympathetic public and by subscriptions from workers in the neighboring towns. The matter of chief interest is to be found in the documents pertaining to the study, most of which are quoted in full in the article: (1) a communication from the Bolton workmen to their employers setting forth the machine-makers' demands; (2) an address to his friends and fellow-workmen by one John Hammond, in which he explains at length how the situation complained of had arisen; (3) an extract from an address to the members of the Machine and Steam Engine Makers' Friendly Society, in which the need of organization among the workers is set forth; (4) a circular addressed to all mechanics engaged in making steam engines and machines for the preparing and spinning of worsted, etc., containing rules adopted as a basis for a union; (5) letters from the mechanics of Bolton thanking the donors of fund for the support of the Bolton strike; (6) extracts from weekly reports, indicating subscriptions received and the manner of their distribution for strike relief.—*G. A. Hedger.*

4024. DANIELS, G. W., and ASHTON, T. S. The records of Derbyshire colliery, 1763-1779. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 124-129.—In 1763 one John Barnes, yeoman freeholder of Ashgate in Derbyshire, took a lease of a small colliery near Brampton. With this venture he became the first of an unbroken succession of Barnes, who have been and are still engaged in coal mining in this same locality. From the accounts of this first colliery, the authors present such excerpts as are helpful in showing the magnitude of operations, methods of payment, and the steady expansion of the enterprise. Pits were relatively shallow; shafts 40 or 50 yards in depth. In the beginning equipment was simple and inexpensive. Preparatory work and coal-getting were chiefly let out on contract, charter-masters receiving 2s. 2d. a load for hewing, raising, and stacking. Over a period of 14 years the output of the colliery averaged roughly 1,500 loads a year selling at 4s. a load. As time goes on the accounts reveal the sinking of additional shafts and the opening up of new drifts, and, in 1777, the installation of a steam pump for draining the workings.—*A. Rive.*

4025. HUTTON, W. H. The later years of Warren Hastings. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (507) Jan. 1929: 160-178.—Hutton presents significant data in the form of published and unpublished letters showing that Has-

tings after his acquittal lived a life of dignified leisure at Daylesford interested primarily in agriculture and domestic affairs. Though living in retirement he was not forgotten by the East India Company who gave him a pension and often consulted with him on Indian problems. A hitherto unpublished letter of Hastings criticizing Lord Wellesley's scheme of Civil Service education is given in full and tends to portray Hastings' active interest in all state questions. Neither was he ignored by the Crown; generally he was considered an honored personage and in later years attended many public ceremonies. The article contains an account of Hastings' home, together with a description of the existing relics pertaining to this great empire builder.—*Carroll Amundson.*

4026. INSH, GEORGE PRATT. The founders of the Company of Scotland. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1928: 241-254.—The papers of James Balfour which are owned by Miss Balfour-Melville of Pilrig throw much light on the circumstances connected with the foundation of the Company of Scotland. Four are of particular importance: a list of subscriptions to a fund for procuring a patent and taking other steps towards promoting Scottish trade to the coast of Africa, America, and other foreign parts (1693), the draft of a patent for a Scottish company trading to Africa (1694), an account of money spent in procuring the passage through the Scottish parliament of "the Act for a Company trading to Africa and the Indies (1695)," and a list of Scottish subscriptions to arrange for carrying out the provisions of the act. These and other documents in this collection support the thesis that the Company came into being largely as the result of efforts of Scottish promoters to carry out the policy of the Foreign Trade Act of 1693 and that the two most active men in this cause were Robert Blackwood and James Balfour.—*F. G. Marcham.*

4027. LIDDELL, R. H. R. St. Madoes and its clergymen. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1928: 255-269.—The small Perthshire parish of St. Madoes can be connected with the earliest period of Scottish Christianity, and since the Reformation its roll of ministers contains famous names. The MS records of the Presbytery of Perth and of the Kirk Sessions show that during the period 1640-1688 the parish was served by three ministers; James Campbell, 1640-1667, John Omev, or Omay, 1668-1676, and George Drummond, 1676-1688. Campbell was among those ministers who went down into England with the Scotch army to extirpate popery and prelacy there. Drummond, a member of an aristocratic family, staunchly defended the rights of the benefice, was active in providing for a school and schoolmaster in the parish, and undertook the complete restoration of the parish church.—*F. G. Marcham.*

4028. POWICKE, F. J. An episode in the ministry of the Rev. Henry Newcome and the Rev. R. Baxter. *Bull. John Rylands Library.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 63-88.—The episode gives a picture of the motives which swayed the conduct of two or three fairly average congregations of Puritan saints in their mutual relations. A young preacher of extraordinary distinction, Henry Newcome, is invited in 1656 both by Shrewsbury and Manchester to leave his underpaid post at Gawsforth. Baxter is earnest in advising for Shrewsbury. Rivalries and jealousies and bargainings appear, the long purse—Manchester—coincides with the choice made, but there is apparent in both Baxter's and Newcome's letters a sincere desire to do all for the glory of God, a feeling that "the greatest probability of doing most good is the clearest call."—*C. W. Everett.*

4029. RAMSAY, A. A. W. A Socialist fantasy. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (499) Jan. 1929: 32-65.—J. L. and B. Hammond's *The Town Labourer, 1760-1832* is a socialist fantasy. Written with great literary grace

and skill, and furnished with formidable references, especially to the Home Office Records, it has convinced many a reader that the immediate effects of the Industrial Revolution upon British labor were thoroughly bad. To anyone, however, who plays the game of "reference hunting," it becomes apparent that Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have taken rather unhistorical liberties with many of their sources—to such an extent, indeed, that their conclusions are not to be relied upon. Thus, for example, an examination of the sources referred to by the Hammonds reveals that the bad state of education in England was due, not to systematic discouragement of it by factory owners, but to Anglican intolerance. Children were abused not so much by their employers as by members of the working class itself. Hours of labor were from 9 to 13, not from 13 to 15 hours a day. The Hammonds' narrative of the seamen's strike at Shields and Sunderland in 1815 is inaccurate in fact and spirit. They have employed the same "airy methods" in evaluating the "Mendip Annals" of Hannah and Martha More as they have followed with reference to the Home Office Records; they misquote the More sisters and heap scorn upon their work because they taught the poor Christianity, and not socialism.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

4030. SETON, BRUCE. Dress of the Jacobite army. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25 (4) Jul. 1928: 270-281.—It is rather more than probable that during the rebellion of 1745 many of the men of the Atholl Brigade, Glenbucket's, Perth's, and both battalions of Ogilvy's regiment wore the kilt; it is improbable that the bulk of Lord Lewis Gordon's regiment did so, although Bannerman's Kincardineshire unit, and Farquharson's Deeside and Braemar men probably did. Roy Stuart's Edinburgh unit almost certainly wore "short cloaths" like Stonywood's, except insofar as it included some of the Perthshire Steuarts. As regards the officers, the Highland habit probably consisted in the majority of cases of a tartan doublet, trews, plaid, while some of them may have worn the belted plaid, as others did the "feileadh beag." The wearing of a white cockade, as a distin-

guishing mark for the army, seems to have been universal.—*F. G. Marcham.*

4031. TURNER, RAYMOND. Charles II's part in governing England. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34 (1) Oct. 1928: 44-47.—Turner's study of the Privy Council has led him to believe that the judgment of history as to Charles II's participation in the work of the government is not wholly justified. Instead of a ruler who "gave himself largely to gaiety, amours, sport, and interest in science, except during some emergencies, when he showed high ability in statecraft," a study of contemporary governmental records shows that he attended meetings of the Privy Council more assiduously than had his father and very much more than James I. From the beginning of the reign his attendance was fairly regular, and councillors were reluctant to consider important matters when he was not present. In the work of important committees of the council, which were handling so much of the administrative business of government, he was active and was often present at their meetings. In addition to this there should be considered the time spent in discharging the mass of miscellaneous duties devolving upon the head of the state. His unusual virility and physique enabled him to perform so many tasks and at the same time to throw himself into so much diversion and social activity. Turner concludes that Charles II was probably "more engaged in government routine than Charles I had been, and more than Anne or George I or George II were after his time."—*W. Frank Craven.*

4032. WILLIAMS, BASIL. George III. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25 (4) Jul. 1928: 282-288.—The mass of papers which Sir John Fortescue's edition of the correspondence of King George III (1760-1783) has made available for the first time does not give cause for altering the orthodox judgment of the character of the king in any essential particular, but rather underlines it in a convincing manner. Perhaps the one trait in the king's character, already known, which now stands out even more emphatically is his physical and moral courage and his unfeigned joy in shouldering political responsibility.—*F. G. Marcham.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE

(See also Entries 3885, 3895, 3999, 4052, 4401)

4033. LENÔTRE, G. Georges Cadoudal. 1. Gédéon. *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 47 (3) Oct. 1, 1928: 481-510. 2. Breton contre Corse. (Breton against Corsican.) 47 (4) Oct. 15, 1928: 753-776. 3. Le duel. (The duel.) 48 (1) Nov. 1, 1928: 51-77. 4. Le "coup essentiel." (The "necessary deed.") 48 (2) Nov. 15, 1928: 292-323. 5. La place d'honneur. (The place of honor.) 48 (3) Dec. 1, 1928: 584-612.—Lenôtre gives full vent to his anti-Robespierre and his anti-Revolution bias in this popularization of Georges Cadoudal's romantic career.—*Leo Gershoy.*

4034. MATHIEZ, A. La réaction Thermidorienne (I): La fin de la dictature du Comité de Salut Public. (The Thermidorian reaction. 1. The end of the dictatorship of the Committee of Public Safety.) *Rev. Cours et Conférences.* 29 (9) Apr. 15, 1928: 1-18; 2. Les nouveaux indulgents. (The new indulgents.) 29 (10) Apr. 30, 1928: 117-128; 3. La dénonciation de Lecointre. (Lecointre's denunciation.) 29 (11) May 15, 1928: 214-226; 4. Le procès de Carrier et la fermeture des Jacobins. (The trial of Carrier and the closing of the Jacobins.) 29 (13) Jun. 15, 1928: 416-436; 5. Babeuf, Tallien, Fréron et sa "Jeunesse." (Babeuf, Tallien, Fréron and his "Youth.") 29 (16) Jul. 30, 1928: 673-696.—These five articles have been incorporated into Mathiez' new book, *La Réaction*

Thermidorienne, and constitute its first four chapters. He has meticulously re-examined and reinterpreted the parliamentary debates and the various intrigues, personal and party, of the last 15 months of the National Convention in order to explain the systematic destruction of the institutions of the Terror and the persecution of the revolutionaries who held power under the Terror. The series of decrees from 11 Thermidor to 7 Fructidor which broke the dictatorial power of the Committee of Public Safety is interpreted as the work of the former Dantonists who wished at once to protect themselves from prosecution for corruption and to establish a bourgeois republic on whose anarchy they could batten. The first accord between the Thermidoreans of the Left (Barère) and the Thermidoreans of the Right (Tallien) was shattered by the Montagnards' demand that the wholesale freeing of suspects should be justified. In order to satisfy that demand Tallien, against whom the demand was raised, appealed to the forces of social conservatism, i.e., to all those who wanted to end the Revolution and, like Danton, he unleashed a press campaign against the administration. Fréron and Tallien, utilizing the survivors of the old Hébertist and the Danton factions, organized and directed the press campaign. Lecointre (whom Mathiez suspects of working in secret accord with Tallien) presented his denunciation at the height of that campaign; and his failure to indict the accused members of the former governmental committees

humiliated the Dantonists and made peace between the two branches of the Terrorists impossible. Tallien's discredit forced him to appeal to forces outside of the government and to elaborate a general theory of indulgence. The Montagnards followed up their offensive against Tallien, but "two providential events" turned the tide against them—the attempted assassination of Tallien and the trial of the federalists of Nantes before the Revolutionary Tribunal. A third factor against them was the news of the Jacobin disturbances in Marseilles. The most important psychological result of those events was the popular association of Carrier as a responsible agent of the Terror government to which a systematic plan of exterminating all its enemies was attributed. Apparently secure within, the Convention was afraid of an external enemy—Fréron's "Youth." Fréron led a venomous, faithless campaign against the Convention. Varlet, once a Hébertist, and Babeuf, later strongly opposed to Fréron, shared in that campaign. But they, as well as Tallien and Méhée, withdrew and left the direction of the "Youth" to the royalist journalists. Mathiez gives a detailed picture of a number of those royalists, of their secret representatives on the democratic press, and evaluates the influence of the women of the salon who led the Thermidoreans in a systematic onslaught on the Terror institutions.—*Leo Gershoy.*

4035. MICHEL, P. L'abbé Galiani à Paris. [The Abbé Galiani in Paris.] *Rev. Études Hist.* 94 Oct.-Dec. 1928: 393-410.—A convenient and somewhat fresh account of the relations of the abbé Galiani with Mme. Geoffrin, Mme. du Deffand, Mlle. de Lespinasse, Mme. Necker, and Mme. d'Épinay.—*F. Van Slyck.*

4036. PONTEIL, FÉLIX. Un préfet de Strasbourg sous la monarchie de juillet. [A prefect of Strasbourg under the July Monarchy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928: 477-488.—Choppin d'Arnouville, prefect of the Bas-Rhin at Strasbourg between 1831 and 1837, had a difficult task to perform. He was charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the July Monarchy throughout those early critical years, and in a city which seethed with all the varieties of opposition and intrigue then current in France. Strasbourg, on account of its traditions as a free city, was the center of a strong radical group; its proximity to the Swiss and German frontiers made it a natural nest of Legitimist, Bonapartist, German, and Polish plots. Small wonder then, if, occasionally, the prefect's zeal outran his calmer judgment, and if he sometimes resorted to methods of arbitrary suppression, to which methods, furthermore, his haughty temperament and his legalistic hereditary background inclined him. The activities of the radical group pre-occupied Choppin to such an extent that by 1836, when he finally could report Strasbourg tranquil from that source, the Bonapartists were able to initiate a revolt, which cost the prefect his place.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

4037. RICHARDS, R. D. Early English banking schemes. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1 (1) Nov. 1928: 36-76.—The many banking schemes proposed in England in the 17th century show that the need of a well-organized credit system was understood and gave an insight into the commercial activities of the era. In Elizabethan and Jacobean periods appeared schemes "for the relief of common necessity," for a "charitable work," a bank like that of Venice, and plans for supplying the government with money. These were followed by proposals for the "Banque or Treasure Permanent," the *Mont de Piété* and *Mons Negotiationis* in the time of Charles I. The numerous Cromwellian projects show that the study of the mechanism of exchange was by then well advanced. Many and complicated schemes appeared after the Restoration. These show the origin

of the land-bank idea and prove that Englishmen were then familiar with Continental banking practice: with the depositing of metallic money, granting of credit on coin deposits, and adjustment of debts by transfers of account. A number of bank projects did actually mature. The earliest were the Orphans' Fund or Bank and the ill-fated Bank of the City of London. In the 'nineties came the short-lived Million Bank and the notorious land banks. In 1694 the Bank of England was established, which of all these schemes was the only one to survive.—*Henrietta Larson.*

4038. SAINT-PRIEST, COMTE de. Portrait de la reine Marie-Antoinette. [Portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 (3) Feb. 1, 1929: 556-585.—This is one division of the Comte de Saint-Priest's *Recollections of the Revolution*, now being published in serial form. The author was a minister under Louis XVI from 1788-1790. Marie Antoinette was a frivolous princess, whose education was largely neglected; coquetry and gallantry were the things she understood. She early established an ascendancy over the mind of her consort such as few French queens had exercised. She interfered frequently in the affairs of state, but never to any good purpose, employing her power almost solely to advance the private fortunes of her friends. Her recklessness of money and her liaisons, especially with the Swedish Count Fersen, earned her the hatred and contempt of the French people. Nevertheless she was not base, or selfish, or criminal by nature, and would willingly accept correction by such advisers as had the courage to offer it on the high ground of the welfare of the state. During the Revolution the queen was frequently the factor which determined the course of the king.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

4039. THIERRY, A. AUGUSTIN. Histoire d'un historien: Amédée Thierry, 1797-1873. [History of an historian: Amédée Thierry, 1797-1873.] *Rev. Deux Mondes* 47 Oct. 15, 1928: 900-930; 48 Nov. 1, 1928: 157-185; 48 Dec. 1, 1928: 647-673.—Among French historians there is one—Amédée Thierry—who has not been fully appreciated, perhaps because he had an illustrious brother. Unlike Augustin Thierry, he started no great reform that would bring him fame. Of the two, he was the less fortunate in his school life, not because he was less quick mentally, but because he was the younger and his father's funds were meager. To enter the ministry as his father desired did not suit his taste, and his love of the medical profession was blighted the moment he first saw a cadaver. A fortunate circumstance, the coming of Daunau to the College of France, turned his attention to historical criticism and set his whole life athrill. To finance his studies he found proof-reading and tutoring necessary; in time he became an associate editor of the *Globe*. This gave him an opportunity to print articles on history and in the three or four years which followed he established his position in the historical renaissance of the 1830 period by publishing a history of Guienne and the *History of the Gauls*. This latter work although falling short of our standards of criticism, received much praise, and, as a matter of fact, his basic conceptions relating to the divisions of the Gauls, the migrations of the Celts, and the distinction between the Germanic and Gallic races have not been supplanted. The notable characteristics of his work are his precision and clarity of style and his independence of traditional interpretations. The *History of Attila*, published in serial form in the fifties, attracted much interest in both France and Hungary. Thierry was not appreciated by the papacy for he maintained that Christianity was a dividing and a weakening influence in the Roman Empire—although paganism, he said, would not have saved the Empire. His interpretations of Saint Jerome and of Saint Jean Chrysostom harmonized little with the likings of churchmen. In his *Tableau de l'Empire romain* he made these

men live in their social rather than in their theological setting. Equal in rank with his brother Augustine, with Thiers and with Mignet, Amédée Thierry must be given a high position in historical writing of the 19th century in France.—*W. Henry Cooke.*

4040. UNSIGNED. *Compte rendu de la semaine d'histoire du droit Normand.* [Proceedings of the week of Norman legal history.] *Rev. Hist. Droit Français et Étranger.* 4(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 666-687.—Seventeen communications are here reported in summary form. E. Bridrey traces the history of the teaching of French law at Caen from 1679 when it was made compulsory down to 1789. Although the professors were underpaid and undistinguished, the cahiers of 1789 were less hostile to them than to the rest of the university. . . . H. Prentout, criticizing the view of M. Valin, would date the Établissements of Rouen before 1170, and leave the date of the origin of the commune open. . . . P. Le Verdier, discussing a case concerning the library of Mgr. Lenormand, Bishop of Evreux (1735), shows that the *pollicitatio* was never a part of Norman law. . . . H. Labrosse traces the history of the collection of charters of Rouen. . . . E. Le Parquier traces the history of the procurators-general of the town of Rouen in the 15th and 16th centuries. The office grew steadily in importance, and the mode of election (sometimes indirect) gave rise to dissension. . . . C. Astoul discusses the clauses in marriage contracts which derogate from Norman custom, notably the *don mobil* which greatly increased the husband's power over the *dot*. . . . R. Boimaré describes the registers of the Norman Exchequer (1336-1497). . . . F. Soudet traces the steps whereby the Norman courts gradually nullified the canonical rules forbidding litigation on holy-days, which were very numerous in the Middle Ages. . . . Canon Le Picard describes the power of ecclesiastical courts to compel marital intercourse, and suggests that the Church has never abandoned the principle. . . . E. Sevestre describes religious conditions and the disabilities of non-Catholics in Normandy on the eve of the Revolution. . . . J. Le Foyer traces the law of homicide in the 13th century in Normandy. . . . P. Le Cacheux discusses the intricate connection of an ordonnance of 1315 with the Great Charter of Normandy. . . . G. de Beaurepaire summarizes an extensive official correspondence of the late 18th century which illustrates the difficulty of enforcing the control of printing and book-selling in Rouen. . . . R. Genest remarks that although the law did not permit the devise of land at an early date in England, the same rule appears only in the 15th century in Normandy; he finds the explanation of this in the growth of a number of technical rules of land law during the 13th and 15th centuries. . . . E. Perrot describes the original form of the *Arresta communia Scaccarii* (1276-1290). . . . P. Jubert traces the history (1262-1789) of the tribunal which enforced the by-laws of Rouen concerning the river Robec. . . . R. Besnier argues that the rule of inheritance peculiar to Normandy (excluding the representatives of the elder line) was the work of King John, whose succession to Richard I and the exclusion of Arthur exactly illustrated the rule.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

4041. UNSIGNED. *L'ambassade de Tippou sultan en France en 1788.* [Tipu Sahib's embassy in France in 1788.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Colonies Françaises.* 16(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 447-454.—Three nobles from the court of this great ruler of the Indian native state Mysore and their retainers were brought to France and entertained there from July to November, 1788, as part of the program of rebuilding French prestige in India. This was done at a total expense of over a quarter of a million livres and the accounts here presented provide interesting information with respect to what was done in their behalf, as well as giving current prices on food-

stuffs of prime quality and of objects bestowed upon them as gifts.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

4042. ZEVAES, ALEXANDRE. Jules Guesde et Jean Jaurès. [Jules Guesde and Jean Jaurès.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 97(389) Oct. 15, 1928: 241-255; (390) Nov. 1, 1928: 13-28.—Jules Guesde and Jean Jaurès represent two opposite phases and concepts of French socialism. One, self educated, coming from the lower classes, came to socialism from the fire of battle, by way of the Commune, exile, and revolutionary and militant radicalism; the other, a typical university product, dominated by an ideal of the general transformation of society, came to socialism through the study of political reformers and through a sincere democratic sentiment. Up to 1898 both worked hand in hand and were in complete accord on all questions. At the London Congress in 1896 they both opposed the admission of the Anarchists to the Socialist International and in internal French politics they were united in their opposition to the ministries of Dupuy, Casimir-Périer, and Méline. But after the parliamentary elections of 1898, in which both Jaurès and Guesde were defeated, the divergence between them began to appear. They were opposed to each other in the question of a United Socialist Party and on the entry of Millerand (then still a Socialist) into the ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau. At the Congresses of Limoges and Nancy in 1906 and 1907 they debated the question as to what the socialist should do in case of war. Jaurès called for a special campaign against war and declared that if war did come it should be answered by a general strike and insurrection. Guesde insisted that general socialist propaganda for the overthrow of capitalist society was the only weapon that ought to be used and that a call for an insurrection because of war would be dangerous to the interests of the working classes. The relation of the *Confédération Générale du Travail* to the Socialist Party, the attitude towards the workmen's compensation project and towards state monopolies, and other problems found Jaurès and Guesde at opposite poles at every socialist congress. However, this opposition was not one of personalities but rather of two basically different conceptions of the means to be employed to achieve socialism. Jaurès believed in the virtue of democracy and made no distinction between bourgeois and proletarian democracy, Guesde looked with disdain upon democracy as being merely bourgeois in character. Jaurès believed in the value of reform and in the possibility of a gradual evolution to a socialist society, Guesde distrusted all reforms and did not believe in half-measures. Only a complete overthrow would suffice. Jaurès considered the Communist Manifesto as antiquated and never ceased to point out its errors. Guesde clung to it religiously with all its economic materialism, class struggle, and dictatorship of the proletariat. In contemporary French life, Jaurès is represented by such men as Paul Boncour and Renaudel, Guesde by Marcel Cachin.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

BELGIUM

4043. HOUTTE, H. van. Une collection de lettres inédites concernant l'Université de Louvain et le jansénisme en Belgique 1706-1716. [A collection of unpublished letters concerning the University of Louvain and Jansenism in Belgium.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Eccl.* 24(4) Oct. 1928: 868-879.—This collection comprises the private correspondence of Johan Van den Bergh preserved in the Archives of The Hague. A brief analysis is given of 42 letters. Six are reproduced in the original including Dutch, Latin, and French. Of these all have to do with the University of Louvain except the fourth which deals with the filling of vacancies in the church at Tournay.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

4044. SIMON, ALOIS. La question de la personification civile de l'université Catholique en 1841-

1842. [The question of the corporate rights of the Catholic University in 1841-1842.] *Rev. Générale*. 120 Aug. 1928: 147-162.—This is a chapter on the relations between church and state during a critical period in Belgium's political history, based on unpublished documents and correspondence. The Constitution had guaranteed the liberty of association but had left undefined the juridical capacity of ecclesiastical organizations in particular. Financial difficulties threatening, the Belgian episcopate, through Cardinal Sterckx and with consent of King Leopold I., made a demand through Catholic political leaders that a law be passed regularizing the status of the Catholic University of Louvain as a legal entity. Liberal elements which desired to limit the growth of religious Congregations opposed the passage of the measure and with the formation of a new cabinet brought the matter to a crisis, as the Cabinet leaders accepted positions in the new ministry only under the condition that the demand be withdrawn. The king, fearing the return of a ministry less favorable to unionism and peace, was unwilling despite his promise to the primate to let this question jeopardize the nation's welfare, and asked the cardinal to withdraw his demand. Sterckx, standing upon his constitutional rights and seconded by the episcopate refused to alter his position. Temporizing helped matters little. To clear up the question the king appealed to Rome through the nuncio, Mgr. Fornari. Vacillating diplomacy on the part of the nuncio further complicated the knotty problem and brought into conflict, chiefly through misunderstanding, two different conceptions of the relations between church and state. When the pope ordered that the matter be dropped, the cardinal immediately abandoned his position. The king to insure a favorable ministry had abrogated a constitutional prerogative.—*Bernard Facticeau*.

SPAIN

4045. DELAPORTE. *El viajero francés (1755)*. [The French traveler.] *Rev. Internat. des Études Basques*. 19(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 395-402.—A translation, by Martín de Anguiozar, of Delaporte's Letter CCI (*Le Voyageur français*, v. XVI) in which he describes the Basque province under the following topics: The Castle of Saint Ignatius; the Pyrenees; Biscay, the joyousness of its inhabitants, its privileges; Fuenterabís, San Sebastián, Bilbao, and Vitoria; Navaree: the Count of Gages, the Estates, inhabitants, meeting of the women of Pamplona, gallantry, description of Pamplona, a word on the loss of Navarre.—*C. K. Jones*.

4046. DESDEVISES du DEZERT, G. *La richesse et la civilisation espagnoles au XVIII^e siècle*. [The resources and civilization of Spain in the 18th century.] *Rev. Hisp.* 73 Jun. 1928: 1-320; Aug. 1928: 321-488.—Spanish agriculture, industry, commerce all suffered from excessive governmental restriction and the ignorance of the people. The poverty of the country is shown by the fact that water was the national drink. Agricultural wealth increased throughout the century, however, in spite of the failure of afforestation and irrigation schemes and the activity of herdsmen's associations in preventing enclosures. The value of industrial products increased also, although the popular prejudice against manufactures persisted and no new machinery was introduced. The corruption of officials, different systems of coinage and of weights and measures, the lack of good roads, canals or navigable rivers and of a postal system all handicapped internal commerce. But trade with the Indies grew and restrictions on it were relaxed. Education was very backward. Latin was the principal study in the elementary and grammar schools, and in the chaotically organized universities Aristotle was still respected though seldom read. The Academies founded after the French example did little to improve the situation. Scholars were handicapped by difficulty in getting access to the few libraries or disorderly archives, as well as by governmental restrictions on the publication and importation of books. There was some liberty of thought because even the Inquisition had become a decadent institution. There was some progress in natural science as shown by botanical collections and descriptions of animals, and in the study of law. Little was accomplished in literature or music; Goya was the outstanding figure in the arts. (Bibliography.)—*F. H. Herrick*.

4047. DONOSTIA, JOSÉ ANTONIO de. *Notas de musicología vasca. Dos zorricos del siglo XVIII en 5/8*. [Notes on Basque musical history. Two zorricos of the 18th century.] *Rev. Internat. des Études Basques*. 19(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 333-345.—In a volume acquired at a sale, entitled *Les Beauz Jours de Séville. Collection des*

plus jolis airs et boleros nationaux Espagnols, avec acct de piano ou de guitarrre composés par N. Paz (4 vols! Paris), were found two zorricos, i.e., Basque musical compositions in 5/8 time which furnish an interesting detail in Basque musical history and which may clear up some points discussed by Gascue, Zubialde, and Aranzade. They are respectively: *Chanson et danse Biscariene*, by LeComte Peña Florida, and *Chanson et danse Biscariene*, by Mme. Mazarredo. Their exact dates are not known, but from a collection in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, dated 1813, which contains these two zorricos, it is seen that they preceded by 13 years the *Danzas de Iztuete*, dated 1826, considered the earliest example of music published in the Basque country.—*C. K. Jones*.

4048. ESTELRICH, JUAN. *Orientaciones de la cultura catalana*. [Tendencies in Catalan culture.] *Nosotros*. 22(231) Aug. 1928: 161-177.—The Catalonian movement is fundamentally one of self-preservation. Tradition and national interest unite in counseling a defense of culture. A modern culture cannot survive without the support of a state organization, hence the struggle for political unity. The language must also be preserved. Barcelona is the chief publishing center of Spain, as well as the leading industrial center. It leads in literacy. The literacy density is more important as an index of culture than the number speaking a language. On this ground the Catalans justify their struggle to prevent their language from being replaced by Castilian. They have published 6,000 books within the last few years and have translated into their tongue the best ancient and modern literature of all kinds. In history, science, philosophy, and the fine arts they have produced original work equal to the best in Spain, but most of their experimentation has been for industry rather than for scientific theory. They are a practical people and their theory arises out of practice and experiment, not from a priori logic. Politically they have stood for federalism. The dictatorship in Spain has threatened their growing nationality, but they will meet opposition determinedly and in the meantime strengthen themselves morally and intellectually.—*L. L. Bernard*.

4049. GIESE, WILHELM. *Die baskischen Zahlen*. [Basque numerals.] *Rev. Internat. des Études Basques*. 19(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 564-583.—A. Campion in his *Gramática de los cuatro dialectos literarios de la lengua euskara* (Tolosa, 1884), gives a table of the numerals employed by the Basques. From it we see that it contains two problems: the one the linguistic, the other the ethnological problem. In regard to the linguistic problem arises the question whether words from other languages were adopted, and in particular the word *ogei* (twenty), special importance being at-

tached to this because the Basques employed the vicesimal system.—*Oscar E. Mollari.*

4050. MECHAM, J. LLOYD. The origins of "Real Patronato de Indias." *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 8(2) Jul. 1928: 205-227.—The affiliation of the civil and religious authorities was known as the royal patronage, or *real patronato de las Indias*. There are two schools on the subject of its origin and nature, "regalists" and "canonists" ("ultramontanists"). The regalists believe that it was laical in origin and therefore inherent in temporal sovereignty. The canonists contend that the patronage was originally not laical but spiritual, and was founded solely on pontifical concessions which were rescindable and non-transferable. The author traces the controversy to its origins. The outstanding exponents of *regalismo* were Ribadeneyra, Pedro Frasso, and Juan de Solórzano y Pereya. The canonists rely on (1) the bull of Alexander VI, May 4, 1493; (2) the bull of Alexander VI, Nov. 16, 1501; (3) the bull of Julius II, Jul. 28, 1508. The two last named are quoted *in extenso*. Philip II evolved the theory of the threefold basis of the *patronato*: (1) the establishment of dominion through discovery and conquest; (2) the founding and endowing of churches; and (3) the papal grants. Juan García Icazbalceta's description of the *real patronato*, applicable to any time during the colonial period, closes the article.—*A. R. Nykl.*

4051. PÉREZ GOYENA, A. La biblioteca del antiguo Colegio de Jesuitas de Pamplona. [The library of the old Jesuit College of Pamplona.] *Rev. Internat. des Études Basques.* 19(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 404-416.—In conformity with the instructions regarding the existing libraries of the exiled Jesuits formed by the Council of Castile in 1772, an index was made of the books of the Jesuit College of Pamplona. This manuscript, a folio of 180 pages of which 88 are devoted to the list of works, is preserved in the Episcopal Library of Pamplona. It is dated June 3, 1801, and lists some 4,000 works, some of rarity and value including several incunabula. Included also were good

editions of the Fathers and of the Classical authors, and many works in Basque, to the study of which the college had devoted special attention. A partial list of those who presented books shows the esteem which the college enjoyed. A more detailed catalogue is found in the Library of the Royal Academy of History. These catalogues are of value as showing the cultural standards of the owners and in connection with regional bibliographies.—*C. K. Jones.*

4052. SARRAILE, JEAN. Réfugiés espagnols en France au XIX^e siècle. Le dépôt de Montmorillon (1831-1833). [Spanish refugees in France in the 19th century. The camp at Montmorillon—1831-1833.] *Bull. Hisp.* 30(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 220-235.—From 1814 to the death of Ferdinand VII, and during most of the remaining years of the 19th century, Spaniards were forced to take refuge in France and England, driven by the frequent disturbances in the mother country. They were thus brought into close contact with French life and culture, and the influence of their residence abroad became manifest in their government, their literature, and their arts. The refugees present two distinct aspects: one individual and one collective. The rich bourgeois, the aristocrats, and the political leaders represent the first aspect. They ordinarily lived in the large cities and capitals of France and England and led a life of comparative ease and luxury. The small politicians, the laborers, and the soldiery were often confined in camps established along the Franco-Spanish frontier for the purpose. Montmorillon was one of these typical camps. The wretched life of the unfortunate refugees is described in detail, with emphasis on the changing attitude of the populace in the small town towards the refugees. An attempt was made to induce them to join the foreign legion without success. Upon the declaration of amnesty by Marie Christine of Spain the depot of Montmorillon, established on Jan. 13, 1831, was officially discontinued in November, 1833.—*C. E. Castañeda.*

GERMANY

(See also Entries 4010, 4445)

4053. BRABANT, ARTUR. Septembertage, 1759, in Kursachsen. [September days, 1759, in Saxony.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49(1) 1928: 127-157.—This article tells of the events in Dresden after the Austrians had forced the Prussian army to capitulate on Sep. 4, 1759. Some jubilant and some apprehensive comments of princes allied against Frederick the Great are mentioned. Then follows a letter of Frederick, in which he expresses his discouragement over the loss of Dresden. Fortunately for the latter, the prestige of the Prussian arms was restored by the defeat of the Imperial forces at Torgau on Sep. 8, 1759. Encouraged by this victory, Frederick decided to march upon Dresden and on Sep. 12, without a shot, Leipzig surrendered to the Prussians causing great consternation in Dresden. Following this victory the Prussians drew closer to Dresden and occupied leading positions nearby. On Sep. 20, the combined Imperial forces decided to attack, and after a bloody battle, lasting far into the night, the Austrians claimed the victory without having been able to dislodge the enemy. The Imperial General Hadik was blamed for this lack of success and brought before a court martial. He defended himself very ably, blaming the rain and the bad roads for his failure to surprise the enemy. In spite of an intrigue, Hadik was found "Not guilty" and reinstated. He also received a letter of commendation from the Empress.—*P. E. Gropp.*

4054. CONRAD, OTTO. Der Humanitätsgedanke bei Wilhelm Wundt. [The idea of humanity in Wil-

helm Wundt.] *Morgen.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 265-270.—German Idealism culminated in the idea of humanity. The purest representative is Herder who showed in his *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit* how the development of the human spirit has humanity as a goal. Among the great philosophers of the 19th century Wundt can be compared with Herder. For both humanity is the highest goal of human culture. The four stages of cultural development are the primitive, totemistic, heroic, and the period of humanity. Today we are on the way to a period of humanity. This has two aspects, humanity and humanness, that is, a community in which the evaluation of human worth has become a universally valid norm. The idea of humanity determines Wundt's ethics. The goal of all morality is not the welfare of all but the moral ideal which Wundt sees in the idea of humanity.—*Walter E. Rothman.*

4055. ECKSTEIN, KURT. Heinrich Heine. *Morgen.* 4(4) Oct. 1928: 383-392.—Some of the essential elements in Heine's work come from Romanticism. In Romanticism we find not only the flight from this world but also a passionate devotion to this world. Both ideas are reflected in Heine. Heine demanded an adequate appreciation of the world about us, although he did not deny the validity of the spiritual. Heine wished for an inner harmony between the "Nazarene" (Hebraic) and the "Hellenistic" attitude to life. The unity of both can produce the complete man. Heine's life was always a struggle between these two elements. But a change gradually came into his writing and the

"Nazarene" or Jewish element began to prevail. His appreciation for righteousness became keener. He drew closer, in sympathy at least, to Judaism. This reawakening of his religious feeling was caused by the study of the Bible. Now, for Heine, "goodness is better than beauty."—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

4056. FRAHM, FRIEDRICH. Die Entstehungs- und Entwicklungsgeschichte der preussischen Verfassung. [The origin and development of the Prussian constitution of 1848.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 41 (2) 1928: 248-301.—On the basis of fresh material gathered from various Prussian archives Frahm pursues the evolution of the Prussian constitution through its successive stages until it appeared in its final form. Deeply shaken by the March Revolution, Frederick William IV yielded to the constitutional and democratic movement, issued the liberal electoral law of April 8, appointed the liberal ministries of Camphausen and Auerswald-Hansemann. Every law proposed by the national assembly was accepted by the government. The government's draft of a constitution, fashioned after the Belgian pattern, was so radically altered by the national assembly, that the end of the Prussian monarchy appeared to be only a question of time. As late as October, 1848, a third liberal ministry advised the king to accept the constitution in the form proposed by the assembly. But the king, encouraged by the feudal elements in his kingdom, had already returned to a reactionary program which admitted of no constitution whatever. Thus democracy and absolutism opposed each other sharply and threatened to end in a contest for power. It was the merit of the Brandenburg ministry to have averted such a contest by dismissing the radical national assembly and compelling the king to accept a constitution based largely on the plan proposed by the national assembly. The ministry regarded the plan as a provisional solution which was to tide the state over the revolutionary crisis. The king had agreed to grant the constitution only with the reservation that in time of war or rebellion he could suspend any paragraph of the constitution when he saw fit. Since such an arrangement as a permanent solution was impossible, Manteuffel struck upon the expedient of formulating the so-called *Notverordnungs-gesetz* which permitted the king to issue ordinances with the force of law without the consent of parliament. It was through such a *Notverordnung* that the three-class electoral law was introduced. Further revisions which strengthened the royal power followed. Again the king refused to accept the constitution in spite of its conservative revisions, but was subsequently brought round by his ministry which was supported by the liberals.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4057. GANSSAUGE, GOTTFRIED. Schloss Pillnitz als Beispiel für den chinesischen Einfluss auf Europas Baukunst im 18. Jahrhundert. [The castle of Pillnitz as an example of Chinese influence on European architecture in the 18th century.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49 (1) 1928: 59-77.—Schloss Pillnitz, near Dresden in Saxony is built in Chinese style. Merchants had brought back from the Far East fanciful tales about the Chinese, and with the introduction of Chinese porcelain the eastern style became fashionable. Furthermore, it was believed that the Chinese lived a carefree life of leisure, and hence the European princes had some of their castles built in this style as a symbol of the leisurely life of the nobility. There follows a detailed description of the building, together with three architectural plates.—*P. E. Gropp.*

4058. HEYDEMANN, VIKTOR. Staats- und Flugschriften aus dem Anfange des Siebenjährigen Krieges. [Propaganda literature at the opening of the Seven Years' War.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 41 (2) 1928: 302-330.—Heydemann reviews the Prussian, Austrian, and French propaganda literature

at the beginning of the Seven Years' War. War propaganda it appears was most highly organized in the Prussian state of Frederick II who not only contributed liberally himself but pressed every important minister, university professors, and army officers into the service of writing pamphlets which appealed to the public opinion of Europe. Heydemann here discusses a considerable number of such pamphlets found in the Prussian State Library.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4059. HEYMANN, FRITZ. Heinrich Heine's Ahnentafel. [Heine's family tree.] *Jüdisches Arch.* 1 (6) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 7-9.—*Moses Hadass.*

4060. KÖRNER, RUDOLF. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn und sein Turnwesen. [Jahn and his athletic societies in the early 19th century.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 41 (1) 1928: 38-82.—Körner dissipates the nimbus of national heroism which has gathered around this founder of muscular Teutonism. The early career of Jahn stamps him as a swashbuckler of an irregular and defective education. He denies Jahn's claim to be the reformer of university student life before the Prussian débacle of 1806. He punctures the legend that Jahn was the prophet of German national unity before 1806. Jahn's book on German nationality, *Deutsches Volkstum*, was not completed until 1809. Whoever compares this book with what German statesmen, philosophers, and poets were saying about German national peculiarities during these years will find the volume exceedingly disappointing. It was first his contact with Prussian patriots after 1806 that led him to agitate for German unity through the agency of Prussia. But Jahn's nationalism was neither intellectual nor political. His chief significance lay in the fact that he made physical exercise the affair of an entire people, students as well as the adult population. Jahn was the founder of the first public *Turnplatz* where students and older men met in a common organization devoted to gymnastics and the stimulation of a national consciousness. During the period from 1806-1813 Jahn and his gymnastic societies enjoyed their greatest popularity. Jahn's military career in the Wars of Liberation was a complete and ridiculous failure. His gymnastic societies also fell off markedly. Public opinion became skeptical and critical of this abortive attempt at a renewal of German nationality from the *Turnplatz*. After 1815 Jahn's political agitation involved him in continuous difficulties with the reactionary Prussian government. After 1819 when he was imprisoned for the first time his career tapers off miserably. His role in the Revolution in 1848 is inglorious and unimportant. His significance in the history of German nationalism lay more in the stimulus which he supplied than in accomplishments.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4061. MICHAELIS, PAUL. Baltische Erinnerungen an Moses Mendelssohn. [Baltic memories of Moses Mendelssohn.] *Morgen.* 4 (3) Aug. 1928: 271-278.—Moses Mendelssohn was highly respected by the Duchess Dorothea of Courland and was an influence in the life of her sister, Elisa von der Recke, the most famous Baltic poetess. A letter hitherto unpublished shows that the Jewish philosopher was in touch with the Baltic Baron von Grothus. The letter is in the *Kurländische Provinzial-Museum* in Mitau.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

4062. PECHMANN, HUBERT von. Die Forstrechte eines oberpfälzischen Forstamts, ihre Entwicklung und ihre Bedeutung für die Volkswirtschaft. [Development of forest rights in the Upper Palatinate and their economic significance.] *Forstwiss. Centralbl.* 50 (19) 1928: 644-660; (20) 1928: 669-687; (21) 1928: 705-725.—In the Pressath district between Bavaria and Franconia the forests for a long time were valued for their game, mast, and honey (sugar was unknown) rather than for wood. Iron mines and furnaces, springing up early in the 14th century, acquired rights to take

timber and fuel from the forests, and by 1500 the serfs and the free few peasants had been granted similar rights. In the 16th century the growing demand and diminishing supply of timber led to attempts to restrict further extension of free use by the peasants, while existing rights were given a legal status. Partly to moderate the opposition of the peasants, they were allowed unrestricted use of forest pasture and rights to gather forest litter, both of which practices were highly detrimental to the forests. The region was nearly depopulated during the Thirty Years' War, so that the forests had an opportunity to recuperate, but after the war the iron industry again flourished until the coming of railroads and coal early in the 19th century. The new settlers, in return for services and contributions, acquired rights to wood, litter, and pasture similar to those existing earlier. Fear of a timber famine again led to efforts at restricting the use of wood and pasture and curtailing forest rights, but much of this regulation was ineffective owing to lack of efficient forest personnel. The change in agricultural methods early in the 19th century, especially the abandonment of the 3-field system for rotation of crops and stall feeding, together with the substitution of potato for grain growing, resulted at first in an increased demand for forest pasture and forest litter. Although the demand has decreased since about 1850, many rights of use yet remain, to the disadvantage of the forests and the public.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4063. **RENNERT, G.** *Der kursächsische Oberpostkommissar Wilhelm Ludwig Renner.* [The Saxon commissioner of mails Wilhelm Ludwig Renner.] *Neues Arch. f. Sächsische Gesch.* 49 (1) 1928: 13-36.—In the *History of the Saxon postal service*, 1712, there is often mentioned with praise the name of Renner (1679-1732). Renner proposed to his sovereign a mail service between Saxony and Holland via Hessa, which was put into effect in 1713. Renner's personal success made him some powerful enemies who intrigued with the rival state Prussia against him. This resulted in the suspension of the mail service Kassel-Amsterdam. Renner denounced his opponents openly as Prussian agents, and these in return brought suit against him. The case was postponed and finally dropped. But Prussian schemes continued to interfere with the mail service to Holland. After negotiations lasting five months an agreement was reached in regard to the Amsterdam mail service. Later his enemies succeeded in "framing" him in connection with money-order irregularities, so that he was prosecuted, in 1724. Two years later he asked for a royal pardon and reinstatement which was granted. In the course of time his innocence was established. Later, when one of his subordinates committed fraud Renner was held responsible. He resigned in 1731 and assumed the position of Swedish-Hessian Postmaster-General at Kassel. He died in November 1732.—*P. E. Gropp.*

4064. **SCHNEIDEMANN, PHILIPPE.** *Les derniers jours de l'Empire Allemand.* [The last days of the German Empire.] *Avenir Social.* (10) Oct. 1928: 604-606.—The draconic armistice conditions imposed by the Allies at the close of the War were accepted by Erzberger not out of treason to Germany but upon the express insistence of Hindenburg and the General Staff. The legend of a "dagger thrust in the back" was invented after the war by Ludendorff and the nationalists. Prince Max of Baden, desiring to delay the transmission to President Wilson of a request for an armistice in order in the meantime to prove to the world that Germany had been organized as a democratic state and thus perhaps be in a position to gain better conditions, was forced to despatch his request immediately and thus spare the military leaders the humiliation of having to come to Foch with the white flag of truce, only because of the frantic insistence of Hindenburg and Ludendorff that the military situation was so grave

that even a delay of 48 hours was fraught with serious consequences.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4065. **SEEDORF-GÖTTINGEN, W.** *Albrecht Thaer und Göttingen.* [Albrecht Thaer and Göttingen.] *Jour. f. Landwirtsch.* 76 (4) Dec. 1928: 293-308.—Albrecht Thaer (1752-1828) pursued at Göttingen studies in medicine, philosophy, and theology and after taking a degree in medicine entered upon an active and successful practice. But he was possessed of a lively interest in natural history which gradually centered upon agriculture. After a study of contemporary literature on the subject, especially that of England he opened at Celle in 1802 an institute for practical agriculture. But the French invasion of the following year put an end to these activities and forced Thaer to migrate to Prussia. Here he founded at Möglin the institute that developed into the Royal Academy of Agriculture and in later years as a member of official boards and a professor at the University of Berlin he so impressed his methods and ideals upon rural life that his popular title of "father of the new German agriculture" is unchallenged.—*M. L. Hansen.*

4066. **STIEBA, WILH.** *Franz Karl Achard und die Frühzeit der deutschen Zuckerindustrie.* [Franz Karl Achard and the early history of the German sugar industry.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52 (6) Dec. 1928: 95-114.—On the basis of material found in the Prussian state archives the author offers an appreciation of the pioneer work done by Franz Karl Achard for the sugar industry of Germany. After years of research he discovered and developed the species of sugar beet which offered a welcome substitute for the more expensive sugar-cane product imported from the West Indies. Herein lies the economic importance of Achard's work. The problem of extracting sugar from beets first engaged his attention about 1786 to 1789, but some 55 years passed before the first successful sugar-factory was established in Germany. His researches met with indifferent support and little encouragement on the part of his contemporaries. In 1796-1799 serious competition arose in experiments with maple-sugar which, however, were unsuccessful largely because of the scarcity of maple-trees in Germany. Since 1747, when the chemist Marggraf published the result of his investigation, it had been known that various kinds of beets contain saccharine matter, but it remained for Achard to discover the particular species which supplied sugar in sufficient quantity to make its utilization commercially profitable. Achard died in 1821 before he was permitted to see the success of his endeavors. Not until 1836 did the German sugar industry begin the economic ascent which has made it one of Germany's greatest revenue producers. In 1924-1925 the sugar industry poured 245 million marks into the coffers of the Reich. Today, 100 years after Achard's death, the far-reaching significance of his work is recognized.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

4067. **VAIHINGER, HANS.** *Kant der Meister der schöpferischen Synthese.* [Kant, master of creative synthesis.] *Böttcherstrasse.* 1 (7) Nov. 1928: 19-21.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

4068. **VOGES, HERMANN.** *Eine Verstimmung zwischen König Friedrich dem Grossen und dem Erbprinzen Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Braunschweig.* [A quarrel between Frederick the Great and the hereditary prince of Brunswick.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 41 (1) 1928: 110-126.—This quarrel between the Prussian monarch and the prince of Brunswick, a commander in the Prussian army, arose over an incident which occurred in 1778 during the War of the Bavarian Succession. The quarrel is of general significance, because it reveals Frederick II in his relationship to the higher officers of his army in time of war. His commands were not always explicit and if they were not carried out in accordance with his intentions, he reprimanded both officers and generals with a revolting

severity. The episode illustrates the difficulties of military service under the great monarch. Every plan of operations must proceed from the king, and any suggestion from an officer, however modestly put, was regarded by the king as arrogance.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4069. VOLZ, G. B. Friedrich der Grosse und seine sittlichen Ankläger. [Frederick the Great and the accusers of his private morality.] *Forsch. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 41 (1) 1928: 1-37.—The article is an investigation of the charge of homo-sexuality made against Frederick II by a group of 18th century biographers and pamphleteers. Rejecting the charge, Volz here makes an effort to rebut it by tracing the allegation to a scurrilous pamphlet which appeared in 1753 under the title *Idée de la cour de Prusse*. This pamphlet Volz, like R. Kower before him, attributed to Voltaire. In traversing the familiar ground of Voltaire's quarrel with Frederick, Volz finds thinly veiled references in Voltaire's correspondence with Comte d'Argental which

indicate his intention to avenge himself upon the Prussian monarch by such a *j'accuse*. Voltaire repeats the charge in two passages in his *La Pucelle d'Orléans* (second London edition of 1756) and again in his *Mémoires pour servir à la vie de M. de Voltaire*. After Frederick's death the charge appears frequently in current biographical literature of the day, notably in Büsching's *Charakter Friedrichs des Zweiten* (Halle, 1788) which cites Frederick's chamberlain Schöning as authority and again in Baron Diebitsch's *Spezielle Zeit- und Geschäftseinteilung König Friedrichs II* (St. Petersburg, 1902), written by a man who for years lived in the military entourage of the king. With less conviction than he might desire Volz attributes these repetitions to the original charge first made by Voltaire.—*Walter L. Dorn.*

4070. WUNDT, M. Kant und der deutsche Geist. [Kant and the German spirit.] *Böttcherstrasse.* 1 (7) Nov. 1928: 21-24.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 4125, 4407)

4071. AHRENBERG, JARL. Lantdagsplaner under Alexander I regering. [Plans for the convocation of the Diet during the rule of Alexander I.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland, CC. Historiska och litteraturhistoriska studier.* (4) 1928: 143-201.—The establishment of Finland as a constitutional, autonomous state in 1809 did not mean that provision had been made for constant and active participation by the Finnish Diet in the work of reconstruction which the union with Russia made necessary. The Borga Diet (1809) was unable to deal with many important questions; for others only temporary provision had been made. Serious attempts were made from 1811 on to obtain the consent of Alexander for the convocation of a second Diet to continue the work of the first. The contest with Napoleon and the events which followed postponed action at the time. It seems also that Alexander was influenced by advice which came from certain reactionary Finns hostile to the idea of a Diet. The death of Armfelt in 1814 meant a temporary abandonment of these efforts. In the course of 1818 and 1819 the matter was pushed with vigor. An extensive project was drafted, providing for a considerable extension of the powers of the Diet and a clearer definition of Finland's autonomy. Alexander gave every evidence of sympathy with the undertaking. His ultimate failure to convoke the Diet was due to various circumstances not yet fully explained. In 1819 as well as in 1812 the failure was explained in Finland partly in terms of the shortsighted, bureaucratic conservatism of some of the influential Finns. Alexander was again approached in 1821. The "Très-humble Exposé" then presented was less pretentious than its predecessor in 1819 and contemplated no new constitution. It also failed. The appointment of Zakrevsky as Governor-General in 1824 indicated that the time for Diets had passed. The accession of Nicholas I to the throne in 1825 shelved the matter for good, and no Finnish Diet was convoked till 1863.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

4072. AUDAX. Comment les Alliés vainqueurs sauverent les Bolshéviki. *Rev. de France.* 8 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 612-635; 9 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 74-102; 9 (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 279-293.—The author endeavors to prove that the establishment of the Soviet Government in Russia was due to the failure of the Allies early in 1918 to adopt a constructive policy.—*M. T. Florinsky.*

4073. FRIEDBERG, B. Die hebräischen Druckereien in Warschau, ihre Entstehung und Entwicklung. [The Hebrew printing establishments in Warsaw, their genesis and development.] *Jüdisches Arch.* 1 (6) Aug. 1928: 9-15.—*Moses Hadas.*

4074. KARCEVSKI, SERGE. La problême de la vérité et le mensonge chez Tolstoi. [The problem of the true and the false in Tolstoi.] *Monde Slave.* 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 1-40.—Tolstoi was always torn between two tendencies which are never able to fuse: pantheism and spiritualism. From them he evolved invincible optimism. During the period which precedes *Confession* the first is most important; after that, the second. Tolstoi does not give an accurate definition of truth or of falsehood. What is normal, simple, instinctive, natural is true; the conventional, the artificial, the abnormal appears false. Yet at later periods what had seemed to be false to him formerly, then seems truth, "he bows before that which he had burned." Around himself revolved his thoughts, and yet he is never able to rule completely his passions or his ideas. He leans heavily towards primitive cultures and suggests (as Rousseau did) that society corrupts the individual. Insistent to get at the truth, he takes the heart out of Christ's teaching by detaching that teaching from Christ himself. But Tolstoi is held dear precisely for that cold love of truth and for that naive faith which he had in Life.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4075. POLOSIN, I. Le servage russe et son origine. [Russian serfdom and its origin.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 36 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 605-645.—A. Miller's recent study of the system of *pomiest'ia*, serfdom, and the commune contains an admirable summary of the older Russian literature on the subject, but the author had not access to important work done in recent years. The older theories of the origin of serfdom, turning largely on *starozhilstvo*, have since 1910 lost interest before the problem of the *zapovednyia lieta* (forbidden years). Increasingly valuable work has been done since the publication of the *gramota* (charter) of 1592, and a quantity of additional material has been published. The interpretation of these materials is now a problem of primary importance in accounting for the origins of serfdom in Russia. The last 20 years have witnessed much work on the problems of the seignorial regime, juridical and fiscal immunity, the organization of the system of *pomiest'ia*, and the economic and agrarian history of the peasants themselves. In particular, the *pomiestnyia gramoty*, formerly neglected as containing merely stereotyped formulae, have been shown to merit the most careful study; the economic relations between *pomieshchik* and peasant, as defined in these charters, undergo remarkable change in the course of the 16th century, reflecting the progress of enservment. A satisfactory theory cannot be based only on the 181 *pomiestnyia gramoty* taken by Samokvasov from the

archives of the Shelonskaia piatina of Novgorod (1482-1584); yet it may well prove that the *zapovednyia lieta* are a crucial stage in the evolution of serfdom, that serfdom developed first around Novgorod, and that the hereditary character of *pomiest'ia* was of decisive importance. There is great need for further study of the problems of the *zapovednyia lieta*, of the seigniorial regime in connection with the law and practice of *pomiest'ia*, of the economy of both *voichiny* and *pomiest'ia*, and for a comparative study of Russian serfdom. [Glossary and bibliography.]—*J. D. Clarkson.*

4076. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Tolstoi et les révolutions russes. [Tolstoi and the Russian revolutions.] *Rev. de France.* 6(20) Oct. 15, 1928: 704-721.—In the ten years that elapsed between the first and the second Russian revolutions, the attitude of the Russian people toward the Czarist regime underwent a radical change: while the first revolution had been vigorously repelled, the second and the third met with almost no opposition. The author ascribes this change to the ideas and theories, touching upon all the aspects of social, juridical, and economic life which were more and more widely spread throughout all classes of Russian society during that period and which were chiefly propagated by Tolstoi. His affirmation of determinism, of fatalism in history, the first consequence of which is the suppression of all initiative, all activity, all effort, and his preaching of the theory of non-resistance to evil, which contends that every government is bad in its very essence and that men would be happier were they not governed at all, found fertile soil and bore abundant fruit. Observations of the course of the revolutionary movement in Russia show that those who could and should have fought against it obeyed Tolstoi's precepts implicitly: they carefully refrained from becoming leaders and from influencing or directing the events. Kerensky is the best exponent of Tolstoi's philosophy which he formulated in the concluding words of one of his speeches when he said that if the people did not believe in him and follow him he would resign, for he would never use force to insure the prevalence to his opinions. When a country wants to throw itself into the abyss no power can ever prevent it and those who are opposed to this have nothing to do but to retire.—*N. N. Selivanova.*

4077. SHESTAKOV, A. V. М. Н. Покровский—Историк-марксист. [M. N. Pokrovskii, Marxist historian.] *Историк-Марксист.* Sep. 1928: 3-17.—Pokrovskii began to publish in the 1890's, writing book reviews and articles for Vinogradov's collective work. He gradually became an economic materialist but retained democratic illusions until the Revolution of 1905, when he became affiliated with the Moscow Committee of the Bolshevik faction. By 1907, completely converted to

orthodox Marxism and engaged in illegal activities, he was compelled to go abroad. In exile he wrote his major work, *The History of Russia from the Earliest Times*, which is still the only thorough Marxist treatment and marks a revolution in Russian historiography: in it survive no traces of the "struggle with the steppe" or the "extra-class origin of the autocracy"; it gives a splendid analysis of the origins of serfdom and the significance of 1861; for the first time the class aspects of commercial capitalism and its role in enslavement, etc. were logically explained; it stresses constantly the correlation of Russian history and foreign policy. In 1917, after the October Revolution, Pokrovskii was successively elected as first president of the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies, president of the Moscow *Sovnarkom*, president of *Gus*, etc. Yet he has found time to produce a condensed text-book, an outline of the history of the revolutionary movement, a series of works on foreign policy, etc. He is the acknowledged head and leader of revolutionary Marxism in Russian historiography. He has made important contributions to the philosophy of history, clarifying the Marxist interpretation and superseding Rozhkov's attempt at an economic materialist interpretation of Russian history. Vast erudition and brilliant talent as a publicist have made him head of the Communist Academy, the Society of Marxist Historians, the Institute of Red Professors, etc.—*J. D. Clarkson.*

4078. TCHARYKOW, N. V. Reminiscences of Nicholas II. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(754) Oct. 1928: 445-453.—On his return from Holland in 1893, Nicholas, who did not wish to be entertained in Berlin, arranged merely to change trains there. William II, however, sent the Imperial train to the Dutch frontier and had Nicholas brought to Potsdam in time to have dinner. In working with his ministers, Nicholas II gave evidence of a marvelous memory for details and a grasp of diplomatic news and of the history of current negotiations. In 1908, Tcharykow discovered that Isvolsky had made arrangements with Austria for the revision of the treaty of Berlin without the knowledge of the other ministers. Although the Tsar had approved the negotiation in advance, Stolypin and Kokovtsev opposed the plan and the former threatened to resign. They agreed to refer the matter to the Tsar. Tcharykow decided to abandon Isvolsky's plan rather than risk the resignation of Stolypin. The Tsar withdrew his support from Isvolsky and the latter accepted the humiliation to shield the Tsar's authority and prestige. In 1909, the Tsar, who approved Tcharykow's views of the question of the Straits, planned to go to Italy via Constantinople but was dissuaded by other influences.—*L. D. Steefel.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 4025, 4041, 4562)

4079. ALLEN, ROLAND. The indirect effects of Christian missions in India. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (215) Apr. 1929: 72-85.—A review and criticism of R. S. Wilson's prize essay. There is criticism today both by native Christians and by the missionaries themselves of Christian work in India. Three problems are cited: (1) the presentation of Christianity in an Indian form; (2) domination of missions; (3) relation of the mission institutions to the propagation of the gospel. Are creeds and baptism necessary for Indian Christians? The desire of Indians for control of mission finance and policy runs counter to mission paternalism. The relation of schools, hospitals, orphanages, etc., to the propagation of the Gospel is considered as is that of the Mission Society to the Church. The solution offered by Allen is less differentiation between Mission Society and Church—the Church is a whole becoming more

missionary in its viewpoint and work.—*Harley Farns worth MacNair.*

4080. BANERJI, GRAJENDRANATH. Ishvar-chandra Vidyasagar as a promoter of female education in Bengal. *Jour. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 1927. 23(3) Feb. 1929: 381-397.—The new order in India came into being 75 years after the battle of Plassey; the revolution in intellect and morals received its start from Rajah Rammohun Roy. In 1849 a successful lay school for girls was opened in Calcutta by Drinkwater Bethune, who had as his coadjutor Pandit Ishvar-chandra Vidyasagar, who later was Assistant Inspector of Schools in South Bengal. In 1857 a girls' school was opened at Jowgong in Bardwan. Between November 1857 and May 1858 Vidyasagar established 35 girls' schools with an average total attendance of 1,300 girls. He retired from the government service in November

1858, but continued his interest in feminine education by establishing a Female School Fund to which many distinguished Indians and high government officials contributed. When Miss Carpenter induced the government to undertake the establishment of a Normal School for the training of native women teachers, he opposed the project as being a too violent innovation. He died in 1891.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

4081. DANE, LOUIS. Sind and the Panjab—provincial changes in India. *Asiat. Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 1-3.—The question of the separation of Sind from Bombay having been raised, this article reviews its historical relations with the Panjab in Mughal times and later under the Sikhs; the objections to its union with the Panjab, viz., that the Panjab was only governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, having been removed, that objection no longer remains. Moreover, (1) Karachi is the port of the Panjab; (2) the irrigation system is based on the same river system; (3) Bombay could find compensation elsewhere, therefore there seems no objection to the union of Sind and the Panjab, and it seems indeed imperative in the interests of the agricultural population.—*F. W. Buckler.*

4082. HAKSAR, K. N. The salt revenue and the Indian states. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 7-16.—This article discusses the political and economic effects of the regulation of the salt revenue in India and the complications of production controlled with a view to revenue. The problem became acute in 1870 owing to the economic division of India by the existence of the Inland Customs Line from Attock to the borders of Madras and the consequent disorders and oppression. To remove these inconveniences, it was necessary for the Government of India to secure control over almost all the salt production of India, by (1) leasing Sambhar Lake in Rajputana (1879); (2) concluding agreements with other States (a) to limit, (b) to suppress the production of salt in their territories. The writer analyzes the effects in Jodhpur and gives an analysis of the treaties and distribution of suppressed and controlled areas. He quotes observers' notices on the economic effects of the policy (a) the displacement of labor within the States; (b) (most important) the effect of the increase of brine on the fertility of regions where the process of withdrawal has been stopped; (c) the complications of drainage and irrigation caused by rigid government control of the waters flowing into Lake Sambhar; (d) the increase of unemployment and consequent emigration due to impoverishment by the loss of revenue and wealth.—*F. W. Buckler.*

4083. SAHITYACHARYA PANDIT BISHESH-WARNATH REU. William Irvine and Maharaja Ajitsingh. *Indian Antiquary.* 58 (726) Mar. 1929: 47-51.—A criticism of chapter 7, volume II, of William Irvine's work, *Later Mughals*.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

4084. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S. Notes on the maps of old Madras preserved in the Madras Record

Office. *Jour. of Madras Geog. Assoc.* 3 (3) Oct. 1928: 83-106.—Twelve maps and plans of Madras and Fort St. George dating from between 1673 and ca. 1870, together with one panoramic view of Fort St. George (1754), are here reproduced in half tone. The accompanying text explains how the maps illustrate successive stages in the growth of the city and changes in the arrangement of the fortifications.—*J. K. Wright.*

4085. VAN DER SCHUEREN, T. Uplift of the aboriginals of Chota-Nagpur. *Asiat. Rev.* 25 (81) Jan. 1929: 65-88.—This is a survey of the work of the Belgian Jesuit mission among the aboriginal tribes of Chota-Nagpur, dating from the arrival of Fr. Lievens at Torpa, Nov. 23, 1885. It summarizes his work there in social reorganization and the effects of the introduction of Christianity on the community life of the Ouraons, Mundas, and Kharrias, together with the educational work of the mission. The main part of the paper is devoted to the economic aspects as seen in the working of Cooperative Credit, under the head of the mission; rice banks; the saving of interest effected; help and insurance; employment and migration; famine work; and cooperation with government in these matters. The paper contains a good deal of original material and observation and notices by former governors and officials of the Central Provinces and other parts of India on the problems presented.—*F. W. Buckler.*

SIAM

4086. AMICUS. Progress in Siam. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (505) Jul. 1928: 88-107.—The Tai, or Siamese, were driven out of China by the Mongol invasions, conquered Siam from the Mon-Khmers, who built Angkor, waged wars with Burmese, came under European influence in the 17th century and expelled all foreigners after a revolution in 1688. King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910), educated by an English governess, Mrs. Leonowens, began to Europeanize the country, introduced railroads, and reformed the administration with the aid of European advisers. Rama VI carried on the process and the royal family is still the main factor in progress, which has advanced so far that foreigners are now subject to Siamese laws. The great problem is to persuade the educated and upper classes to enter business and agriculture, as they are inclined to think that all occupations except government service and the professions are beneath their dignity, and these occupations are limited. Hence business is largely in the hands of Europeans, Indians, and Chinese, with 200,000 of the latter in Bangkok, as the people are indolent and disinclined to manual labor. The Siamese have many excellent qualities, and are receptive to new ideas, so the prospect for the future is encouraging. The article contains much historical and social information in a condensed form, which is not readily accessible elsewhere.—*C. C. Batchelder.*

THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 4022, 4507)

4087. AIKMAN, DUNCAN. The Holy Rollers. *Amer. Mercury.* 15 (58) Oct. 1928: 180-191.—The Holy Rollers originated in the Holiness Associations which existed in the Methodist Church during and after the 1830's, and which were driven out of the church in the last two decades of the 19th century. At the present time there are at least five separate Holy Roller organizations, to say nothing of dozens of free lance pastors and sympathetic groups within other churches. In general they agree upon certain fundamental principles: (1) the literal interpretation of the Scriptures; (2) the importance of sanctification and baptism by the Holy

Ghost, which allows perfection, at least for the time being; (3) that perfect holiness is demonstrated by one of the Pentecostal gifts—miracles, healing, prophesying, discerning of spirits, speaking in tongues, or interpreting of tongues. They also believe in the existence of numerous devils and imps, and the practical working of the Holy Ghost. They oppose such things as infidelity, evolution, dancing, liquor, tea, coffee, and diaphanous dresses. Each of the groups is very skeptical of the others, with talk of counterfeit holiness, demoniacal possession, and satanic baptism. Rumors of immorality of various kinds have been prevalent from time to time.

The Holy Roller considers his religion as very immediate and important, so that religious emotionalism is easily developed.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4088. ALLEN, GARDNER W. Our navy and the West Indian pirates. *Essex Inst. Hist. Collect.* 64(2) Apr. 1928: 97–112; (3) Jul. 1928: 241–256; (4) Oct. 1928: 349–364; 65(1) Jan. 1929: 41–56; (2) Apr. 1929: 169–192.—The problem of piracy in the early years of the 19th century was greatly complicated first by the Napoleonic Wars and then by the revolt of the Spanish American colonies, which let loose a flood of privateers whose activities were too frequently indistinguishable from piracy, requiring on the part of the United States the same defensive measures as those of the large number who undisguisedly followed that profession. The bays and inlets of Louisiana, notably at Barataria, the Gulf and Caribbean coasts, and the Bahamas and the West Indies were all infested with these commerce raiders. Much of their loot was smuggled into the United States where it was easily disposed of. As early as 1805 Jefferson took steps to protect the American merchant marine, though the "force" of that year consisted of only one frigate. Not until 1822, however, was the West Indies squadron organized on a sufficient scale. During the height of its career this squadron was in the command of Captain David Porter. Its many natural difficulties were increased by the long-continued refusal of Spanish authorities to cooperate and by the frequent appearance of yellow fever which at times compelled the virtually complete suspension of activities. Too often, also, the President's pardon of convicted pirates counteracted the moral effects of what had been accomplished. From 1825 on, however, due to the continued activity of the American squadron and to the greater cooperation of the local authorities, the system of piracy in the West Indies died a lingering death, though it was not until 1832 that the last act of piracy in the North Atlantic was recorded.—*A. B. Forbes.*

4089. COLBY, ELBRIDGE. Gas and smoke. *Amer. Mercury.* 14(55) Jul. 1928: 338–346.—The use of poisonous gases and of smoke screens is not of recent invention, but neither was used systematically on a large scale until the World War. Starting with the first use of chlorine by the Germans on Apr. 22, 1915, a whole series of gases were developed and used. In each case a defense was found, sometimes before a new gas was used, but usually afterwards. After the War, the race to discover new gases and new methods of defense was transferred to the laboratory. A great deal of sentiment against the use of gas was developed by the propaganda following its unexpected use by Germany, but actually it is not exceedingly dangerous, produces a low percentage of fatalities in proportion to the number injured, and is more humane than high explosives. Its great advantages are in its continuing effects and its production of a large number of disabled men—thus increasing vastly the number of necessary hospital attendants. Efforts to bar the use of poison gases go back to the first Hague Conference, at which time the United States refused to support such a ban. At the Washington Conference the United States supported the outlawing of gas warfare, but France has never ratified this agreement. In spite of the failure of ratification and the existence of chemical departments in all the principal countries of the world, the United States has limited the scope of its Chemical Warfare Service to the development of defensive measures (1922). Even the United States, however, is developing the smoke screen—not, as at one time, to conceal operations, but now to confuse and bewilder the enemy.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4090. DUBOIS, W. L. An old drug store. *Jour. Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 52–53.—An account of the first drug store in Catskill, N. Y.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

4091. EDELMAN, EDWARD. Thomas Hancock, colonial merchant. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(1) Nov. 1928: 77–104.—Thomas Hancock's experiences reveal much concerning American business before the Revolution. After completing an apprenticeship in bookbinding in 1724, he set up his own bookbindery in Boston. In 1729 he entered foreign trade, which he carried on extensively with various partners. They shipped rum, fish, oil, flour, and other goods to Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Europe, and imported goods from those places. Hancock owned shares in many ships. He had close relations with agents in London and other ports. Further, he served as a banker, selling bills on his foreign agents and receiving deposits from local business men. His commission buying for London firms helped in settling foreign accounts. At home he had an extensive retail and wholesale trade. He also served as commercial and financial agent for the English government in the struggle with the French in Canada. Through illegal traffic in foreign wares, he met to his own advantage the unfavorable politico-economic system which the Colonials had to face.—*Henrietta Larson.*

4092. FOX, DIXON RYAN. Mayor Thompson and the American Revolution. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 Nov. 1928: 600–607.—The fight of Mayor Thompson of Chicago against King George has some importance only because the United States and Great Britain are so similar and in such close contact that trivial incidents of this kind may be exaggerated until they seem to indicate a general state of mind. Actually the American people as a whole view the Thompson episode rather humorously. William Hale Thompson is a big, genial man, with a desire for political recognition. In the furthering of his political fortunes he used anti-English propaganda to weld together the support of the majority of the racial groups of Chicago. Upon his election in 1927, he carried out his campaign pledges by suspending the Superintendent of Schools and putting him on trial for permitting pro-English history texts. The trial was a farce; so-called expert witnesses were only partisans; quotations were garbled, quotation marks were ignored, and statements removed from their contexts; wild charges were made of England subsidizing and controlling American historians, newspapers, Carnegie libraries, Rhodes scholars. At the same time there was talk of burning all pro-English books on the shelves of the Chicago library; Thompson offered \$10,000 for a real American history; an America First Society was established. All these incidents were sources of amusement for the rest of the country and were laughed out of existence. It is unfortunate that a considerable number of Englishmen should have taken them as typical of the general attitude of the United States.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

4093. GALLAHER, RUTH A. The inner light. *Palimpsest.* 9 Jul. 1928: 233–241.—The Quakers have exerted an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. Individualism, which is the chief tenet of their faith, may account for this leadership. Some of the peculiar customs of the Quakers are explained in the light of the principles to which they subscribe.—*John E. Briggs.*

4094. GAY, EDWIN F. (ed.). Letters from a sugar plantation in Nevis, 1723–1732. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(1) Nov. 1928: 149–172.—These letters were selected from a manuscript letterbook, in the Harvard Library, containing correspondence relating to a West Indian sugar plantation. The letters herewith published are principally from the manager of the plantation to the owner in England, and give information about the sugar crop, shipments to England, the maintenance of the stock and buildings on the plantation, and about the slaves.—*Henrietta Larson.*

4095. GRAHAME, PAULINE, BROWN, OWEN, and TEAKLE, THOMAS. The Coppoc boys. *Palimpsest.*

sest. 9 Nov. 1928: 335-436.—The whole number of the magazine is devoted to the dramatic career of two Quaker boys who participated in John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. Not only is the attack upon the arsenal described but the escape of four of the raiders is narrated by Owen Brown.—*John E. Briggs.*

4096. HARDING, P. G. Federal banking legislation in the United States, 1791-1913. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assoc.* 35 (4) Jul. 1928: 355-362.—This article surveys the banking history of the United States from the First United States Bank to the organization of the Federal Reserve System.—*James G. Smith.*

4097. HART, IRVING H. The story of Beengwa, daughter of a Chippewa warrior. *Minn. Hist.* 9 (4) Dec. 1928: 319-330.—This is the report of an interview with a 90-year-old Sandy Lake Chippewa woman, whose memory confirms many historical Indian battles, particularly those with the Sioux. As one of the heirs of Chewaynawee, who received "hush money" to quiet complaints against the government, she owned at the time of her death in 1928, a forty-acre tract in Minnesota.—*Esther Cole.*

4098. HOTSON, CLARENCE PAUL. Emerson and the doctrine of correspondence. *New Church Rev.* 36 (1) Jan. 1929: 47-59.—Swedenborg's doctrine of correspondence—that natural phenomena represent or symbolize the affections and thoughts of the soul—became favorably known to Emerson through Sampson Reed whom he met at Harvard University. It appears in his writings at least 70 times previous to the publication of *Swedenborg, the Mystic*. To prove this point, over 40 quotations are made from Emerson's journals and essays. The essay on *Nature* is a conspicuous example. The chapter on Language is largely an exposition of the doctrine. "The use of the outer creation (is) to give us language for the beings and changes of inward creation."—*P. M. Smith.*

4099. JONES, HOWARD. The expedition of Lord Dunmore to the plains of Pickaway. *Jour. Amer. Hist.* 21 (1) 1928: 21-36.—In defending southern Ohio from the invasion of Virginia settlers in 1774 the combined Indian tribes under Cornstalk at Pickaway had the moral support of the British who had made the Old Northwest a part of the province of Quebec to curb the growing strength of the Atlantic colonies. In October, after General Lewis's division of Lord Dunmore's forces had narrowly escaped defeat from a surprise attack at Point Pleasant, Virginia, on the Ohio River, the wily and eloquent chief was able to conclude an advantageous peace with Lord Dunmore at Pickaway before he had learned of the battle. On the way home Dunmore's officers, hearing of the first meeting of the Continental Congress, enacted at Fort Gower on Nov. 5 a resolution "to exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty," which constituted the first formal Declaration of Independence from Great Britain. This expedition was of great service to America, as it prepared the way for the later capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, a captain in Dunmore's army.—*P. M. Smith.*

4100. KICIA. Die Landstrassen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Entstehung, Verteilung und Bedeutung. [Highways in the United States. Their origin, distribution, and significance.] *Zeitschr. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 6 (4) 1928: 109-140.—The author sketches the development of highways in the United States. The article includes tables, charts, and a bibliography.—*J. P. Jensen.*

4101. LOHR, OTTO. Carl Schurz und das amerikanische Deutschtum. [Carl Schurz and the German-Americans.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 12 (5) Mar. 1, 1929: 131-145.—Carl Schurz brought the spirit of unity and common feeling into the heterogeneous German-American elements present in the United States. Idealist and *realpolitiker*, jurist and diplomat, soldier and states-

man, orator and journalist, Schurz more than any other German-American moved in the midst of American social and political life and at the same time did not lose contact with his fellow Germans. His winning personality, his love of music, his avoidance of friction, and above all his ability to express in simple, unaffected language those ideas which moved the hearts of society as a whole made his influence extend over all groups. The antagonism which developed towards him when he refused to join in forming a progressive party in 1872, when he was at variance with western leaders like Stalbo and Koerner, and above all after he switched his support from Tilden to Hayes in the election of 1876 was at bottom really the result of an underlying difference in the conception of the problem of the relation of the immigrant towards his new surroundings. It was an opposition between the extreme Americanization as revealed in the life and activity of Schurz and the semi-Americanization of the great mass of German-Americans. (Appended is a facsimile and reprint of a hitherto unpublished letter of Schurz to Karl Friedrich Heitmann, dated Jul. 8, 1905).—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4102. MARTIN, THOMAS P. Some international aspects of the anti-slavery movement, 1818-1823. *Jour. Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1 (1) Nov. 1928: 137-148.—The immediate antecedent of the British anti-slavery societies was the African Institution founded in 1807. Economic considerations were linked with its philanthropic motives, as is seen from its attempt to promote cotton culture in Africa and its aim to develop, through social improvement of the Africans, a market for English goods. Another factor influencing the anti-slavery movement was the rivalry between England's American and East Indian trade. During the Napoleonic wars British traders came to look to the East for a market and for cotton and sugar. American cotton was protected by its superior quality. But the East India traders, supported by British manufacturers who saw that the wants of slaves were few, attacked the West India sugar interests through organizations and arguments against slavery. This agitation influenced Wilberforce and lent strength to the movement which reached its goal in the Emancipation Bill.—*Henrietta Larson.*

4103. MILLER, MARGARET A. The spy-activities of Doctor Edward Bancroft. *Jour. Amer. Hist.* 21 (2) 1928: 157-170.—The author recounts in detail the varied activities of Dr. Edward Bancroft in 1777 while serving as English agent of Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, American Commissioners in Paris, and the various interpretations put upon his conduct by his contemporaries and historians. He undoubtedly gave information to British spies, but it has been generally thought that this was only such intelligence as had been authorized by the Commissioners. The facts do not seem to support this view. Bancroft was engaged in various money-making ventures and speculations. He needed money and could not resist earning two salaries when the opportunity presented. Yet his motives remain somewhat in doubt and he was trusted by his employers to the end. After this service he returned to his scientific work and in 1794 published a valuable work on the use of permanent vegetable dyes for calico.—*P. M. Smith.*

4104. PALMER, JOHN McA. America's debt to a German soldier: Baron von Steuben and what he taught us. *Harper's.* 157 (9) Sep. 1928: 456-466.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4105. RAMONA, M. The ecclesiastical status of New Mexico (1680-1875). *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 8 (4) Jan. 1929: 525-568.—After brief statements in regard to the relationship of the Church to the civil authorities in Spain and the colonies, and as to the condition of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, the author proceeds, in some detail, with an account of the founding of the first New Mexico missions. The first mission, begun in

1539 by four Franciscans, came to an end in 1544 through the massacre of the missionaries. Another mission was attempted in 1551 only to come to the same end. After the conquest of New Mexico by Oñate (1598) extensive mission work was at once begun; the Pueblo country was divided into districts, and priests assigned to each. In 1680 the Indians rose in revolt, and the Spaniards, including all the missionaries, were driven out, after more than 400 had been killed. The reconquest of the country was attempted in 1692 and religious work again set up. Again in 1696 the Indians rose, but the Spaniards were now able completely to subdue them, though not until after a number of missionaries had suffered martyrdom. The period from 1696 to 1800 was one of varying fortunes for the missions. There were frequent conflicts between the religious and military authorities, and in a number of instances the religious stood between the Indians and mistreatment. The Franciscan *Custodio*, with headquarters at Santa Fé, made regular tours of inspection of the work being carried on in the *pueblos*. The period from 1800 to 1850 is termed "A half century of unrest." In 1812 there were but 22 Franciscan missionaries and two parish priests in the whole district. After New Mexico became a part of the United States it was formed into a Vicariate with Father John B. Lamy at its head. At that time Father Lamy reported that he had found "in the vast vicariate, twenty priests, neglectful and extortionate, churches in ruins and no schools." In 1853 Santa Fé became the head of an episcopal see with Father Lamy as the first bishop. The new bishopric grew steadily under Bishop Lamy's administration; he appealed for additional missionaries; the Jesuits established a foundation in his diocese, at his request; while a cathedral was begun at Santa Fé. In 1875 Santa Fé became the head of an archdiocese and Bishop Lamy was raised to the dignity of Archbishop, with the Vicars Apostolic of Colorado and of Arizona as suffragans.—*W. W. Sweet*.

4106. RICHMAN, IRVING B. John Brown's band. *Palimpsest*. 9 Jul. 1928: 249-255.—During the winter of 1858 the nucleus of John Brown's band wintered among the Quakers near Herbert Hoover's birthplace.

Their military preparations and social activities are described intimately.—*John E. Briggs*.

4107. RUSSELL, JASON ALMUS. Francis Parkman and the real Indian. *Jour. of Amer. Hist.* 21(2) 1928: 121-129.—A short evaluation of Parkman as a "scientific and literary historian" of the Indian.—*Esther Cole*.

4108. SCARBOROUGH, FRANCES. Old Spanish missions in Texas; 4: Nuestra Señora de la Purissima Concepción de Acuña. *Southwest Rev.* 14(1) Autumn, 1928: 87-105.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

4109. UNSIGNED. Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut, 1639-1663. *Collect. of Connecticut Hist. Soc.* 22 1928: 302.—These records are often refreshingly vigorous and explicit. Thus, under date of Oct. 17, 1648, "the Courte Adjudgeth Peter Bussaker for his filthy and prophane expressions (viz. that hee hoped to meete some of the members of the Church in hell err long, and hee did not question but hee should) to be Comitted to prison there to be kept in safe Custody till the Sermon and then to stand in the time thereof in the pillory and after Sermon to bee seuerely whipt." An editorial note at the beginning of the volume explains that "The Particular Court of the Colony of Connecticut, the records of which are here published, came into existence soon after the settlement of the Colony, although both the exact date and the method of its establishment are unknown. It was primarily, as its name indicates, a tribunal for the settlement of differences and the establishment of just rights between particular persons, in distinction from the General Court, which dealt with matters pertaining to the rights and benefit of all the inhabitants of the Colony." That portion of these records which covers the years 1639 to 1649 has been printed elsewhere; the portion for 1650 to 1663 is here printed for the first time. Among the cases summarized, those for debt are the most numerous, those for slander or defamation ranking second. Other prevailing activities are shown to have been "uncleane practises," trespass, "unseasonable and immoderate drinking," resisting officers of the law, theft, contempt of court, and breach of covenant.—*Henry W. Lawrence*.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 4406, 4544)

4110. ANTUÑA, JOSÉ G. Vers l'expression américaine. Le sens de l'histoire et le nationalisme dans l'oeuvre de Ricardo Rojas. [Toward an American expression. The meaning of history and nationalism in the work of Ricardo Rojas.] *Rev. Amér. Latine*. 7(84) Dec. 1, 1928: 481-490.—In his *Histoire de la Littérature argentine*, Richardo Rojas seeks to reconstitute the evolution of the Argentine spirit by writing an *histoire interne*, a veritable encyclopedia of that conglomerate of peoples. With Alberdi, Lopez, Lamas, Mitre, and Gutierrez as centers he gives some coherence to the evolution of Argentine culture. In this effort he reveals a certain nationalism. Antuña defends him by showing in the first place that if Argentine literature does not really exist as an independent esthetic phenomenon, one can at least see in the spiritual life of that region the "germs of a distinctive culture." In the second place, Antuña believes that the charge of chauvinistic nationalism cannot be brought against Rojas; for what Rojas wishes is merely a unity that coincides with the awakening of the spiritual conscience of a continent. He opposes spiritual harmony to military hegemony. To make up his cultural ideal he would draw upon all that is native and all that is foreign. The roots of the spiritual unity that he thinks he has discovered are nourished far beyond the territorial limits of his country. He is no more chauvinistic than is José Vascon-

celos. He is not seeking a new culture; he endeavors rather to plant the old European culture in this virgin soil and to give to it direction, initiative, and unity that it may not continue a mere imitator. This is cultural nationalism, and it threatens no one; it presupposes that all Latin American nations will march along together toward a common ideal.—*Charles A. Timm*.

4111. BELGRANO, MARIA. Un point d'histoire argentine. Le projet de couronnement de l'enfant François de Paule. [An item in Argentine history. The project for the coronation of the Infanta François de Paule.] *Rev. Amér. Latine*. 16(82) Oct. 1, 1928: 289-301.—In 1814 when Ferdinand VII returned to the Spanish throne a considerable expedition was prepared to sail from Cadiz with the purpose of destroying the revolutionary activities in the Province of La Plata. At the same time the Platine revolutionaries were negotiating with Ferdinand's father, Charles IV, the ex-king, for his approval of their request that his son, François de Paule, become their king. Hitherto the purpose of this latter move has been disputed but documents in the national archives at Buenos Aires indicate that the purpose of the move was not to abandon the idea of republican independence but rather to prevent the sailing of the Cadiz expedition and thus gain time by negotiation for the better preparation for further resistance.—*R. F. Nichols*.

4112. CLAVEY, ED. *Les canons de la quinta de Bolívar*. [The cannons in the garden of Bolívar.] *Rev. Amér. Latine*. 16(82) Oct. 1, 1928: 302-309.—There are a number of cannons in the garden of Bolívar at Bogota, dating in manufacture from 1757 to 1809. There has been some speculation as to how these cannons arrived in South America as several of them are of French manufacture. Presumably the latter type were placed at the disposal of the Spanish government after negotiation of the Family Compact.—*R. F. Nichols*.

4113. GIURA, JUAN. *La arquitectura colonial en Méjico*. [Colonial architecture in Mexico.] *Arquitectura (Uruguay)*. 13(133) Dec. 1928: 268-279.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

4114. INMAN, SAMUEL G. Church and state in Mexico. *Jour. of Relig.* 8(3) Jul. 1928: 384-410.—The struggle between the government of Mexico and the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church is a phase of a struggle of the Mexican ruling group to free the country from the influence of a foreign controlled institution. The church gained great power and wealth in Mexico during the colonial period and its powerful position politically and economically led political leaders at various times to attempt to curb its influence, notably by the constitutions of 1857 and 1917. This latter instrument secularized education, nationalized the vast church property, and forbade the functioning of foreign priests or ministers. Trouble became acute when in 1926 the Calles administration set about to enforce the constitution. The hierarchy refused to recognize these provisions and the laws and decrees carrying them into effect. Since Aug. 1, 1926 therefore no priests have functioned. The state, however, has kept the churches open and informal services are held by lay readers. Such a predominantly Catholic country as Mexico supports the government rather than the church because of the strong national feeling which is opposed to the preponderance of foreigners among the Catholic hierarchy.—*R. F. Nichols*.

4115. MENDOZA LOPEZ, VINCENT. *Les finances publiques de la république de Bolivie*. [Public finance of the Republic of Bolivia.] *France-Amér. Latine*. 19(203) Nov. 1928: 313-319.—The first installment, covering the period from the Empire of the Incas to the real beginning of Bolivian financial and economic

life in 1904, is mainly historical. After a preliminary general statement as to the present Bolivian budgetary and monetary situation, the Spanish Conquest, the struggle with Peru, and the discovery of guano which awakened the covetousness of Chile and cost Bolivia its coastal territory, are briefly discussed. Stress is laid on the budgetary difficulties which were aggravated by lack of resources and debts.—*James R. Moad*.

4116. MIYARES, ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ. *Diego Velazquez y la fundación de Santiago de Cuba*. [Diego Velazquez and the founding of Santiago de Cuba.] *Archipiélago*. 1(7) Nov. 1928: 107-108.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

4117. SAYOUS, ANDRE-E. *La circulation de métaux et de monnaies au Pérou pendant le XVI^e siècle*. [Circulation of metals and coin in Peru during the 16th century.] *Rev. Econ. Pol.* 42(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1300-1317.—The early Spanish explorers and settlers in Peru brought with them the Castilian monetary customs but instead of using the Spanish coins they made use of a new one, namely the peso of gold valued at 450 maravedies. Until 1540 there was not much uniformity in the coin used as those needing money used any kind of coin or metal by weight which they could find. However, the discovery of silver in large quantities, first in Mexico and then in Peru, caused that metal to be used to the displacement of gold. Bar silver and small ingots became current until a mint was established in Lima in 1566, 30 years after one had been put in operation in Mexico. Lima, however, was too distant from the mines and in 1572 the mint was moved to Potosi. These mints coined only silver as the Spanish government expected the gold to be sent to Spain. Unlike the Mexican coins these badly executed Peruvian silver pieces, pesetas and reales, circulated only in the vicinity of the mints. Traders preferred bar silver and ingots with an assayer's stamp to these coins which were often debased. However, in northern Peru in the vicinity of Quito, where there was little silver and much gold, the latter metal was used as a medium of exchange. Except in Potosi, there was often a shortage of coin caused by its export in payment for importations. For a long time both coin and silver bullion were used concurrently and the former only became the accepted form with the further development of business.—*Roy F. Nichols*.

THE WORLD WAR

4118. BINKLEY, ROBERT C. War responsibility and world ethics. *New Republic*. 62(736) Jan. 9, 1929: 208-210.—The war guilt controversy is not amenable to solution by the historical method, for a conclusion on responsibility implies an ethical presupposition. Renouvin's *Immediate Origins of the War* includes implicit though uncriticized ethical presuppositions. Fay's *The Origins of the World War* makes no ethical assumption and reaches no ethical conclusion. The patterns used in the discussion of war guilt have derived not from the facts revealed in historical research but from some pressure of practical interest. Thus the war-plot pattern was needed to keep up fighting spirit, the "responsibility" pattern to justify collection of reparations, the "powder-barrel analogy" to clarify thought on non-aggression pacts and the "inevitable cataclysm" pattern to enlighten far reaching reform projects. There will be no consensus on war guilt until there is consensus on ethics.—*R. C. Binkley*.

4119. ESSÉN, RÜTGER. *De Skandinaviska Länderna under Världskriget*. [The Scandinavian countries during the World War.] *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*. 4(7) 1928: 516-522.—In the main a résumé of the facts brought out in the recent works of K. Hildebrand, Cohn, Wilhelm Keilhau on the

international and economic situation developed during the War in Sweden, Denmark, Norway respectively.—*L. M. Hollander*.

4120. McNAUGHTON, A. G. L. The development of artillery in the Great War. *Canadian Defence Quart.* 6(2) Jan. 1929: 160-171.—A brief account of the development of artillery and its use during the Great War with special reference to the Canadian Corps. The relation of man power to artillery is illustrated by statistical tables.—*George W. Brown*.

4121. MANTOUX, PAUL. *L'histoire à la conférence de la paix*. [History at the Peace Conference.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(9) Jan. 1929: 39-50.—The author, who was interpreter at the Paris Peace Conference, discusses the use actually made of historical material in arguing and deciding claims at the Peace Conference. The argument by historic right was used by the Poles in claiming the frontiers of 1772, by the Germans in defending their title to Silesia, by Czechoslovaks with respect to the claim to Teschen. In other cases the historic argument was more confused: as to Dalmatia the fact of long Italian control was admitted, but it was disputed whether they were civilizers or oppressors. The Albanian claim to Kossovo on grounds that "the Serbs were only there since the 7th century, the

Albanians from time immemorial," and the Jewish claim to Palestine, were the most paradoxical. The argument from historic analogy or lessons of history was much used in the Council of Four. Excerpts from the speeches on hanging the Kaiser, the Russian problem, the Polish frontier question and the conscription question illustrate the uses of historic analogies or so-called historic laws. The historic arguments provided atmosphere rather than precise solutions.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

4122. MAURICE, FREDERICK. Lord Oxford's conduct of the War. *Edinburgh Rev.* 249 (507) Jan. 1929: 24–40.—Contemporary opinion that Lord Oxford's conduct of the war was a failure will be revised, in the opinion of Maurice. As with the United States in 1860, so England in 1914 had not given adequate consideration to the problem of organizing the government for war. No attempt had been made to plan the coordination of the work of the departments with the sailors and soldiers on the battle line. The one thing was to get men to France, so the General Staff departed and left Whitehall to manage its business as well as it could. No country expected a long war. Maurice shows that the shortage of munitions in the trenches in 1915 was due to the desire to conserve munitions for the great offensive in March. Hence the daily allowance for trench warfare was greatly reduced. In the Neuve Chapelle offensive more shells were fired than in the entire Boer War. It was not Lord Oxford's lack of energy, but the pre-war policy of England that crippled her ability to supply heavy artillery and shells in the early months of the war. Lord Oxford understood men and succeeded in getting the best out of his colleagues. Only twice did he find it necessary to interfere with the discretion of a commander on matters of strategy, once at Le Cateau and again in bringing about the evacuation of the Dardanelles. The most important contribution of Lord Oxford in the conduct of the war was in adapting the constitution to the problem. This was done by the creation of the War Council in 1915 and making the Imperial General Staff responsible to it, thus placing the War Council in the position of Commander-in-Chief. The new system brought a remarkable change in the fortunes of war in 1916. Oxford was the only minister at home who agreed with the allied generals that the Somme offensive should be resumed in February 1917. It is now believed that had this been done the war would have ended in 1917. But Oxford was not able to inspire either his colleagues or the public with his faith and he was dubbed a failure when the victory was within reach.—*W. M. Gewehr.*

4123. OMODEO, ADOLFO. Momenti della vita di guerra—Dai diari e dalle lettere dei caduti. [Reminiscences of the war from the diaries and letters of the fallen.] *Critica.* 27 (1) Jan. 20, 1929: 36–46.—A review of a posthumous book by Napoleone Battaglia, *Senza Luce* (Turin 1923). Battaglia was a young Italian soldier who was permanently blinded in the war. *Senza Luce* tells in poetic language the anguish of a man who has suddenly lost his sight and his prolonged spiritual struggle to find a new purpose in living.—*E. Ellery.*

4124. UNSIGNED. L'entrée en guerre de l'Italie. [Documents concerning Italy's entrance into the War.]

Monde Slave. 3 (6) Jun. 1928: 410–542; 4 (7) Jul. 1928: 121–158.—These documents are all in French translation, including the notes. They are taken from the archives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italy, Parts I and II). There are some gaps, as the soviet authorities admit. Other chapters in *Tsarist Russia and the World War* (Eng. trans.) would give further information on Russo-Italian relations. There is much in regard to the Trentino and Trieste and in regard to Albania and Dalmatia. The ambassadors of Russia at Paris, London, Belgrade, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Bucarest, the Italian, Serbian, British ambassadors at Petrograd, and the French, Russian, British, Italian, Bulgarian at Vienna, the ministers of foreign affairs themselves contribute to the collection.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4125. WRANGELL, WILHELM. Der Vormarsch auf St. Petersburg im Oktober 1919. [The advance on St. Petersburg in October 1919.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 59 (11) 1928: 649–672.—The situation for Estonia in the autumn of 1919 was militarily very favorable, for the Russian northwest army was well within Russian territory. But politically the situation was serious, for the radical government demanded peace with the Bolsheviks. The conclusion of peace would have been a dangerous proceeding so long as the Allies were supporting the Russian White army and so long as Denikin's advance in the south indicated the early end of the Bolshevik regime. Hence the attitude of the Estonian government created considerable friction with the White army. Many of the Russians went so far as to talk about the annihilation of Estonia once the Bolshevik problem had been settled. Yudenitch's own policy was wholly obscure and it was only under pressure from General March that he allowed the formation of a North-west government which recognized Estonia. But Yudenitch did not enjoy the confidence even of the White army. He lacked the qualities of leadership and was unable to cope successfully with the dissensions among his own generals. There was considerable tension between him and Rodjanko, the organizer of the army. All this resulted in serious weakness in the movement, which came out in the advance on St. Petersburg. The move was necessary in order to support Denikin and because of allied pressure, as well as to avoid the conclusion of a separate peace between Estonia and the Bolsheviks. The English fleet promised to cooperate against Cronstadt. The plans were carefully worked out and provided for the cooperation of the Baltic regiment. A full account of the operation is given, with special reference to the activities of the regiment. Things went according to schedule at first, but when the decisive phase was reached the necessary vigor and leadership was lacking. General Wetrenko disobeyed orders in his eagerness to reach St. Petersburg before any one else, and failed to cut the railroad at Tossno. Thus the Bolsheviks were given an opportunity to bring up reserves. Already on Oct. 21 the whole action against the capital had become hopeless. The enemy was bringing up more and more men, the English fleet failed to cooperate and before long the White army was threatened with encirclement from the south, thus necessitating a demoralizing retreat.—*W. L. Langer.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND
ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 4148, 4155, 4294, 4349, 4580)

4126. HOLTROP, M. W. Theories of the velocity of circulation of money in earlier economic literature. *Econ. Jour. Hist. Series No. 4* Jan. 1929: 503-524.—Ideas with respect to the velocity of circulation of money are traced from Petty, the first author to touch upon the matter (1664), through the early years of the 19th century. These ideas are classified into monetary and non-monetary theories, with a subordinate classification into motion theories and cash-balance theories. Of the three founders of the theory of the velocity of circulation of money, Petty and Cantillon, stressing money as completing a circular course, may be said to have set forth a motion theory, whereas John Locke, approaching the subject from the point of view of the need of different individuals for a cash-balance, sets forth a cash-balance theory. While Locke, it can hardly be doubted, "has really attributed to the velocity of circulation an influence on the value of money," Cantillon was the first to state explicitly that "the velocity of circulation has the same influence on the value of money as its quantity." All held a monetary theory in that "they regarded the velocity of circulation as a problem of its own, of primary importance with regard to monetary questions, such as those of the quantity and the value of money, and, though related to the problem of the circulation of goods, not to be identified with this." In contrast are the mercantilistic writers who set forth a non-monetary theory, losing sight of the difference between the circulation of money and goods, "believing the velocity of circulation of money to control the velocity of circulation of the goods and thus to determine the quantity of production." Monetary discussion following the Bank Restriction Act of 1797 brought forth little that was new with respect to the notion of the velocity of circulation. Thornton, however, made important contributions in discussing different degrees of rapidity of circulation of money of different kinds and at different times as, for example, in periods of confidence and distrust. Say contributed (1803) by pointing to the relation between a declining value of money and its increasing velocity.—*Lawrence Smith.*

4127. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Der Ausgleichsgedanke als Organisationsprinzip des Tauschverkehrs. [The notion of equalization as the organizing principle in exchange economy.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 160-193.—The idea of equilibrium, still dominant in economic theory, is giving place to the correct idea of equalization. The theory of commodities must be replaced by consideration of the processes of pecuniary exchange. Behind pecuniary phenomena lie psychic processes going back to the balancing of means and ends or utility and cost. All ideas which conceive of exchange relations as an economic unity and attempt to explain them in terms of the whole are untenable. What is to be explained is not an economic unit, but the continuing process of exchange. The key notion of equalization of yield goes back to the classical economists, and is met with in various forms in modern writers, but nowhere properly worked out except in the works of Liefmann. Failure of economists to recognize the correct and complete solution of their problem when it has been before them for years is a remarkable phenomenon, and accounts for the backwardness of the science, notably in Germany. Supply in the exchange process is merely cost within the individual

economy, and the problem of economic theory is not, as previous formulations have done, to proceed on the basis of supply as a given quantity, but to explain why the supply is forth-coming, in terms of the incurring of costs in exchange relations. The marginal yield in exchange value terms is a minimal income which a worker must receive to lead a civilized existence, and this is the most important factor in the determination of all prices, since the workers who achieve it are the marginal consumers of the most important goods. Imputation of shares of product to labor, capital, etc., is impossible and repugnant to sense. The general principle explanatory of the economic order is found in a universal tendency to equalization of marginal yield. This is manifested as between incomes from labor, incomes from property, and incomes from these different kinds of sources—even, within limits, between different national economies.—*F. H. Knight.*

4128. MACKENROTH, GERHARD. Zollpolitik und Produktionsmittelversorgung. [Tariff policy and the maintenance of production.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 77-105.—A theoretical discussion of the reaction of price changes attributable to customs duties upon production of any given commodity. The market price of a good at any one time reaches an equilibrium resulting from reacting forces in the importing and exporting countries. A change in any of the factors in either country brings about a new condition of equilibrium. A hypothetical ideal case for consideration is set up in which it is assumed (1) that the good is suitable only for one given use, (2) that this good is the only one traded in between the two countries, (3) that the place where the good is used cannot be changed. The effect of a change in each factor affecting the price of the good is then discussed. Each assumption in the hypothetical case is then removed in succession, and the effect upon production through price is discussed. The influence of custom duties upon capital and labor lags behind its influence upon natural goods.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

4129. РАЙНОВ, Т. И. (РАЙНОВ, Т. И.) Рыночное равновесие как вариационная проблема. [Economic equilibrium as a problem of variation.] *Вопросы Конъюнктуры. (Voprosy Kon'yunktury.)* 4(2) Jul. 1928: 86-120. (English Abstract, 184-187.)—This is the second article on the relation between the concept of economic equilibrium and the concept of equilibrium in physics. In the first the physical concept of equilibrium was defined as that of classical, analytical mechanics, and it was found that the economic and the classical mechanical equilibria have nothing in common but the name. The present article carries through the comparison with the variation concept of equilibrium as it is derived from the variation principles of mechanics (Lagrange's formulation of the principle of least action, Gauss' principle of least pressure, Hamilton's principle as modified by Helmholtz, etc.). Edgeworth's assertion that there exists a deep and real analogy between the principle of greatest happiness as used in the moral sciences and the principle of maximum energy (which is conceived by him as a generalization of the variation principles of mechanics) is disputed. The principle of maximum energy is of a more limited validity than supposed by Edgeworth. Even in the special cases where it is applicable there is no real analogy with the principle of maximum satisfaction because these cases lack the signs of expedient and of the economical relation between expenditure and effect which are among the basic conditions determining the application of the principle of maximum satisfaction. Besides, in a closed mechanical system comparable to

an isolated market, the equilibrium is achieved only through the lowering of the level of the higher exertion of energy in one part of the system and raising the level of exertion of energy in the other part. The market system has more than this one way of achieving equilibrium, and it deals with equilibrating quantities rather than with equilibrating exertions, i.e., it deals with extensively measured bodies rather than with forces of varying intensity. Concluding, the economic equilibrium, conceived as an equilibrium of the market price with given isolated quantities of goods demanded and supplied, has little in common with the equilibrium concept of physics. This does not apply to economic equilibrium conceived as interaction of the changing real forces behind demand and supply.—*Simon Kuznets*.

4130. WERNER, ALFRED. Philosophie als Grundlage der Wirtschaftstheorie. [Philosophy as the foundation of economic theory.] *Arch. f. Rechts-u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 22(2) Jan. 1929: 289-292.—The economic order is frequently defined as the realm in which means are directed towards ends, but the meaning of the terms "means" and "ends" is left uncertain. The definition has to be supplemented with the idea of scarcity to adapt it to the field of economics, which invariably involves problems of the utilization of materials that are scarce. The modern capitalistic economy involves several distinct problems of adjusting means to ends. The economic process is affected by both economic and non-economic factors. It is the function of philosophy to clarify the conceptions underlying every type of economic theory, as well as to consider the imponderable factors from the point of view of a general philosophy of life. To understand the spirit of an economic order requires its forms to be conceived as expressions of a force behind them. Even as survivals of former systems are found in our capitalistic order, so also does it presently embody competing philosophies of life. It is therefore necessary to indicate the various ends that might be realized by an economic system. The ends postulated by idealized Christian theory, by socialist doctrine, and Nietzsche's cult of the superman are all rejected as inadequate or impractical. The end that the economic order should strive to realize is that aggregate of values denoted by the German word *Kultur*.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

4131. WESSELY, R. H. Ein vergessener Kameralist: Benjamin Leuber. [A forgotten cameralist: Benjamin Leuber.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52(6) Dec. 1928: 25-59.—The name of Benjamin Leuber, one of the oldest group of cameralists, has been mentioned in scientific literature but once since 1820, and then only casually. Through his treatise on money, published in 1623-24, he became the connecting link between the *Sächsische Münzschriften* and Melchior von Osse. He was the first German publicist to hold that money originated in the most marketable article of merchandise. Looking at the value of money from a then entirely new point of view, Leuber found the functional value of money, determined by the value of its bullion plus its service as a means of exchange and evaluation. Leuber was also the first to construct the theory of the nominal value of money, and his theory was the first which did not take money as a commodity but emphasized the fundamental difference between money and goods. Had his treatise not fallen into oblivion, the later cameralists would have been able to found their theories of money upon a basis which in 200 years they did not quite succeed in building up. Extracts from Leuber's treatise are given throughout the article.—*John B. Mason*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 3930, 3954, 3959, 3967, 4002, 4008, 4020, 4021, 4023, 4024, 4026, 4029, 4037, 4041, 4046, 4065, 4066, 4091, 4094, 4102, 4117, 4457)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 4244, 4532)

4132. G., R. Economic and social problems of Porto Rico. *Commerce Monthly*. 10(7) Nov. 1928: 27-30.—The hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on September 13, 1928 changed the outlook for the immediate future of its business. Agriculture supports nine-tenths of the people of Porto Rico, yet they import not only most of their manufactured goods but also the greater part of their food. The once self-supporting island now raises cash crops for sale abroad in exchange for its means of subsistence. Of the 1,400,000 inhabitants 85% now eke out a bare subsistence. The concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few proprietors, stimulated in the 19th century by increasing land values, has continued with the investment of American capital in the principal island crops—sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits—all of which profit by large scale production. The laborers seldom own land but build one-room huts on their masters' ground. Being liable to dispossession they have little incentive to improve these, or to raise the few vegetables that would be a valuable addition to their usual diet of rice, beans, dry salt codfish, bananas, plantains and coffee without milk. Their meager fare leaves them an easy prey to tuberculosis, malaria, and hookworm disease, from which 90% of them suffer. The percentage of illiteracy of the whole population has been reduced from 83% in 1900 to below 40% in 1927. The curriculum is being adapted to the needs of pupils, including personal hygiene, vegetable gardening, lace and hat making, cooking, carpentry and other things that will enable them to increase their incomes and improve their standard of living. Better sanitation methods are evidenced by the fact that the average mortality rate has been reduced from 37 per thousand in 1900 to 23 per thousand in 1927. Industrial development is the most hopeful solution of some of the island's problems. It is not expected to rival agriculture as the chief source of income but it is hoped that, in conjunction with an increase in vegetable gardening for home use, this will provide a means of livelihood for the surplus population and make the island more self-supporting.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

4133. CARVER, T. N. Are we as prosperous as we seem? *Commerce & Finance*. 18(2) Jan. 9, 1929: 65-66.—Along with the increase in savings deposits, mutual savings bank deposits, the growth in building and loan associations, and the increase in the amount of life insurance in force in the U. S., there has been also a broadening in the opportunities for the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries. One manifestation of improved well-being is the interest in popular education. Widespread education makes for competent leadership and management and, therefore, enlarged production. A business career is regarded in the U. S. as useful and honorable. "Big men in business make business prosperity. They, more than any other factor, increase the productivity of labor. Investing is, in the last analysis, betting on men."—*Howard D. Dozier*.

4134. TERESÍ, J. G. CEBALLOS. El año económico y financiero, 1928. [Economics and finance in 1928, Spain.] *Financiero*. 29(1449) Jan. 4, 1929: 1-7; (1450) Jan. 11, 1929: 39-43; (1451) Jan. 18,

1929: 85-89; & (1452) Jan. 25, 1929: 131-136.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4135. TURNER, MASON. Ceylon, its industries, resources, trade, and methods of doing business. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Bull.* #601. 1929: pp. 22.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4136. UNSIGNED. Les chances de la stabilisation économique en Pologne. [The chances of economic stabilization in Poland.] *Jour. des Écon.* 88(6) Jan. 15, 1929: 59-64.—Stabilization of the currency is a necessary condition for the economic progress of a nation; it must precede a stabilization of prices but is not all-sufficient, since the currency may again fluctuate later, unless the budget is balanced and there is a sufficient supply of foreign exchange to pay international obligations. The period following legal stabilization is a transitory period. This period may be shortened if both public and private expenditures affecting the welfare of the country prepare the ground for investment and hasten the amortization of foreign engagements. Polish municipalities should not seek foreign loans on unfavorable terms. The state should, and does, offer its citizens an object lesson in economy. Poland has natural wealth and the possibility of expansion in certain industries. At present capital and organization are lacking. Capital may be accumulated by saving; organization will come in time, as shown by the progress of reconstruction. Difficulties might arise from a desire for accelerated progress through foreign capital and a habit of spending for consumption rather than investment. In recent times there has been an increase in employment, production, savings, railway traffic and foreign trade. The habit of thrift and investment may carry Poland on the road to great prosperity.—*J. J. Kral.*

4137. UNSIGNED. The economic position of the Soviet Union. *Bank for Russian Trade Rev.* 1(14) Dec. 1928: 7-9.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4138. UNSIGNED. Industry and trade of Central America—an economic survey. *Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific.* 17(8) Aug. 15, 1928: 176-181 & (9) Sep. 15, 1928: 210-213.—These two articles survey economic conditions in the Central American republics today. The first article deals largely with geographical data, with transportation problems and with the financial systems. Transportation systems are so deficient in these republics that the transportation of goods within the different republics is seriously handicapped, and exportation and importation of goods is likewise hindered. Central American money systems have many features in common. American currency circulates freely in all of these republics and in several cases is more commonly used than the national currency. All the systems are based on the American dollar, even in the British colony of Belize. The second article deals chiefly with the political history of these republics, which have experienced such a turbulent century since they became free from Spain shortly after 1820. Special attention is given to the foreign trade of Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala with statistics for exports and imports for the year 1926. Coffee is the principal export from these lands, while cotton cloth, manufactured goods, machinery and petroleum products constitute the main imports. Three-fourths of the trade of this area, both in exports and imports, is with the U. S.—*H. T. Collings.*

4139. UNSIGNED. The position of 1928 and the economic changes of the past decade. *Banco de la Nación Argentina, Econ. Bull.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 1-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4140. UNSIGNED. La vie technique, industrielle, agricole et coloniale. [Technical, industrial, agricultural and colonial life. (Morocco.)] *Maroc. Special No.*, 1928: 3-128.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4141. WILSON, LEWIS A. Some industrial needs of New York State. *Monitor.* 15(8) Jan. 1929: 164-168. Changes in the industrial situation of the State call for changes in industrial leadership and tactics. The State now needs new industries to replace those which have left and are leaving the State. The author emphasizes the need for better industrial and technical training within the state and for greater coordination among the local and small industry groups through trade organizations.—*E. T. Weeks.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3764, 3772, 3777, 3779, 3780, 3786, 3824, 3829, 3840, 3858, 4020, 4065, 4094, 4192, 4235, 4236, 4241, 4247, 4249, 4259, 4291, 4293, 4305, 4343, 4364, 4366, 4367, 4378, 4393, 4394, 4612, 4659, 4669)

4142. BENNETT, M. K. et al. Survey of the wheat situation, August to November, 1928. *Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst.* 5(3) Jan. 1929: 113-146.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation, the first of which appeared in February 1925. Contains sections on crop developments, marketing and stocks, international trade, wheat price movements, and the international position and outlook. Eight text tables, 5 charts, 10 appendix tables.—*M. K. Bennett.*

4143. BLACK, JOHN D. Entwicklungstendenzen der Landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten nach dem Krieg. [Post-war developments in agriculture in the United States.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Soziolpol.* 61(1) 1929: 1-20.—The physical volume of agricultural production in the U. S. has increased enough since 1910-14 so that the gross income of the farm population at farm prices in the crop-year 1927-8 was 72 per cent above pre-war. The buying power of this income in terms of the production and consumption goods of farm families was slightly above the pre-war level; but not sufficiently above it to pay the extra expense of the larger production and the higher taxes, and support the higher scale of living that has come to prevail. As a result, land values are still declining and agriculture is failing to improve since its initial post-recovery from the general business depression in 1922 and 1923. In contrast, profits in industry are at fully as high a level now as in 1919, as is indicated by the course of prices of industrial stocks. The decline in rural population of over three millions since 1920 has raised the per capita income of agriculture and partly supported the rising scale of rural living; but more of it has come out of payments on mortgages and the capitalization of the land. Present prospects are for only a very slow improvement in agricultural conditions. For the time being, a new level seems to have been established, which is lower relative to industry than has been maintained since before 1900. A general worldwide expansion of agricultural production, which set in around 1910, arising principally from the introduction of farm machinery and application of the new science of agriculture, is the basis of the present situation.—*John D. Black.*

4144. GALEVIUS, F. Zur Organisation der Sowjetwirtschaften in der U. d. S. S. R. [Soviet farms in the U. S. S. R.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 1(3) 1928: 552-574.—Large estates, on which technical plants were cultivated or which could be turned into model large scale farms, were retained by the state in the period of land nationalization in Russia. They are now organized as soviet farms and administered by the Sugar Trust, the Agricultural Trust or various local organs of the

soviet government. The new management has done much to rationalize the organization of these farms, has increased their stock of machines and implements, but was less successful with the live stock. Grain produced on these farms enables the government to manoeuvre the free grain market to its advantage. Of the soviet farms 47 per cent are on a profit-making basis. The chief function of these farms is the rationalization of peasant farming and the socialization of the village. They supply the peasants with better varieties of seed, lend them agricultural machines, improve the breed of their live stock, experiment with acclimatization and development of new plants, and through industrial establishments attached to them (such as flour mills, creameries, etc.) help the peasant diversify his farming and adjust it to the economic needs of the region and country. The productivity of peasant agriculture within ten to twenty miles of the soviet farm is in consequence higher than the average. The laborers on soviet farms, through social and educational organizations located on the farm and by direct contact, promote the social and political education of the peasantry. Being essential to the achievement of socialist large scale agriculture and having proved themselves quite successful after the first few years of reorganization, soviet farms must be encouraged by the government; more of them should be established on the unused land of the State Fund.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

4145. GRIMES, W. E. Trends in the agriculture of the hard winter wheat belt. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(4) Nov. 1928: 347-354.—Under war-time influences wheat acreage in the U. S. reached 75,000,000 acres harvested in 1919. During the deflation period following 1920, the wheat acreage decreased and has been less than 60,000,000 acres each year since 1922. The hard winter wheat belt, which includes portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas responded somewhat differently from some of the other wheat growing regions. Crop acres in this region have expanded despite the relatively unfavorable prices. This has been due in part to the expansion of the milling industry in the Southwest and to unfavorable cattle prices, but more especially to the introduction of improved varieties and the increased use of power machinery and combined harvester-threshers. The latter have materially lessened production costs. The combined machine cuts and threshes the grain in one operation. This has led to earlier marketing of wheat and taxes marketing facilities to the utmost. Land values show less decline than the averages for the U. S. as a whole. Population is affected by two forces, the westward expansion of the wheat belt which tends to increase population, and the tendency toward the enlargement of farms which tends to decrease it. The latter appears to be the dominant tendency at present. Agricultural living conditions in this section have improved materially in recent years.—*W. C. Waite.*

4146. HAMMATT, THEODORE D. Observations on foreign markets for agricultural commodities. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 160-174.—Foreign markets are very important to American farmers especially to producers of cotton, wheat, tobacco, beef and pork. Although the proportion exported of the production of these products has declined since the period of rapid agricultural expansion in the U. S., exports of these products from the U. S. averaged, for the period 1920-27, 56 per cent of the cotton crop, 25 per cent of the wheat, 2 per cent of the coarse grains, 33 per cent of the tobacco, and 14 per cent of the beef and pork. In spite of adverse economic conditions in American agriculture, the volume of exports from the U. S. has been well maintained during the post-war period. This has been due to rapidly increasing efficiency in the agricultural industry. Agri-

cultural exports since the war have averaged about 89 per cent of the average volume during the period just before the war. In spite of all the economies of mass production in non-agricultural industries, U. S. exports of industrial products in the post-war period have been only 147 per cent of such exports during the pre-war period. Since the war, the U. S. has maintained its position in world trade as the largest exporter of cotton, tobacco, and pork. It remains to be seen whether a practicable method of tariff protection may be developed for farm products produced in excess of domestic requirements.—*Paul L. Miller.*

4147. HANAU, A., and PARTZMANN, H. Der Stickstoffverbrauch der Landwirtschaft in den einzelnen Gebiete des Deutschen Reiches im Jahre 1926-1927. [The agricultural consumption of nitrogen in the different parts of Germany in 1926 and 1927.] *Vierteljahrsh. zur Konjunkturforschung.* Special #8, 1928: 5-30.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4148. HERSCHMANN, J. Die sozialwirtschaftliche Organisation des landwirtschaftlichen Weltmarktes und die Krise der Ring (pool) bewegung. [Social-economic organization of the agricultural world market and the crisis of the pool movement.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 1(3) 1928: 521-551.—The capitalistic forces active in agricultural marketing are considered with special reference to the position and prospects of agricultural pools in the British dominions and in the U. S. The Marxist classification of capital types—usurious, commercial, industrial, financial—is applied to the case in hand. The village usurer in the Orient, the local storekeeper in the U. S., the landowner financing his tenants are important in agricultural marketing because the taking over of the crop at a fixed price, or the acting as an agent in its sale at a high fee, is one of the conditions of the loan. Local dealers in agricultural products, often collaborating with country banks charging usurious rates of interest, and country grain elevators represent the small scale and localized variety of commercial capital; its profits are made on the grading of the product, a differential accruing from lowering the grade to the level expected by the central market or from paying the grower only for the lowest grade found in his output. Large scale commercial capital is in the field through: (a) the produce exporters, whose profits are made because of their huge size from economies in transportation costs, credit costs, foreign exchange transactions, and from produce speculation; (b) the importers or dealers, among whom can be distinguished merchants handling only entire shipments, dealers who break up boatloads but never keep produce in stock, and finally assorters whose stock-in-trade is a complete assortment of carefully graded varieties of produce; (c) the brokers whose function is largely that of credit extension to the buyers and sellers of produce; (d) the speculators on the produce exchanges who, in addition to the large exporters and importers, comprise independent individuals with wide spread banking connections and traders counting on small price fluctuations. The economic function served by speculation is insurance against the risk of price fluctuations for the firms who rely extensively on bank credit and for those whose buying operations are not spread evenly through the year. However, many of the transactions on the exchanges are of a purely speculative type and yield large profits to the larger exporters, millers and bankers. Trustified capital in industries using agricultural products as raw material is in competition with commercial capital in both its localized and large scale varieties. Centralized financial capital is of influence through the rediscounting of notes for local banks and the extension of credit to large mercantile and industrial concerns. A more direct contact with agricultural producers would become possible with the standardization and public super-

vision of grading, a tendency toward which is noticeable. The relation of the pools to this set of capitalistic forces can be easily imagined. They are at odds with all varieties of usurious capital; but their help can come only from credit cooperation fostered by the state. With various and with local commercial capital the struggle is not only on an economic basis; it often assumes the form of a social conflict in rural communities and involves racial, national and religious prejudices. The pools have not yet learned to perform the work of the assorter; the solution lies in the formation of international pools. The same broadening of base would eliminate the trouble arising from the negative attitude of pools to speculation. At present they pay their members an average annual price, thus eliminating the risk of price fluctuations, but they are forced to resort to warehousing and incur considerable charges. Industrial capital is favorably disposed to cooperative marketing where there is no danger of the organizations growing to regional or national proportions. Large banks having no connections with produce firms are often active in fostering pools because the latter, standing in great and continuous need of bank credit, offer an opportunity to enter a virgin field on a large scale. The present crisis in the pool movement is different in the British dominions from that in the U. S. In the former the movement lost its expansive power, for the simple reason that there are natural limits to the growth of pools; after the pool is sufficiently strong to influence the market the non-member obtains the benefits without the disadvantage of a rigid five-year contract to sell all his output to the pool. The next plausible step is compulsory pooling by law, a reform which is being seriously debated. In the U. S. the membership is declining and the prescription advocated is a liberalization of the pool contract. The fundamental weakness of the pools is that they attempt to "rationalize" agriculture without regulating production and without eliminating the less efficient units in the system.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

4149. KARPUSI, D. Die kollektive Ackerbauwirtschaft in der U. d. S. S. R. [Collective farming in the U. S. S. R.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 1(3) 1928: 459-496.—After sketching in a few essential facts (number of farms, geographic distribution, size in terms of labor employed and output) about collective farming in Soviet Russia in the years 1920-1926, the author summarizes the results of an investigation undertaken in 1926 by the International Agrarian Institute of Moscow. Based on a study of accounting and budgetary records, the investigation covered 66 representative collective farms located in four distinct agricultural regions of European Russia. The statistics given in the article bear on the social nature of collective farming (composition of membership; degree of socialization of the land, live stock and implements; use of hired labor, etc.), type of productive activities carried on, and on the principles applied to the distribution of net proceeds. The full results of the investigation were published by the Institute in book form in English and in Russian.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

4150. LONG, LEWIS E., and ALLEN, J. R. Progress report on cost of production route in Jones County, Mississippi, 1927. *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* No. 256 Jul. 1928: 3-36.—For 19 farms the average farm income was \$1132.28 per farm. The average return on the total investment was 13.17%, with a range from 0.9 to 43.0%. The return on the investment may be considered as land rent, interest on other capital invested, and profit resulting from management, since 15 cents per hour was charged off for labor. The cost of producing cotton lint ranged from 4.91 to 14.69 cents, with an average cost of 9.17 cents. On these 19 farms, the average yield of lint per acre was 293 pounds, compared with a state yield of only 192

pounds. Yield per acre is the most outstanding factor governing the cost of producing lint. Corn ranked next to cotton in importance, with costs also tending to decrease as yields per acre increased. Where a corn yield of 22.5 bushels or more per acre can be obtained, corn is evidently a profitable secondary crop for the community. Unit production costs for other products were: sweet potatoes, 29 cents per bushel; sugar cane, 59 cents per gallon; butterfat, 28.9 cents per pound; eggs, 17 cents per dozen; and pork, 12.05 cents per hundredweight. The value of items furnished for the home was \$461.22, representing an excess of \$287.61 above the value of family labor. This excess represents an addition to family income.—*F. F. Lininger.*

4151. MARTIAÑEZ, M. FUENTES. La distribución de la propiedad territorial. [The distribution of land ownership.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 26(77) Jan.-Feb. 1928: 65-80; & 27(80) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 27-50.—This article discusses the disproportionate amount of land in Spain owned by large proprietors, and the evil effect this unequal distribution has on prosperity, immigration, and emigration. (Many tables of comparative statistics, largely the fruit of original research, are included in the article.)—*Mayo Castleman.*

4152. MURAKAMI, RYUTARO. The statistical abstract of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, 1927. *Section of Stat., Ministry Agric. & Forestry, Japan.* Dec. 1928: pp. 220.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4153. PEUS, HEINRICH. Was der Landwirtschaft Not tut. [What agriculture needs.] *Sozialistische Monatshefte*. 67(12) Dec. 1928: 1046-1051.—The farmer is burdened by his investment in land. The state should be the owner of the land. There should be a progressive land tax and a law permitting compulsory sale to the state to accomplish this end. Better rural credits and proper rural education are a part of the program. Farmers should be awakened to the aims of socialism, learn to cooperate more, and must share in making a united and peaceful Europe.—*G. S. Wehrwein.*

4154. ROBERTS, ALFRED E. An agricultural credit method. *Bull. Robt. Morris Associates*. 11(5) Oct. 1928: 121-124.—The cashier of the Calasieu National Bank of Lake Charles, Louisiana, explains in detail the operation of their farm financing, mostly for rice growing. The author describes the kind of information wanted from the farmer seeking a loan, the inspection given regularly and at special times to his farm, the study of each farm's working and financing by the bank's staff as a check on their loan policy.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4155. STUDENSKY, G. A. Die ökonomische Natur der bäuerlichen Wirtschaft. [The economic nature of the family-sized-farm.] (Translated from the Russian for the *Institute of Weltwirtschaft and Seeverkehr*.) *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28(2) Oct. 1928: 318-339.—Agriculture, in contrast to more capitalistic industries, has not received attention from economists in proportion to its importance in personnel. The "Family-Sized-Farm-Business-Theory" as found in the Russian literature is criticized. This theory defines the forces of production as being the physical diminishing returns curve and the psychological disutility curve. The intersection of these two curves determines the limit of production. This theory is based upon the marginal-utility school and the minimum of existence as expressed by Ricardo. This theory has three corollaries. (1) Personal consumption remains constant at the level of existence. (2) Income produces no free available surplus. (3) Income per capita is everywhere the same. The first two corollaries are disproved by farm management surveys in Russia and Switzerland. The third corollary is disproved by types of farming study in Russia. The forces of production might better be stated in terms of income and costs. The normal income is just enough to balance costs on the average. This is proved by cost

studies in Europe and America. The difference between income and costs is called profit. The frequency curves of profits show wide dispersions but are practically symmetrical.—*Edgar B. Hurd.*

4156. UNSIGNED. Agricultural and pastoral production in 1928 and during the past decade. *Banco de la Nación Argentina, Econ. Bull.* 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 11-16.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4157. UNSIGNED. A century of hop growing in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3 (12) Dec. 1928: 472-475.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4158. UNSIGNED. Collection of accountancy data by the Agricultural Sub-Committee of the Committee of Enquiry into Economic Conditions in Germany as regards Production and Marketing. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 602-604.—The Agricultural Sub-Committee attempted to ascertain the position of agriculture and the changes through which it has passed since the pre-war period, by means of accountancy data in different economic regions of Germany. Data were collected for two years, 1924-5 and 1925-6, through the Farm Accountancy Offices from 2568 farms. Some preliminary conclusions are presented in a published volume, but the greatest value of the study is probably in showing the value of accountancy results for purposes of economic and business organization.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4159. UNSIGNED. Farm accountancy in its relation to modern farming theory. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (10) Oct. 1928: 858-861.—Farm accountancy, in its modern form, can render apparent to the observer the inter-relations of the technical, natural, economic and social elements of the farm. Farm bookkeeping forms a basis for an analysis of the whole farm business; through it the farmer may gain exact and detailed knowledge of the workings of his farm and the influence of individual factors. Farm accountancy has valuable sociological bearings such as cost of living analysis. If carried on over a period of time, it forms an economic history of the farm. The author concludes that farm bookkeeping is an indispensable adjunct to modern farming, facilitating and indeed pre-supposing the analysis of the farming whole into single items.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4160. UNSIGNED. Land improvements in Italy. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (10) Oct. 1928: 869-871.—In general terms, land improvement includes work designed to render fit for cultivation mountain land, lowlands, wet lands, and dry lands. Such areas are to be made fit for intensive systems of cultivation. The large part of the cost of improvement is borne by the state; smaller amounts are paid by the provinces and the owners of the land. Special provisions are being made for extending land improvements and for enlarging reclamation and irrigation works.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4161. UNSIGNED. El mercado mundial de trigo. [The world wheat market.] *Banco de la Nación Argentina, Rev. Econ.* 1 (3) Oct. 1928: 68-75.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4162. UNSIGNED. Present position of the development of scientific management in Polish agriculture, 1928. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (10) Oct. 1928: 861-865.—Scientific management of the whole farm, and labor in particular, has occupied the attention of many of the leading rural economists in Poland. A shortage of agricultural labor has brought about the substitution of machinery for man power. Some progress has been made with the drafting of exact schemes of work to be done. Harmonograms show graphically and in detail the course of the various pieces of work carried on in the fields. A coefficient for the layout of the farm has been determined and expressed in mathematical formula. Farm accounts are closed by the application of a method of mathematical statistics. By such means rural economists and agriculturists hope to work out a

remedy for the errors and imperfections of Polish agriculture.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4163. UNSIGNED. The progress of land reform in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3 (12) Dec. 1928: 462-467.—Agricultural reconstruction in Poland has brought important changes. Large landed estates have shrunk; unification of small holdings has made these holdings more productive. These facts result in a shift in exports from vegetable toward animal products. Economic conditions as well as the Land Reform Law are hastening "parcellation," or the splitting-up of large estates into small parcels. The article deals chiefly with these conditions. The general outlook is promising.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4164. UNSIGNED. Rationalisation of agriculture in France. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 598-602.—Rationalization in agriculture means, as here used, obtaining increased returns while reducing production costs. A reorganization of farms is necessary to achieve the end sought, which is difficult to work out. Studies of French farms have been made to show receipts and expenditures of French agriculture. A comparison based upon index numbers shows what economies have to be effected. Improved yield is the present aim. After proper modification and adjustment, the principles of concentration and specialization will have their advantages in agriculture as in industry.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4165. UNSIGNED. Spain: The Ebro Irrigation Confederation. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 606-608.—The Ebro, the first of the Irrigation Confederations in Spain, was begun in 1926. A careful survey and plan of the project was first made. Dispossessed owners in the irrigated area will be paid in money or other land for their holdings. A special Department of Agricultural Credit is being formed to finance the work. The amortization plan of repayment will be provided. Some large projects are under way which will add greatly to the amount of productive land and to the national wealth.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4166. UNSIGNED. Statistics of fats, oils, and oleaginous raw materials. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* (24) Sep. 1928: pp. 87.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4167. UNSIGNED. Wool production in Argentina. *First Natl. Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires Branch. Econ. series.* #1 1928:—This article gives a brief history of Argentine sheep industry, describes the various kinds of wool produced there, and, by means of such comparative statistics as are available, considers probable production trends. The contents are set forth in three parts. The first gives a general picture of the trend in the industry from 1875 down to recent times, both in the country as a whole and in the three general regions. The second brings out in a general way the geographic distribution of the various grades of wool and breeds of sheep. The last part includes an estimate of the 1927-28 wool clip and a brief description of the local market practices and conditions under which they are carried on.—*J. I. Falconer.*

4168. UNSIGNED. World market position of the sugar industry. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 591-598.—A serious crisis in the world sugar industry, affecting both cane and beet sugar, originated in the disorganization of production during the World War. The manufacture of beet sugar in Europe was greatly retarded and an immense development of cane sugar took place. Soon after the war, Europe rapidly increased her beet sugar production and has had to resort to import duties on foreign sugar. Central and South American countries have protected their manufacture of sugar by high import duties. The world production of beet sugar has increased considerably beyond pre-war production. Cuba has felt the crisis of excessive production more than any other country, since she is dependent upon other countries for a market for sugar

as well as for the supply of other necessities. Individual countries are beginning to be alarmed at the prospect of general over-production, and steps are being taken to protect the industry in different countries.—A. J. Dadisman.

4169. WIECKING, E. H. The farm real estate situation 1927-28. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* 60. Dec. 1928: pp. 63.—The year's declines were generally less than the year before. The generally improved earnings were not shared by all areas: Northeastern values continued to hold well, Southern prices still showed the effect of low cotton prices, Far-Western earnings were generally on the sustaining side of values. Montana showed encouraging stability; Dakota and Iowa showed the smallest decline in years. Many factors are influencing the continuation of Midwest declines, but Corn Belt values are being lowered to yield higher rates of return. The foreclosed farm situation is still a market problem as is the deterioration of agriculture's physical plant. Small farms have declined least in value. Foreclosures showed declines, but the rate of forced sales is still generally high, whereas voluntary sales are relatively few. Inheritance and gift accounted for one-eighth of all transfers. Farm credit rates remain favorable with tendency toward greater conservatism. Taxes are burdensome, and increased during the year. Tables, list of literature cited, and statement as to index number of farm real estate values are included.—Caroline B. Sherman.

FORESTRY

4170. BLOEDEL, J. H. Financing and credit problem of the lumber industry. *Bull. Robt. Morris Associates.* 11(2) Jul. 1928: 39-47.—Bloedel sketches the rise, locus and history of the lumber industry in its various phases in the U. S. Lumbering must be financed by long term debentures which correspond to the necessary long-time holdings of timber until ready for cutting. Marketing must also be financed. Mortgages must be of the flexible type so that when one timber holding is about to be exhausted new stands can be bought.—E. T. Weeks.

4171. FICHTER, K. Einiges über Gemeindewaldwirtschaft. [Management of communal forests.] *Forstwissenschaft. Centralblatt.* 50(14) 1928: 476-478.—In the State forests of Bavaria it has for many years been the policy to convert coppice and mixed stands yielding firewood and small timber, into the more profitable high forests, yielding chiefly timber of fairly large dimensions. In many of the communal forests a similar conversion, although desirable, has been impossible because the individual members of the communes will not yield their vested rights to cut an annual quota of firewood.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4172. FINLAYSON, E. H. Forest protection in Canada. *Industrial Canada.* 29(3) Jul. 1928: 134-135.—The original forest wealth of Canada has been estimated at 925 billion cubic feet. Of this total, 120 billion feet have been cut; 550 billion feet have been burned, and 250 billion feet remain. The burned and cut areas are nearest to industrial centers, and in consequence the lumbering industry is moving constantly farther away, bringing serious problems of transportation and an ever increasing cost of operation. Public realization of the serious nature of forest depletion by fires has been slow, but hopes are held out that the campaign of education against carelessness is gaining ground, and the year 1927 showed the smallest recorded losses by fire. Besides losses by fire, there is an annual depletion of the forests by insects, fungus and wind of about 5 billion cubic feet. It is estimated that there are remaining about 115 billion cubic feet which can be commercially exploited, which at the present rate of consumption, will last something under 30 years. While the situation

is serious, hopes are held out that adequate protection against fire and an increasingly active policy of silviculture will be able to check this depletion. It is estimated that there are 870,000 sq. miles in Canada eminently suitable for scientific silviculture, and capable of growing in perpetuity 5 to 6 times the present annual requirements.—H. Michell.

4173. GREISS, HEINRICH. Eine Drahtseil-Schwebbahn zur Holzausfuhr. [A cable tramway for getting out timber.] *Forstwissenschaft. Centralblatt.* 50(14) 1928: 453-475. 16 fig.—An 8-km. cableway constructed in 1926-1927 to carry logs from a Bavarian State forest in Salzburg, Austria, across the mountains into Bavaria, is said to be the first structure of the kind for timber transportation in Germany.—W. N. Sparhawk.

4174. SCHUMACHER, FRANCIS X. Yield, stand and volume tables for red fir in California. *California Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #456. Aug. 1928: pp. 28.—R. M. Woodbury.

4175. UNSIGNED. Forestry in Poland. *Zeitschr. f. Polnisches Recht u. Wirtsch.* 1(2) 1928: 205-207.—R. M. Woodbury.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 3822, 3823, 3838, 3850, 3855, 4024, 4205, 4308, 4341)

4176. BEDFORD, E. W. Proposing a quicksilver producers' association. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 19-20.—The rapid expansion of the domestic quicksilver industry in the last year has raised important questions regarding production, distribution and price levels. In the past, quicksilver producers were averse from publicity of any kind and, in some degree, this is true at present. An effort to overcome this condition is likely to result in a better coordination between supply and demand and to aid in the cooperative solution of some of the industry's problems. Statistical data, in particular, are needed.—O. E. Kiessling.

4177. FRANCIS, J. D. Coal's relation to government. *Mining Congr. Jour.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 41-45, 55.—The author (vice-president of one of the largest producing companies, operating in the non-union field) discusses four suggestions which have been made for meeting the situation in the overdeveloped bituminous coal industry. He rejects control by a government commission and amendment of the anti-trust laws to permit agreements to restrict production and fix prices, because of the regulatory features involved. He favors voluntary consolidations and formation of 10 or 12 large independent selling agencies. The latter plan is developed in detail. It could be worked out without legislation and would require little or no financing. It would greatly lessen the present destructive competition.—F. G. Tryon.

4178. FURNESS, J. W. The flow of minerals into world trade. *Mining Congr. Jour.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 19-22.—A summary of the production and consumption of 12 metals and 17 principal non-metallic minerals in the U. S., Germany, France, British Empire, Japan, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, based upon investigations of the Minerals Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, here published for the first time. The supply of each mineral in each country is rated as: (A) available in large quantity for export, (B) adequate to meet domestic demands with appreciable excess or deficiency, (C) inadequate to meet domestic needs, the country depending partially on imports or, (D) derived almost entirely from foreign sources. A high degree of interdependence is shown. Of the 8 countries, the British Empire is most nearly self-sufficing and Belgium

most completely dependent. The U. S. is rated: A with respect to 6 minerals, B with respect to 5, C with respect to 12, and D with respect to 6. Charts and tables.—*F. G. Tryon.*

4179. HAIN, A. J. Concentration, in ore and ownership, is trend at iron mines. *Iron Trade Rev.* 84 (1) Jan. 3, 1929: 36-39.—Official estimates of taxable reserves of iron ore show notable declines in Minnesota and Michigan, which States at present supply 85% of the ore used by the American iron and steel industry. These estimates, made by the state tax commissions and geological surveys, are considered sufficiently accurate to justify the conclusion that the steel industry has a comparatively small leeway in supplies at present standard grades of ore. This is expected to result in further merging of properties, initiated by steel companies desiring to protect their supplies of ore and in development of methods for treating low grades of ore. diagrams and tables of ore reserves.—*F. G. Tryon.*

4180. IONESCO, GH. M. Situatia industriei petrolifere a României. Productia de petrol brut pe 11 luni din anul 1928. [The position of the oil industry in Roumania. (Production of crude petroleum for 11 months of the year 1928.)] *Bul. Stat. României.* (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 125-132.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4181. JESSUP, ALBERT B. How anthracite is meeting competition. *Mining Congr. Jour.* 15 (1) Jan. 1929: 34-40.—The present situation of the anthracite industry, with regard to corporate organization, wage scales, labor relations, and markets is reviewed. Loss of business to competitive fuels is admitted and the steps taken to meet competition are described. The industry has organized the Anthracite Coal Service, employing 70 men with offices in 12 cities, designed to give combustion engineering advice to large users, and to educate the retailer so that he could give better service and advice to the small consumer. The Anthracite Operators' Conference has been reorganized to study problems of production and merchandising. A plea is made for reduction of freight rates. The author is vice-president of one of the large independent companies.—*F. G. Tryon.*

4182. KOFER, W. Die sozialen Wirkungen der Rationalisierung in der Kaliindustrie. [The social results of rationalization in the potash industry.] *Arbeit.* 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 420-427.—The author traces the development of the potash industry in Germany from 1856 and describes the recent concentration of production under the control of a few powerful companies. Consolidation has led to the shut down of many plants, with the result that some workers are out of jobs while others have to travel long distances from their homes to their working places. Many formerly flourishing factory towns have been left practically without support. As a result local business men have been ruined and many of the remaining inhabitants are in destitute circumstances. Kofer sees prospects for a continuance of the tendency toward consolidation.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4183. LILLEY, ERNEST D. Development under unified control. *Oil & Gas Jour.* 27 (34) Jan. 10, 1929: 34, 148-154.—The development of oil pools under an arrangement for unified control will help materially in preventing extreme fluctuations in prices and production of oil that now accompany competitive development. Prices would be more steady under unit operation, although the average level would remain relatively low because of the large potential capacity of pools scattered throughout the world. Experience with unit operation in certain American fields indicates that more oil would be produced at less cost than under the competitive system of drilling, that the greater ultimate yield would extend over a long period of years, and that production would be better coordinated with demand.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

4184. MATHER, S. LIVINGSTON. The iron ore industry and some of its problems. *Mining Congr. Jour.* 15 (1) Jan. 1929: 6-8.—The author, who is vice president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, reviews briefly the technical developments in the Lake Superior iron industry, during the last generation, including advances in mining methods, concentrating of low-grade ores, and improvements in transportation and terminal facilities. The capacity of ore-carrying vessels, for example, has increased from 2,700 tons in 1886 to 14,000 tons in 1928. The most serious problem of the industry is the tax burden, the per ton tax paid by a group of representative mines having increased fourfold in the last 20 years.—*F. G. Tryon.*

4185. PAGLIUCHI, F. D. Venezuela: its mineral development and new mining laws. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 126 (16) Oct. 20, 1928: 611-612.—In the past 20 years Venezuela has advanced from a position of political and financial chaos to one of peace and financial stability. The Andes of Venezuela, a continuation of the Sierra Madre of Mexico, are rich in a variety of minerals. Recently surface taxes have been reduced and a sliding scale, based on the quality of the ore mined, has been adopted for taxing output. The exploitation of the minerals by foreigners is encouraged.—*Lois Olson.*

4186. ROGERS, H. O., and TRYON, F. G. Fitting product to consumer's needs. *Coal Age.* 34 (1) Jan. 1929: 30-32.—A statistical survey shows that 2,886 bituminous coal mines, accounting for 80% of the total soft-coal shipments in 1927, were equipped with some type of preparation facilities. A quantitative analysis of 98.8% of bituminous coal shipped during the year indicates that 50.2% was mine-run, 29.3% was prepared sizes, and 20.5% was screenings or slack. Among the various soft coal districts in 29 states there was considerable variation both in respect to the percentages of mine-run, prepared sizes, and slack in the coal shipped and in respect to the use and type of preparation equipment.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

4187. SPRAGUE, CHARLES, Jr. Gold production in South Africa. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43 (1) Jul. 1928: 73-80.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4188. UNSIGNED. Southern California oil fields soon to supply northern communities with natural gas. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 17 (11) Nov. 15, 1928: 247-250.—Late in 1929 or early in 1930 three of California's largest gas distributing corporations plan to introduce natural gas into Northern California, including the San Francisco Bay district. The plans involve an outlay of \$16,000,000.—*A. G. King.*

4189. WHITHAM, C. P. Alaskan development awaits transportation facilities. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127 (2) Jan. 12, 1929: 58-59.—The greatest resource of Alaska is her mineral areas, and a prerequisite for advancement of both mining and agriculture in the territory is a constructive road building policy.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

4190. ZUR NEDDEN, F. Carbon, hydrogen and capital. *Explosives Engineer.* 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 15-17.—This paper, by the Secretary of the Technical-Economic Committee of the Reichskohlenrat, Berlin, was presented at the Second International Conference on Bituminous Coal at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. It traces the tendency in Germany toward processing of the raw coal with recovery of by-products. In 1927-28, only 40.8% of the production was sold as raw coal, the remainder being disposed of as coke, briquets, electric power, gas, or oil. This tendency toward "coal improvement" requires the investment of increasing amounts of capital per ton of coal utilized. A diagram shows the relative investment required for each \$5.00 worth of annual "throughput" of coal in low-temperature carbonization, transformation of coal into oil by hydrogenation, coal gas manufacture, and electric power generation. "Coal improvement" thus offers

large opportunity for the employment of capital and should also tend to increase the use of coal.—*F. G. Tryon.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 3773, 3822, 3833, 3842, 3844, 3845, 3847, 4168, 4246, 4251, 4255, 4313, 4337, 4377, 4409, 4532)

4191. GALLWEY, W. DENVER. The manufacture of power alcohol in Australia. *Bankers Mag. of Australasia.* 42(3) Oct. 31, 1928: 41-45.—Owing to the lack of local oil deposits in Australia and the high cost of importing petrol for industrial uses, much attention is now being given to the development of the manufacture of fuel alcohol from by-products of sugar mills. For every four tons of sugar made there is at least one ton of molasses. This considerable proportionate by-product has been run off as waste into rivers and its retrieving represents a genuine industrial economy as well as a source of much needed fuel. Cassava has also been found suitable as a source of alcohol. This plant native to Java and the Pacific islands can be grown successfully in North Queensland. It is planned to produce at least 500,000 gallons of power alcohol annually; farmers as well as distillers are given a bonus on all alcohol produced from other sources than molasses. The article gives a detailed description of distillery locations, equipment and processes used. Attention is called to the fact that very few workmen are needed because the machinery is almost wholly automatic. The price of power alcohol as now produced compares favorably with that for imported spirit and is up to the standard of petrol in performance.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4192. LANGE, KARL. Industrie und Landwirtschaft. [Industry and agriculture.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 16*-65*.—The problem of ascertaining the relative economic importance of industries and agriculture in Germany is largely of a statistical nature. As a basis of comparison can be taken either the value of the net product or the number of people employed. The second method has some advantages. The census of occupations of 1925 does not include, under agriculture, the number of persons employed part time in agriculture. This number can be expressed as an equivalent number of persons employed full time in agriculture. With this correction, industry is 60% more important than agriculture on the basis of the number of persons employed. The net product of agriculture can be found by subtracting from the total value of agricultural production the costs of fertilizer and machinery. The net product of industry is equivalent to the net income that is divided among all who take part in the production process (owners, creditors, employees). This net income can be derived from the tax returns. The net product of agriculture is about 10,000,000,000 M., that of industry at least 23,500,000,000 M. On this basis industry is 135% more important than agriculture. It follows from the foregoing that the individual income in industry is about 50% higher than that in agriculture. This is confirmed by the wage statistics. In order to ascertain the importance of industry, we have to determine how both agricultural and industrial net production are distributed over the different groups of consumers. The value of imported raw materials and commercial fees as well as transportation costs have to be subtracted. According to this method industry is the best customer for agriculture but industry itself is the most important consumer of industrial products, and agriculture follows in the list only after foreign countries.—*W. Van Royen.*

4193. MAIER, HANS. Die gesellschaftliche Bedeutung des Alkoholismus. [The social significance of alcoholism.] *Alkoholfrage.* (6) 1928: 375-382.—The consumption of alcohol in Germany is closely bound up with the social life of the country. The limitation of the production of beer and whiskey is advisable, but the complete elimination of alcoholic beverages is not feasible, especially in the case of wine, since wine is largely imported in return payment for German exports to southern countries. Quantitative data are presented on the amounts of raw materials used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, on the number, kind and distribution of establishments, the number of employees, etc. The alcohol traffic is an important part of German economy. In 1924 about three and one-half thousand million marks were invested in German breweries. In 1907 these breweries employed about 117,000 workers upon whom about 470,000 were dependent. Earning about 48 marks per week, wages of the brewery worker are higher than those of bakers, book printers, textile workers and employees of the chemical industry. Wage rates are exceeded only by those in the building trades. The capital invested in the industry in 1912 was about one per cent of the national wealth. About one one-hundred-twenty-fifth part of the population is dependent upon employment in the breweries. The brewery industry is active in international trade, the importation of beer (chiefly from Czechoslovakia) amounting to 4,700,000 M—three-fifths the import before the war. The exports amounted to 26,000,000 M—five-eighths that before the war. Beyer estimates that 400,000 persons are engaged in wine culture and in the wine trade. With dependents this corresponds to one and one-half per cent of the population. The land used is about 75,000 hectares, Bavaria leading with 20,000 hectares. In distilleries 43,000 are employed as against 63,000 in the pre-war period. There are 16,000 inns in Berlin alone—one for every 250 inhabitants. About five per cent of the German population find employment in the alcohol industry. Data are given on the per capita consumption of alcohol in various forms as well as tax statistics.—*Norman E. Himes.*

4194. MICHELL, H. The production and consumption of rubber. *Industrial Canada.* 29(6) Oct. 1928: 49-52.—Under the Stevenson scheme the price of rubber was raised from 1s. 2d. per pound in January 1923, to 3s. 10d. in January 1926. During the same period the output of plantation rubber rose from 378,900 tons to 586,900 tons. In face of this enormous increase in production the Stevenson scheme was abandoned, and the price broke from 3s. 10d. to 1s. 7d. The scheme could not be maintained in face of the competition of Dutch and native growers, who controlled 60% of the cultivated areas, and the use of reclaimed rubber on the part of American manufacturers. The use of this reclaimed rubber in the U. S. rose from 54,458 tons in 1923 to 164,500 tons in 1926. Permanent control of any such widely grown natural product as rubber is impossible.—*H. Michell.*

4195. MICHELL, H. Study of the automobile industry in Canada. *Industrial Canada.* 29(5) Sep. 1928: 44-46.—The number of cars, passenger and truck, produced in Canada rose from 66,246 in 1921 to 204,727 in 1926. During the same period the production per worker rose from 11.3 cars per year, to 17.2 per year, and the wage cost per car fell from \$141.60 to \$96.19. There seems to be a well-defined three year "cycle" of activity in the automobile industry, which perhaps corresponds to the life of a car in good condition. While what may be termed "absolute" saturation may be at least theoretically possible, yet there seems to be periods of recurrent temporary saturation, when, for the time being, a

greater number of motor car owners have bought their cars and are not renewing them. In 1927 there were 945,672 cars of all sorts registered in the Dominion, which was equal to one car for every 10 inhabitants.—*H. Michell.*

4196. RAYMAKERS, J. The Dutch cotton industry. *Financial and Econ. Rev. Stat. Dept. Amsterdamsche Bank.* (16) Jul. 1928: 1-8.—The center of the Dutch cotton industry is located at Twente. In this district are to be found 90% of the spindles and 80% of the looms. The Dutch mills consume principally North American cotton along with a small amount of Indian. Because of their strong financial position these mills often are able to cover their entire needs for the coming year at the beginning of the season, thus insuring an adequate supply of uniform quality. This practice often permits the purchase of stock at reasonable prices. The spinning industry of Holland has grown very rapidly since 1923. This growth was largely brought about by the unfavorable condition of the British spinning industry. Prior to 1923 Holland imported a large amount of yarn from Great Britain. The sources of importations of the yarn have shifted somewhat from England to France, Belgium, and Germany. The weaving industry is devoted largely to staple articles. Besides supplying 75% of domestic consumption, the mills provide a large supply for export purposes. The factories devoted to manufacture for export trade have developed the vertical type of organization and operate technical up-to-date plants. The vertical system tends to eliminate middlemen and provides direct contact with the export market. The export trade of Holland with Java and East Asia is meeting very strong competition from Japan. The cotton industry of Japan, favored by cheap labor and liberal legislation, is developing rapidly. If the Dutch mills are to maintain their position in the export trade, they must develop new markets, new articles, and cheapened production.—*R. E. Betts.*

4197. SCHEUER, F. L'industrie horlogère suisse. [The Swiss watch and clock industry.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64 (4) 1928: 497-518.—After the period of prosperity in 1923-1925, the watch industry in Switzerland suffers from protective policies adopted in other countries (Cf. the MacKenna Bill in England, June 30, 1925), from foreign competition, the closing of importations in Russia and China, and increased general expenses.—*G.-L. Duprat.*

4198. UNSIGNED. Industriell produktionsstatistik for 1927. [Statistics of industrial production in 1927 (Norway).] *Stat. Meddelelser.* 11 (12) 1928: 455-478.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4199. UNSIGNED. The problem of electrification in Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3 (7) Jul. 1928: 264-266.—The requirement for electric power in Poland in 1925 was 5,200 million Kwh. or 191 Kwh. per inhabitant. The amount generated was 1,800 million Kwh. or 66 Kwh per inhabitant. The amount generated therefore, is about 1/3 of the requirements. Latent power is estimated at 62,000,000,000 tons of coal to a depth of 1,000 meters. Water power is estimated at about 1,000,000 Kwh. There are also available for generating electricity crude oil, natural gas, brown coal, peat and wood. Investigation into the problem of generation of electricity is under way, and a program of electrification is in progress under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works. A regulatory law was passed in 1922 under which concessions were granted giving exclusive rights to supply energy within definite areas and prescribing maximum rates chargeable. The state reserved the right to acquire the plants under conditions named in the concession. Encouragement is offered to induce capital to flow into the electrical

industry and some government aid has been granted.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

4200. UNSIGNED. Relative cost of material and labor in building construction. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4201. UNSIGNED. The Soviet electrical equipment industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 4-6.—In the general economic development of the U. S. S. R. the growth of the electrical industry has been an important factor. The industry comprises 35 factories and 33,000 workers. Most of the important factories are controlled by three state trusts. The total output in 1927-28 showed an increase of 32.5% over the preceding year and of 150% over 1913. The largest plant in the Soviet Union producing electrical apparatus is located at Kharkov. A new plant has been put in operation at Leningrad which produces generators for electric turbines, and the Moscow Electrical Works, just completed, will manufacture incandescent lamps, electric lighting fixtures and other electrical apparatus. It will employ 8,000 workers and the value of its output is estimated at 80,000,000 rubles. The Soviet Union is now equipped to manufacture large and complicated electrical machinery. Modern methods of rationalized production have enabled the industry to increase its output in the last two years 70% while increasing the workers only 21%. The manufacture of high-tension motors and generators is concentrated in seven plants, the production of electric cable in three factories. The entire needs of the country for electric lamps are supplied by two factories which turn out 15,000,000 lamps annually as compared with 3,000,000 produced in Russia before the war. Models have been standardized and improved and exports have been begun to the Baltic countries and the Orient. Three factories produce telephone and telegraph equipment. Though the electrical industry is growing rapidly it is not yet able to supply all the demands of the country and considerable electrical material is still imported, principally from Germany, though Great Britain and Sweden have participated in the trade. The Soviet Union has recently completed a number of agreements to enlist the technical aid of leading electrical corporations in Germany, England, and the U. S. She now has agreements with the International General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America.—*H. A. Van Dorn.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 3763, 3843, 4164, 4181, 4182, 4183, 4254, 4329, 4388, 4427, 4539)

4202. ADAMS, ALBERT C. Legislation to protect storage-warehouses receipts. *Jour. Accountancy.* 46 (5) Nov. 1928: 352-355.—The nature and negotiability of warehouse receipts, and comments on the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4203. FEUCHTWANGER, RUDOLF. Das Kupferkartell. [The copper trust.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 3 (14) Jan. 4, 1929: 432-435.—The international Copper Cartel was formed under the leadership of the Copper Exporters, Inc., a trade association which under the Webb-Pomerene Act enjoys the rights of cartels and of participating in international cartels. The Copper Exporters, Inc., started their activities on Oct. 15, 1926 with allowing the price of copper to drop from 14.37 to 13 cents. According to Feuchtwanger this was done through price manipulation for the purpose of wiping out the independent copper traders on the London Copper Exchange who were discouraged

from keeping stocks on hand with which they had used to regulate the copper price through arbitrage. The copper stocks on hand in London declined in the following manner: (at the end of each year) 1915, 56,047 tons; 1926, 34,636 tons; 1927, 10,912 tons; and 1928, 6,900 tons. This explains the spectacular rise in copper prices.—*Robert M. Weidenhammer.*

4204. MILLER, ROBERT W. Liabilities of organizers, members and officers of a private corporation in Indiana. *Indiana Law Jour.* 4(3) Dec. 1928: 183-191.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4205. TOLMAN, C. P. Equipment obsolescence. *Engin. & Mining Jour.* 127(2) Jan. 12, 1929: 53-55.—Obsolescence resulting from lack of sufficient productive capacity per unit applies particularly to equipment treating large quantities of material in bulk. Obsolescence results when a unit of equipment produces too small a part of the total volume of output required. The unit may otherwise be so perfect that the replacement should be exactly like it except as to size. When plant increase is contemplated, obsolescence should be corrected. Possibilities for such improvement lie in: (1) recuperation of heat; (2) increased use of power; (3) installation of automatic controls; (4) mechanical handling of feed and discharge; (5) adequate control of dust and fumes; (6) better handling wastes or by-products because of concentration in larger volume units.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

4206. UNSIGNED. Nature of trade secrets and their protection. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(2) Dec. 1928: 254-258.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4207. URWICK, L. The significance of rationalization. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 170-174.—It is only since the war that the term "rationalization" has been applied to industry and like all new uses of words it has undergone various interpretations. According to L. Urwick of Rowntree and Company Limited, it may be defined "either as an attitude or as a process. As an attitude it implies the belief that a more rational control of world economic life through the application of scientific method is possible and desirable and that our economic thinking should be modified to this extent. As a process it involves application of the methods and standards of science to all problems, whatever their scale, which arise in the organization and conduct of production and distribution." In arriving at this definition Urwick traces the history of the word, showing how different countries have stressed different aspects and brings out its psychological significance. Originating as an expression to describe the German movement to rehabilitate industry through combination, it was first used to allay popular suspicion of trusts and the term *die Rationalisierung* was coined; whereas in the Latin countries it was seized upon to mitigate trade union opposition to scientific management and the phrase *organization rationelle du travail* was adopted. Though this diversity in point of view was apparent at the World Economic Conference in 1927, it was felt that all over the world a new type of economic thinking had developed to supplant the outworn *laissez-faire* doctrines of the classical economists with a deliberate and self-conscious ordering of economic life, and under the title of *rationalization* a series of resolutions was passed without giving it a precise definition.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 4158, 4159, 4248, 4288)

4208. BAILY, WILLIAM B. The allocation of adjusting expense to line of insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) 1928: 233-243.—The author deals with the accounting problems of a multiple line

insurance company, arising in the attempt to allocate to lines of insurance the expenses of investigation and settlement of claims. The experience of the Travellers Insurance Company, over a period of five years from 1923 is drawn on to illustrate these problems, together with devices adopted to meet them by the Company's accountants.—*A. Rive.*

4209. CHISHOLM, R. B. F. Uniform accounting for water works. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 20(6) Dec. 1928: 737-746.—A uniform system of accounts is desirable because it permits comparisons of financial position and operating results of water companies to be made by interested parties and facilitates control by regulatory bodies. Up to 1925, 25 state commissions had adopted the uniform classification prepared by the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners. Uniform classification may fail to secure uniform accounting, since different accountants may differ in their assignment of doubtful items to the accounts, or may use different bases of allocation as for example in the distribution of overhead expenses between construction and operation. A centralized accounting department for organizations operating many properties secures uniform interpretation of the classification within the organization, and places the constituent plants on a comparable basis. Such features as the stub (post-card) method of consumer billing, machine book-keeping, budgeting, plant cost records, and specialization of accounting personnel, may be readily introduced into a centralized system.—*C. E. McNeill.*

4210. COUCHMAN, CHARLES B. The proper requirements of a balance sheet audit and accompanying certificate. *Bull. Robt. Morris Associates.* 11(6) Nov. 1928: 193-212.—What may and may not be expected of the C. P. A. audit is here discussed by a charter member of the American Institute of Public Accountants. He touches on the balance sheet audit, confirmation of facts, accounts receivable, inventories, limitation of scope of audit, qualified phraseology in final statement, training and practice of accountants, the question of surplus in audits, and stresses particularly the need for clear definition of terms used.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4211. FERNALD, HENRY B. Accountants' certificates. *Bull. Robert Morris Associates.* 11(7) Dec. 1928: 251-258.—Answers questions dealing with (1) statements not prepared for credit purposes, (2) detection of unrecorded checks, and (3) six months' budgets.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4212. FERNALD, HENRY B. Service classification of audits and accompanying certificates. *Bull. Robert Morris Associates.* 11(6) Nov. 1928: 176-188.—The credit statement is only one feature of the valuable services the professional accountant can render. Not all audits lead to credit statements for there are cash audits, special audits, cost accounting, tax returns, audits of office systems, etc. Nor are the credit statements alone sufficient for the granting of credit by bankers; they must know much more about their client and his business than what the credit audit legitimately may be supposed to tell. The auditor is limited by detail, by circumstances and his contract and the business executives' cooperation. Accountancy today is greatly developed over what it was a generation ago; but so too are industry and banking. The creator, the user of credit audits, and the auditor need to cooperate to make the audit of greatest value.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4213. OTTE, FRIEDRICH The evolution of bookkeeping and accounting in China. *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 2(2) Summer, 1928: 166-179.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4214. REHFUSS, J. FRANK, and SIENKIEWICZ, C. A. The analysis of business conditions—a neces-

sary part of credit work. *Bull. Robt. Morris Associates*, 11(8) Jan. 1929: 279-285.—Broader responsibilities are being daily placed on credit accountants and their responsibilities can only be discharged by close application to the increasingly broad resources at their command for study of the general financial situation as it affects the business of their clients. Industrial and financial indexes and business statements of all kinds have for accountants inner meanings as applied particularly to their own clients. These clients expect their accountants to be thoroughly informed. Types of charts and business data series illustrated.—*E. T. Weeks*.

4215. ROBINSON, W. G. A cost system for shop and foundry. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(9) Jan. 1929: 565-579.—This article is a brief description of the system in use in the Honolulu Iron Works Company.—*J. C. Gibson*.

4216. VAN OSS, A. Covering exchange risks in periods of inflation. *Jour. Accountancy*, 46(5) Nov. 1928: 331-345, & (6) Dec. 1928: 426-439.—The author explains the accounting and financial problems brought about by a rapidly fluctuating currency situation such as existed in Germany after the war. He shows how the risks involved may be met by buying or selling the fluctuating currency for future delivery. The major part of the article is devoted to an exposition of the relations between a holding company located in a country having stable currency which has subsidiaries in countries with unstable currency. Examples of the effects of various transactions on the financial relationships of the head office with the subsidiary are given and the method of eliminating exchange risks is described. Accounting procedures are presented for both the main and the subsidiary offices.—*H. F. Taggart*.

4217. WILDMAN, JOHN R. Appreciation from the point of view of the certified public accountant. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(1) Jan. 1929: 2-7.—A refutation of recent arguments favoring the book recognition of appreciation of assets. "Appreciation should not be given effect in a balance sheet except as an estimate of unrealized value, in the nature of a reserve which may be shown either on the side of the liabilities or as a deduction from the corresponding asset. If shown on the side of the liabilities, it should appear above the capital section of the balance sheet, and in any event should be described as 'unrealized appreciation,' 'unearned appreciation,' or by means of some caption equally clear and accurate. The theory that appreciation may be recovered out of earnings by increasing the charge for depreciation is erroneous. The amount corresponding to depreciation of appreciation . . . should be applied as an offset in reduction of the charge for depreciation, so that the effect on net profits will be the same as if the charge for depreciation had been based on the value of the property prior to the introduction of appreciation. Stated differently, depreciation of appreciation should be charged against 'unrealized appreciation.'"—*H. F. Taggart*.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 3768, 3771, 3826, 3827, 3832, 3837, 4100, 4189, 4246, 4331, 4415)

RAILROADS

4218. ANDERSON, MONTGOMERY D. High finance in the cotton belt. *Jour. Business, Univ. Chicago*, 1(4) Oct. 1928: 456-467.—This article shows that the attempted Southeastern Railway Merger—

involving the properties of the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri-Kansas Texas, and the St. Louis Southwestern—sought to concentrate control in the hands of the Kansas City Southern on a margin of investment wholly insufficient to guarantee responsibility. With an initial investment of \$11,500,000 the Kansas City Southern could control assets valued at \$450,000,000, and if borrowed funds be subtracted from the former amount the actual cash investment was only approximately 1% of the aggregate properties dominated. The managers of this proposed merger were not primarily interested in the public welfare. The author holds that present law does not make sufficient allowance for the exigencies of practical finance; Congress has left the consolidation problem in a muddle. More definite legislation to meet the issue is urgently needed before progress toward consolidation can be made.—*R. S. Fulton*.

4219. ONTIVEROS, F. JIMENEZ. Neuva Política ferroviaria. El rescate de las líneas M. C. P. y la formación de las líneas de la Compañía del Oeste. [New railway policy. The redemption of the Madrid, Caceres, and Portugal lines, and the formation of the Western Company.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 27(81) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 229-236.—Spain's nationalistic attitude toward railroads, which was shown by the provision for temporary concessions and anticipated recapture in the statute of July 12, 1924, was exemplified again in the redemption of the M. C. P. lines. This company's equipment was inadequate and run down, it could not be merged with another company of similar interests for geographic reasons, and its traffic was too weak and scattered for rates to be increased sufficiently to be effective. The action of the state in this case shows the working out in practice of the economic theories embodied in the law.—*Mayo Castleman*.

4220. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. A review of railway operations in 1928. *Railway Age*, 86(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 22-32.—This analysis of the principal elements of railway transportation in the U. S. during the year 1928 emphasizes the sharp upturn in freight traffic and in railway revenues that occurred during the second half of that year. As a result, although the first half showed discouraging returns, the year as a whole reported more ton-miles than in 1927, a greater freight revenue, and an improvement in net income. Passenger traffic declined in every month of the year. Total revenues were slightly under those of the preceding year, the increase in freight revenue being insufficient to offset the decline in passenger revenue. Railway operating efficiency in 1928 was on a higher level than in any previous year. Several of the commonly accepted factors of efficiency broke all records, while most of the others compared favorably with preceding years. This was another forward step in the progress of the railways toward reaching their announced goal of operating efficiency. The railways expended in 1928 two-thirds of a billion dollars for new equipment, improved facilities, and increased plant. The rate of return which they earned on the book value of their property, including working capital, was 4.65%.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

4221. VEGNER, A. Railway traffic in the S. H. S. Kingdom. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 3(10) Oct. 1928: 207-209.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

4222. WOOD, W. V., and SHERRINGTON, C. E. R. The railway industry of Great Britain, 1927. *Royal Econ. Soc. Memorandum* #11 Jan. 1929: 2-27.—This analysis of British railway conditions from 1923 to 1927 is the joint work of the Statistician of the largest British railway company and the Secretary of the Railway Research Service of London. It begins with the present organization of the four amalgamated companies of Great Britain on Jan. 1, 1923, and traces their operating, traffic, and financial history since

that date. Beginning Jan. 1, 1928, a new freight classification was installed, and freight rates were somewhat increased. Despite this situation the traffic and financial position of the British railways generally has been unfavorable, owing to the economic depression in England, the condition of the coal industry, the effect of the general strike of 1926, and the heavy competition from highway transportation. Comparing 1927 with 1923, total revenues and expenses declined about three per cent. Net revenues fell off nearly seven per cent. The rate earned on invested capital declined from 4.39% to 3.96%, while interest and dividends declined from an average of 4.50% to 3.97%. In Great Britain the importance of the passenger business to the railways is much greater than in the U. S., about 45% of the total receipts of the British railways being drawn from the passenger service, compared with less than 15% in this country. A part of the reason for the decline in the British railway revenues since 1923 is found in the reduction in number of passengers carried. The number transported at standard rates declined more than 50% between 1923 and 1928, and every other class of passengers showed a reduction except those carried at special excursion and week-end rates. The decline in total number of all classes carried was more than 10%. Receipts from coal traffic fell off 14% between 1923 and 1928, while freight traffic receipts other than coal declined 3%. The consolidated railway balance sheet at the end of 1927 showed a decline of three million pounds, or nearly 15%, in the accumulated surplus, as compared with 1923. Operating statistics showed generally improved efficiency, attained with approximately the same number of employees in 1928 as in 1923. Since 1927 several developments of interest are recorded. Along certain lines, reduced freight and passenger charges have been made effective to meet highway competition. By agreement with the labor unions, all salaries and wages have been reduced 2 1/2%, as a measure of economy. The railways are securing from Parliament the right to utilize highways for transportation purposes, so as to fight road competition with its own weapons. In addition, a special gasoline tax of 4d. per gallon has been levied. Finally, certain portions of local taxes paid by railways will be utilized by the government as rebates to specified classes of railway shippers. This form of indirect subsidy will, it is hoped, benefit trade, cost the railways themselves nothing, and act as a stimulus on rail transport.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4223. YANAGISAWA de. Communication sur la statistique des transports à l'intérieur (Japon). [Statistics of transportation in Japan.] *Bull. VInst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 565-597.—At the end of 1924 highways extended over 1,033,101 km. of which 8,177 were national and 1,024,924 departmental and local. On March 31, 1925, there were 20,684 auto trucks and passenger cars, and 6,219,694 other vehicles such as jin-rickshas, bicycles and wagons. The length of the government railroad lines was 7,558 miles (12,163 km.) and the combined length of the departmental, municipal and private railroads was 2,861 miles (4,604 km.) (1924). The government system recorded 7,047,680,468 ton-miles of freight and the local system 219,605,200 ton-miles in 1924. Navigable waterways have a combined length of 11,782 km. In 1924 the ports numbered 1,462 of which 756 were classified as commercial and 535 as fishing ports. Water craft, including barges and small boats, totaled 244,494 at the end of 1924. Of this number 6,716 were steamboats and 46,901 sailing vessels. In addition to detailed statistics covering the above subjects absolute figures and index numbers of railroad freight traffic and imports and exports through the major ports, by commodities, are furnished for several years.—*E. S. Moulton.*

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

4224. McKEE, KENNETH L. Little legislative activity affecting railways and buses in 1928. *Aera.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 24-26.—Gasoline taxes were increased in several states, New York being the only state without a gasoline tax. The average gasoline tax was over three cents per gallon.—*Harvey W. Peck.*

4225. UNSIGNED. A graphic record of highway growth. *Engineering News-Rec.* 102(1) Jan. 3, 1929: 8-9.—This article is based on data compiled from official records of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. (Graph showing trend of annual roadbuilding expenditures from 1914 to 1927; circle diagram of classification of national highway mileage; graph showing total amounts of different types of surfaced mileage at end of each year from 1922 to 1927; and bar diagram of highway mileage at the end of 1927 by states, classified according to surfaces.)—*E. S. Moulton.*

4226. UNSIGNED. Riding habit in large cities. *Electric Railway Jour.* 73(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 9-14.—A graphic presentation based upon detailed statistics for nine principal cities for the 10-year period 1918-1927 of the effect on surface car traffic of rapid transit and bus development.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

SHIPPING

4227. DIAZ-MESA, A. The Chilean merchant marine. *Chile.* 5(28) Jul. 1928: 245-247.—*G. L. Wilson.*

4228. HENNEBICQ, LÉON. Le congrès de la navigation intérieure Belge. [The Belgian Congress on inland navigation.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1(1) Jan. 1929: 125-140.—*G. L. Wilson.*

4229. UNSIGNED. Water transportation, 1926. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of the Census.* 1929: pp. 172.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4230. UNSIGNED. Wolga-Don Kanal als verkehrstechnisches und energetisches Problem. [The Wolga-Don canal as a transportation and a power problem.] *Volkwirtsch. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 7(20-21) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 33-39.—*G. L. Wilson.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

4231. HENNIG, R. Die Fortschritte des deutschen Luftverkehrs. [The progress of German air transportation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 3rd s. 74(1) Jul. 1928: 90-93.—*G. L. Wilson.*

4232. SIMMONS, FREDERIC L. Commercial aviation today. *Commerce Monthly.* 10(6) Oct. 1928: 3-11.—Rapid development has been made in commercial flying during the last 16 months. Before the war aviation was generally considered from the standpoint of its military utility; now, it possesses economic and investment possibilities. Progress in aviation is attested by the increase in speed record of from 127 miles an hour in 1914 to 318.6 miles in 1928, and an advance in altitude record of from 25,756 to 38,474 feet during this same period. Future progress will lie not so much in technical improvement as in traffic development. Non-military flying is divided into (1) air transport, i.e., scheduled traffic over regular routes; (2) air service operation such as crop dusting, sight-seeing, photography; (3) private flying. In connection with all types, the activities of the government have been highly important. First might be mentioned governmental operation of transcontinental air service which served to establish fields and light the route, make available a valuable amount of data and experience, and convince skeptics that air transport could be done regularly and with safety. The Department of Commerce has contributed much in appropriations, for lighting, in collecting and distributing needed statistics,

in making and enforcing regulations governing aircraft engaged in interstate commerce. Included in this article are a map of air routes and a table for Europe and America, 1926 and 1927; both give such information on number of routes, lighted portions, amount of mail carried, routes carrying mail, etc.—*S. L. Miller*.

4233. UNSIGNED. Commercial aviation in western states expands rapidly as passenger lines increase. *Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific*. 17(9) Sep. 15, 1928: 205-210.—Commercial air transport has made particularly rapid strides in the western states where favorable conditions are found in good climate, widely separated cities, and mountainous and arid country that is crossed with difficulty by the other means of transportation. California is the leading state in the union both in the number of airports and in the number of licensed planes. The article contains a detailed map and statistics of all air routes operating west of Kansas.—*H. L. Jome*.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 4128, 4138, 4146, 4250, 4255, 4262, 4280, 4294, 4394, 4436)

4234. AASMUND. Norges avtaler under Verdenskrigen. [Norwegian agreements during the World War.] *Samtiden*. 39(6) 1928: 365-380.—The author discusses the criticizes the arrangements made concerning export of fish and copper ore during the war and surveys the extent to which cooperation developed between the three Scandinavian kingdoms in that crisis.—*Paul Knaplund*.

4235. BLACK, JOHN D. The home market for American agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141(230) Jan. 1929: 124-137.—The idea of a home market for agricultural products has two phases—the excluding of foreign agricultural products and the excluding of foreign manufactured products. Competitive agricultural imports in 1927-28 are calculated at \$647,377,000. Except for cotton and hides, these imports are coming in over a tariff averaging about 40% of values of dutiable agricultural products. An examination of the situation with respect to each product leads to the conclusion that even excessive tariffs would fail to reduce competitive agricultural imports by more than \$225,000,000. Reduction of competitive imports by this amount might increase farm income as much as \$30.00 per farm from attendant higher prices and the estimated \$225,000,000 of new products called forth. Necessary deductions and increased costs make higher estimates of the effect upon farm income unreasonable. Regarding the expansion of manufacturing, the conclusion is that there is little possibility of gain to agriculture from expanding the home market for manufactured products.—*Paul L. Miller*.

4236. CREMER, M. A. The Brazilian food-stuffs market. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Bull.* #604. 1929: pp. 18.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

4237. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1925-1927. Handelsverträge Russlands. [Commercial treaties 1925-1927. Commercial treaties of Russia.] *Weltwirtschaft Arch.* 28(1) Jul. 1928: 160*-172*.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

4238. MANN, LAWRENCE B. Foreign trade of the United States in the calendar year 1928. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Bull.* #602. 1929: pp. 54.

4239. MARTY, H. Chronik der französischen Handelspolitik seit dem Kriege. I. [French commercial policy since the war.] *Weltwirtschaft. Arch.* 28(1) Jul. 1928: 77*-112*.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

4240. ROORBACH, GEORGE B. The effect of tariff on the import trade. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141(230) Jan. 1929: 18-29.—Expansions and contractions of American import trade since the Civil War have not corresponded to changes in the rates of import tariffs to any noticeable degree. In fact, the most rapid increases in imports occurred from 1899 to 1913 during the period of highest duties. Free imports, however, have increased more rapidly than dutiable imports, doubtless showing tariff influence. Under the Tariff Act of 1922 the average rates of duties are greater in practically all schedules than under the preceding tariff. Nevertheless, imports have increased very markedly in nearly all these schedules except cotton manufacturers. For example, chinaware imports have more than doubled in value since 1922 in spite of a duty advance from an average of 34% in 1921 to 47% under the Fordney Act. Since the highest rates of duties are on manufactured products, importations from Western European countries have been more affected than from other parts of the world and partially accounts for the relative decline in U. S. imports from Europe, increase of U. S. imports from non-European sources and European export increases to countries other than the U. S. This increase in triangular trades doubtless affects adversely the power of the U. S. to export to non-European countries in competition with Europe. The heavy duties on European manufactured products also apparently are a factor favorable to the further development of the invisible imports of the U. S. as a substitute for merchandise imports. Since, however, in recent years many restrictions have been put on invisible imports, notably steamship freight payments and immigrant remittances, notable shifts have been made in the invisible import items. This is particularly noticeable in the invisible imports represented by American tourist expenditures. The high post-war import tariffs of the U. S. not only have made European economic recovery more difficult but it also is a fruitful source of ill-will and misunderstanding.—*G. B. Roorbach*.

4241. SCHIOPETTO, OVIDIO VICTOR. El comercio de granos. [The wheat trade.] *Rev. de Ciencias Econ.* 16(84) Jul. 1928: 2108-2147.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

4242. SNOWDEN, PHILIP. The "safeguarding" of the wool textile industry. *Labour Mag.* 7(9) Jan. 1929: 387-389.—The report of the National Federation of Textile Unions ostensibly seconds the application of some of their protectionist employers for safeguarding the industry. There is evidence, however, that the report is insincere and that it is really intended to make the proposal ridiculous. It seems to forget that fully half the 250,000 persons engaged in wool textiles in Great Britain are working for export and are more likely to be injured than to be benefited by restrictions upon import trade. The bulk of foreign imports of woollen goods, both German and French, is non-competitive. The chief causes of the depression in the wool trade are unsettled conditions in the Far East and the failure of Bradford manufacturers to adapt themselves to the new styles in women's apparel and to new methods generally.—*W. B. Catlin*.

4243. TODD, JOHN A. The world's cotton trade—the changing tendencies. *Investors Chron. & Money Market Rev.* 135(3568) Nov. 3, 1928: 939-940.—Todd, who is Principal of the Liverpool School of Commerce, discusses the new competition which England faces in her cotton trade. Countries which before the war could only compete for local markets for inferior cotton grades and goods have learned new methods, improved their machines and have

begun to train their operatives to produce the better grades of product. England's climatic advantage is being duplicated by artificial humidifiers in factories. Superior skill and experience still favor England. England still holds more than 50% of the world exports in cotton.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4244. UNSIGNED. Chilean resources, industry and economic conditions—a general sketch. *Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific.* 17(7) Jul. 1928: 153-157.—A detailed analysis of Chile's foreign trade since 1900. Chile has had a continuous favorable balance of trade, this being necessary in order to pay interest and dividends on foreign investments and to pay foreign ships for carrying her nitrates, copper, iodine, wheat and wool to market. Chile's chief imports are textiles, iron and steel, food products and petroleum products, slightly more than one-fourth of these originating in the U. S. C. F. Jones in an article on Chilean commerce in the March 1927 issue of *Economic Geography*, has analyzed the reasons for the expansion of American-Chilean trade, the chief being the demand of the U. S. for Chilean exports, the effect of the Panama Canal in making the distance between Chile and the U. S. shorter than that between Chile and any other manufacturing nation, the huge amount of American investments (about \$440,000,000) in Chile, and a systematic sales propaganda which has "put across" American goods in spite of their high price. The inadequate credit terms allowed by American merchants are a great deterrent to American exports.—*H. L. Jome.*

4245. WALLACE, BENJAMIN BRUCE. The effect of the abolition of war upon national commercial policies. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(2) Jan. 1929: 31-42.—If war were abolished it would presumably have an influence in the direction of lower and less numerous barriers to international trade. Yet it is erroneous to assume that because wars have helped to establish such barriers the abolition of war would immediately bring about their removal. Protective tariffs depend mainly, for their continuance, upon the popular belief that they maintain prosperity, rather than upon the belief that they are necessary for military self-sufficiency. The military argument for protection is, however, somewhat more important in Europe than in the U. S. Nor could revenue duties, which often lessen consumption, be expected to diminish at once. The abolition of war would not immediately cancel the debts and pension charges which create the need for large government revenues. The elimination of war would not do away with the desire to exploit monopolies of raw materials, while if it should promote the formation of international cartels it might increase rather than diminish trade barriers. Restrictive commercial policies will continue as long as they are considered economically successful.—*Mark A. Smith.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 3800, 4148, 4158, 4161
4177, 4236, 4371, 4374, 4378)

4246. BATSON, LAWRENCE D. Radio markets of the world, 1928-1929. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* :600 1929: pp. 84.—There are certain matters which must be considered by radio exporters. First, as to climatic and geographical conditions, the residents of the "north zone" are favored with the best conditions of reception between October and March, while the south zone has the best reception during the period from April to September. Thus 76% of our exports of receiving sets to the north zone countries took place during the last half of 1927, while about 53% of those to the south zone were made during the first half, the

greatest activity being seen from March to June. In some areas reception is impossible during certain seasons. Climatic conditions also influence the type of materials used in sets. Of the world total of 20,000,000 the greatest proportion is found in the U. S. and in Europe. Though broadcasting is generally regulated, most countries permit free reception. Some require the payment of an annual license fee ranging from 5 cents in France to \$13.20 in Turkey and \$18 in Salvador. The use of home manufactured sets or apparatus from favored countries is often encouraged. The wavelengths employed vary. Short waves are increasing in popularity. In the matter of selectivity, purchasers living in districts having many local broadcasting facilities demand sets capable of sharp tuning, while those in remote regions with few or no transmitting stations are more likely to stress distant reception. This document, prepared from official reports by an agent of the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, contains important statistical and descriptive information for every country in the world.—*H. L. Jome.*

4247. LEWIS, GEORGE M. A market analysis of the cattle industry of Texas. *Univ. Texas Bull.* :2836 Sep. 22, 1928: pp. 171.—Although Texas is the leading cattle producing state of the Union, having approximately 11% of the nation's cattle within its borders, its cattle industry is poorly organized. Most of the numerous individual producers have little, if any knowledge of the relation between the available supply and the probable demand for Texas cattle. There is little by way of effective organization for helping the producers to adjust their production and disposal to market requirements. Farmers have been more concerned with marketing costs than is justified when one considers the relative importance of costs in comparison with the trouble arising from low price levels and violently fluctuating prices. In order to correct the fluctuation of cattle prices, including the rather definite price cycles, producers must organize themselves for regulating their production and marketing operations. During the last few years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been collecting data from the railroads concerning the livestock forwarded from each shipping point in the state and of the livestock received at each station. These data consist of the number of head of each kind of livestock forwarded and received by months and the destination of shipments by states. Altogether they furnish a splendid basis for a better understanding of the marketing problems of the industry. More than two million head of cattle disappear from Texas ranges annually; one million head is slaughtered in the state, while another million is shipped out. The shipments out of the state go to 43 states and to several foreign countries. The movement is seasonal. In the spring there are heavy shipments to the grazing areas of Kansas and Oklahoma. In the fall there is a movement to market centers, and to grazing and feeding areas. The market movement of cattle varies a great deal over the state. Dividing the state into seven districts the author points out the variation of farming conditions in the industry, the market movement of cattle from and to each section, and the methods of marketing employed in each section.—*Paul L. Miller.*

4248. SURFACE, FRANK M. Cost analysis and the problems of distribution. *Trade Winds.* 7(10) Oct. 1928: 9-12.—Recent developments in the direction of large-scale distribution are generally thought to be due to the fact that the costs of the chain store variety of distribution are less than those of the wholesaler-retailer kind. Analysis of the advantages of the chain store, however, does not indicate that much is gained by means of the elimination of steps in the distribution process. The same functions are performed, and presumably at much the same cost.

The secret of the success of the chain store, in the estimation of the author, lies in the improvement of management, the better analysis of operations through improved accounting records, and the elimination of wastes and slow-moving merchandise. The ordinary retailer can avail himself of the same cost accounting methods for the improvement of his business. Studies made by the Department of Commerce are cited to support this contention.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4249. UNSIGNED. Cold-storage holdings. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Stat. Bull.* (26) Oct. 1928: pp. 31.— Gives statistics for year ended Dec. 31, 1927, with comparable data for earlier years.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4250. UNSIGNED. Department store organization for direct importing. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 207-222.—Importing through branch buying offices is well-adapted to department store needs but it is too costly for any but the large stores. Foreign commissionaires are used with considerable success, especially when carefully selected. But this method lacks the advantages of constant direct contact and experience in the foreign markets and complete control of all phases of buying. The use of cooperative buying associations with branch offices abroad, to meet the deficiencies of the above mentioned methods, has experienced a marked development recently. Where the member stores are of similar size, clientele, and requirements, such cooperation has worked especially well. Group buying has had only limited success. Where department stores have been consolidated through common ownership centralized buying of foreign wares may be expected to make considerable progress.—*R. F. Breyer.*

4251. UNSIGNED. Foreign markets for irrigation machinery and equipment. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Promotion Series #73.* 1929: pp. vi & 156.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4252. UNSIGNED. How far should retail departmentization be carried? *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 229-239.—The modern retail store is sharply distinguished from its prototypes by its departmentization. The growth of this practice has been caused, first, by (1) the need for decreasing sales resistance through specialization of appeal, (2) concentration of related goods in one place minimizing the physical difficulties of purchasing, and (3) the elimination of conflicting appeals or suggestions, and, second, by the necessity of increasing the efficiency of management by means of (4) merchandise control, (5) expense control, and (6) specialization of labor and localization of responsibility. A second set of factors, however, limits the profit possibilities which departmentization offers and consequently determines the extent to which the policy may be applied. The first sub-group of this set determines whether the department should be created at all: namely; (1) the availability of proper location, (2) of requisite capital, and (3) of a suitable buyer for the department, (4) removal of duplication with existing departments, and (5) the necessity of adapting the department to the type of merchandise handled and the class of customer. A second sub-group sets the upper limit on the size of the department. (6) It must be small enough to accomplish the results desired and (7) to permit one buyer to merchandise the department efficiently. The lower limit in size is determined by a third sub-group of factors: (8) The department must not be so small as to fail of its intended purposes, (9) possible savings from its installation must exceed extra investment and the overhead, and (10) no cheaper method of obtaining the increased profits must be at hand. Upon a complete recognition and proper application of all these factors to the individual case depends the answer to the title question. (Three

cases of departmentization problems taken from David and McNair, Problems in Retailing, A. W. Shaw Company, 1926, are presented.)—*R. F. Breyer.*

4253. UNSIGNED. Marketing expenses of grocery manufacturers for 1927. *Harvard Univ. Graduate School of Business Publ.* 15(10) Oct. 1928: 1-29.—The marketing expenses of 69 grocery manufacturers for 1927 were found to vary from a common figure of 5.5% for flour millers to 37.2% for manufacturers of soaps, cleansers, polishes and disinfectants. For purposes of analysis manufacturers were grouped by product lines. Meat packers were found to have a common marketing expense of 7.0%; manufacturers of canned and bottled foods, 17.0%; manufacturers of coffee, tea, chocolate, extracts and spices, 17.5% and manufacturers of cereals, crackers, macaroni, salt and preserves, 26.9%. The number of firms studied ranged from seven in the flour milling classification to 15 in the coffee, tea, etc. group. The aggregate sales volume of the 69 companies was \$690,803,862. Typical net sales figures for individual concerns ranged from \$750,000 in the coffee, tea, etc. group to \$23,000,000 among meat packers. Sales Force and brokerage expense was highest for manufacturers of soaps, cleansers, etc., and manufacturers of cereals, crackers, etc. It was lowest among flour millers and meat packers. The same statement applies to the expenses of advertising, sales promotion and physical distribution. Credit and collection costs varied but slightly between the different groups. Marketing administration costs were extremely high for manufacturers of soaps, cleansers, etc. and lowest for flour millers and meat packers. Data obtained from three bottlers of carbonated beverages indicated that the total marketing expenses for this type of concern exceeded 37%. Among ten firms manufacturing various grocery lines which reported comparative data for 1926 and 1927, seven experienced an increase in total marketing expense in 1927 while three experienced a decrease.—*J. L. Palmer.*

4254. UNSIGNED. Operating expenses of building material dealers in 1927. *Harvard Univ. Publ. Graduate School of Business Admin.* 15(8) Sep. 1928: 1-47.—The common operating figures in 1921 for 288 building material dealers located throughout the U. S. were as follows: (a) lumber dealers; net profit, 1.0%; total expense, 23.0%; stock-turn 3.1; (b) lumber and mason material dealers, net profit, 0.0%; total expense, 23.8%; stock-turn, 3.2; (c) mason material dealers; net profit, 1.7%; total expense, 22.1%; (d) lumber and coal dealers; net profit, 0.6%; total expense, 22.8%; stock-turn 3.0; (e) mason material and coal dealers: net profit, 0.2%; total expense, 24.6%; (f) lumber, mason material and coal dealers; net profit, 0.6%; total expense 23.2%; stock-turn 3.0. Detailed expense figures are presented for each type of dealer. For purposes of analyzing operating data firms are classified on the following bases; (a) sales volume; (b) rate of stock-turn; (c) size of city in which located; (d) section of country in which located; (e) percentage of direct shipment sales; (f) percentage of sales delivered; (g) sales per employee; (h) rate of profit or loss. Profits were not always highest for the firms with largest volume; profits were high and expenses low for the firms with high stock-turn; the profits of lumber-dealers were higher and the expenses lower in small communities than in large cities; lumber dealers making direct shipment sales had higher profits and lower expenses than dealers who did not make such sales; dealers with high sales per employee had high profits and low expenses; high profits were due mainly to low expenses rather than high gross margin. Data on line yard organizations revealed a common expense ratio of 24.2%. They also indicated that the larger firms earned the higher profits and

incurred the lower expenses. Variations in net profit of line yard organizations were due primarily to variations in operating expense.—*J. L. Palmer.*

4255. UNSIGNED. The world automotive market. *Commerce Monthly.* 10(9) Jan. 1929: 3-12.—Recent rates of growth in the number of automotive vehicles abroad indicate a world market of great importance, but not necessarily for American exports. Great Britain offers the greatest potential expansion, but severe competition must be met because of a growing domestic industry, an ownership tax based on horsepower, and a protective tariff. On the continent the best markets are in the few countries without domestic manufacturing plants, such as Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Otherwise, the greater part of the European market will be conserved to European industry. In Australia and New Zealand, a preferential tariff has not prevented successful American competition. Next to Europe, South America with no local industry and with a roadbuilding program offers the best outlet. Africa is reserved as colonies for European countries. The peoples of the Orient offer no near prospect of becoming automobile owners. Progressive American industry has reserved for itself first place in the future expansion of the aggregate foreign market.—*A. Abrahamson.*

4256. WARD, R. A. Commodity groups and further cooperation in wool selling. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 59(1) Jan. 1929: 29-35.—Although the benefits of mass production are for the present denied the American farmer he may, through cooperative marketing, realize the benefits of mass distribution. If he is to keep pace with other business and make the most of his opportunities he must organize for more effective marketing. Already wool producers of the U. S. have formed many kinds of cooperative agencies, a few large centralized agencies and many small and local associations. Much more could be accomplished if large scale regional agencies were formed, which could in turn form central sales agencies or possibly a single agency. Through such agencies wool growers would be able to supply mills with their exact requirements and effect many economies in the distribution of their commodity. An important step in the working out of such a system was taken in 1927 when the National Wool Marketing Council was organized.—*Paul L. Miller.*

4257. WATKINS, A. J. The "over-all" importance of "branded" goods. *Business Organization Mag.* 18(5) Aug. 1928: 274-277.—The practice of branding goods ought to be more extensively adopted by manufacturers of the British Empire. Only by branding can a definite and sustained demand be counted upon by the manufacturer. In no other way can control of the market be secured. Branding is not only in the interest of the manufacturer but also serves the interest of retailers and consumers. It assures repeat orders to the retailer, increases his turnover and protects him against reduction of quality by the manufacturer. It greatly facilitates buying for the consumer, at the same time reducing risks. If the British Empire is to secure permanent markets abroad its products must be so branded as to preserve the reputation of the Empire for goods of sterling quality.—*J. L. Palmer.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 4474)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entry 4208)

4258. ERIKSSON, K. Cooperative insurance in Sweden. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 21(12) Dec. 1928: 454-457.—The company, *Försäkringsanstalten Samarbete* (Cooperative Insurance Society) was founded in 1908 as a result of fear on the part of cooperators that collaboration on the part of insurance companies would lead to unnecessary increases in fire insurance rates. The business of the society first consisted only of fire insurance but later covered also accident, automobile, guarantee, liability, and burglary insurance. In 1924 the *Livförsäkringsanstalten Folket* (People's Life Insurance Society) was founded. Both organizations have accumulated substantial surpluses in spite of the fact that rates are lower than those of commercial companies. The cooperative insurance societies in Sweden have always been regarded as a source of credit for the cooperative movement.—*H. E. Erdman.*

4259. KOPF, EDWIN W. Origin, development and practices of livestock insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) 1928: 291-372.—Corporate enterprise in livestock insurance dates from the first third of the last century. Such insurance on the association or club plan has a long history. In the U. S. considerable development in livestock insurance occurred during the decade 1911 to 1920, but with the post-war slump in farm prices, interest again waned and most of the companies went out of business. In Europe, where the insurance of livestock is a more common practice than in the U. S. the bulk of such insurance is carried in local societies or clubs, but larger stock and mutual companies are also found. Some local societies are under state supervision, but the larger number are unincorporated and unregistered. Compulsory livestock insurance has been tried in parts of Europe but has met with little approval or success. The article, in addition to its historical and descriptive material on livestock insurance in European states and provinces and in the various states of the U. S. contains many statistical tables and is followed by a six-page bibliography.—*V. N. Valgren.*

4260. LOTT, EDSON S. Financial responsibility of automobile drivers. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) 1928: 384-391.—Compulsory automobile insurance fails both in accident prevention and in the assurance of relief to victims of automobile accidents, "sound insurance" is damaged, and only a little more general security for the recovery of damages from automobile drivers achieved. Accident prevention schemes should deal with drivers rather than with owners, and in this respect the Connecticut law requiring security from drivers involved in accidents, or guilty of traffic violations, is superior to the Massachusetts Compulsory Insurance Law. The latter is especially to be condemned as it prevents selection of risks by insurance companies and the little added security it gives to accident victims who can prove they were not at fault is more than balanced by the resulting "demoralization of insurance" and the application of compulsion "which is always obnoxious." Assurance of relief to all victims of automobile accidents by schemes comparable to workmen's compensation, protecting alike the innocent victim of the reckless driver and the careless jaywalker, now being urged in some quarters, would penalize the careful driver, be extremely expensive to all motorists and would intensify rather than relieve the congestion of the courts. There is a danger of state

STOCK AND STOCK EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See Entries 4216, 4284)

insurance as the result of experiments with the Massachusetts plan or the "compulsory compensation insurance delusion." This may be averted in Massachusetts by strong sentiment against "socialistic state enterprises" but elsewhere it is essential to guide the movement for adequate security for the victims or automobile accidents alone "safe and sane lines." (Lott is president of the U. S. Casualty Company.)—*A. Rive.*

4261. MATHEWS, A. N. A system of preparing reserves on workmen's compensation claims *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) 1928: 244-262.—This article describes the "method of keeping individual estimates of outstanding compensation claims which is now being used by the Travelers Insurance Company. Earlier systems were defective. The present system maintains a complete controlled record. Methods of operation are explained in detail. Samples of forms are given.—*Ralph H. Blanchard.*

4262. MEZGER, FRITZ L. Fortschritte in der deutschen Export-Kreditversicherung. [The progress of German export-credit insurance.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 13(35) Aug. 1928: 1416-1419.—The opponents of export-credit insurance, established with state aid, feared that this form of "subsidy" would lead to further official interference with business, that it would promote direct exportation by manufacturers at the cost of the trade, that the chief beneficiaries would be the weaker firms of recent origin, and that bureaucratic management would render the whole institution sterile. The experience of the last two years shows these fears to have been groundless. The insurers issue policies to reputable firms only; the Ministry of Economics cooperates with the insurance companies; the trade has not suffered: more than two-thirds of the premiums have come from traders, less than one-third from manufacturers. A few improvements in the regulations appear desirable and will doubtless be granted by the commission of control. The system is still young; a year from now a judgment of its value may be possible since all the parties concerned now take a practical interest in its workings.—*J. J. Kral.*

4263. PEARSALL, C. W. General insurance in South Africa. *Commercial Bull. South Africa.* 6(72) Jan. 1929: 327, 344.—A record of 29 years.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4264. PEARSALL, C. W. Life insurance in South Africa. *Commercial Bull. of South Africa.* 6(71) Dec. 1928: 287, 299.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4265. SWAIN, W. A. Livestock insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 14(30) 1928: 403-406.—In the U. S. livestock insurance prior to the war was written largely on draft horses. During the war, cattle and hogs furnished the bulk of the business. Since the war, saddle and show horses have been in increasing demand at relatively high prices and have constituted an important part of livestock insurance risks. The mortality policy, which is term life insurance applied to livestock, may cover at a specific location, or may be a floater policy covering anywhere in the U. S. or Canada. Special trip policies and various other limited contracts are also written. The rates charged may be termed "experience ratings." Dairy cattle, by reason of forced feeding, required somewhat higher rates than beef cattle. The insurance of livestock involves numerous and serious hazards.—*V. N. Valgren.*

4266. UNSIGNED. The new general conditions for hail insurance in Italy. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19(7) Jul. 1928: 608-610.—Until recently the amount of hail insurance in Italy has been inadequate, due largely to the high insurance rates. Recent legislative action has resulted in bringing insurance within reach of all. The insurance policy may be for one or for several years, and is arranged under condition of non-liability of the insurance society up to 4 to 8% damage varying

for different crops. The company pays for all losses in excess of these percentages. The value of all losses by hail is determined by experts appointed by the insurance company or by a committee of experts. Compensation must be made within 30 days from date of the report of the amount of the damages.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 4335, 4342, 4765)

4267. BROECKER, BRUNO. Probleme der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [Problems of unemployment insurance.] *Arbeit.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 597-609.—The author discusses the theory of unemployment insurance and its place in a comprehensive scheme of social legislation. He details the principles underlying the German unemployment insurance law and outlines the effect of the law and the present financial situation.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4268. FEHLINGER, HANS. Internationale Übereinkommen betreffend die Sozialversicherung. [International agreements relating to social insurance.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60(1) Aug. 1928: 180-186.—If the economic consequences of standardization in the field of social insurance have any weight, the fact of international action will be to lessen the fear of those consequences. Labor legislation carries with it burdens for state and industry. The International Labor Office recognizes this and is making comparative studies to show the relative nature of those burdens of state and industry. The author summarizes what has happened thus far in this field. The greatest difficulty in the way of ratification is the exclusion of many branches of labor action from national legislation. The author summarizes the progress in ratification of the compensation treaty of 1925, of the treaty on compensation in agriculture of 1921, and health insurance of 1927. Within not so many years health insurance in European countries will without difficulty conform pretty closely to the internationally accepted standards.—*L. Magnusson.*

4269. GARLICKI, ROMAN. Nowa ustawa austriacka o ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych. [The new Austrian law for the insurance of intellectual workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(2) Jul. 1928: 154-159.—The Austrian law of social insurance applies to three classes: intellectual workers, wageworkers, and independent workers. The law of Aug. 2, 1927, amending the law of Dec. 29, 1926, codifies the provisions applying to intellectual workers, a field in which old Austria has been a pioneer. The law provides sickness, accident, and unemployment insurance, and invalidity and old age pensions for intellectual workers employed by others and indirect insurance for their families. The law applies to salesmen, the shipping personnel, and office workers; to private officials under the law of 1921, to theatrical artists under the law of 1922, and to agronomists under the law of 1923. The new enumeration of beneficiaries was to prevent controversies but has increased the number of the insured, now estimated at 30,000. Excluded from the application of the law are employees provided for otherwise, government and municipal officials, the military, the clergy, officials of the National Bank and some railways, relatives of the employers, physicians, notarial candidates, practitioners, and the temporary personnel of theaters and circuses.—*J. J. Kral.*

4270. GOODMAN, GILBERT. Compensation insurance and the state fund. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 43-47.—There are two principal disadvantages in the financing of workmen's compensation insurance by private corporations, both arising from their desire for profit. The private companies seek to avoid the payment of compensation either by keep-

ing the employee in ignorance of the law and thus depriving him of all or a part of that amount which is due him, or they lead the employer to give him a light job until the time for filing claims has elapsed, and then discharge him. Evidence of other studies indicates the superiority of state funds in other ways. The number of appeals is much less, the average compensation paid is much higher and the premiums are 30% lower. But the exclusive state fund is even more desirable than the competitive state fund. The former has administrative costs of only 4% of its total business, the latter, 10%, and the private insurance company, 30%.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

4271. MOSER, H. F. Die rechtliche Natur der Versicherungskassen der Bundesbahnen. [The legal status of the Swiss railway insurance funds.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64 (4) 1928: 561-574.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4272. SPLIEDT, FRANZ. Die Vereinheitlichung der Sozialversicherung. [The unification of the social insurance system.] *Arbeit.* 5 (8) Aug. 1928: 465-476.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entry 4117)

MONEY

(See also Entries 4126, 4131, 4136, 4187)

4273. ANDRÉ-PRUDHOMME. La créance-or de la France sur l'étranger et la loi monétaire du 25 juin 1928. [French gold credits in foreign countries and the monetary law of June 25, 1928.] *Jour. du Droit Internat.* 55 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 853-876.—The law of June 25, 1928, sets up a new gold standard for French money and constitutes from now on the basis of interpretation of the money clauses in securities issued by foreign states or companies and subscribed to by French nationals. The new law disposes of the legal fiction by which French tribunals, contrary to economic and financial facts, declared that the paper franc was worth the gold franc of the year XI. Fiat money is over and jurisprudence must adjust itself to the new situation so that French credit abroad may be maintained.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

4274. DEWEY, CHARLES S. Stabilisation and the future of Poland. *Polish Economist.* 3 (11) Nov. 1928: 418-421.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4275. KEYNES, J. M. Is there enough gold? *Nation (London).* (16) Jan. 19, 1929: 545-546.—Cassel was right in his contention that a gold shortage was probable. The desire on the part of central banks to have gold in their vaults rather than liquid funds in foreign markets will create a competition for gold. This has been a developing tendency on the part of France, Italy and Germany. The recommendations of the Genoa Conference that the law should allow reserves to be held alternatively in gold or liquid assets in foreign markets has been widely disregarded. The world's money gold stock increases about 2% per annum while the demands for economic expansion are about 3% per annum. Either gold production must increase or the central banks must economize in their use of gold if prices are not to fall at the rate of one per cent per annum. Two-thirds to three-quarters of the money gold is locked up in reserves. Outside of the U. S. about 10% of the notes and deposits of central banks are represented by free gold. A small upset would deplete this reserve. For protection each central bank seeks to keep a higher rate than other central

banks. So increasing of rates all around helps no one until the economic activity of the entire world has been retarded and prices and wages lowered. The Bank of France holds in London and New York in liquid reserves practically the whole of all the surplus gold of all the central banks of Europe and America. It is believed that the Bank of France will be considerate but will use every opportunity to increase her home stock of gold. The Bank of France, then, holds the control of the gold supply and the credit for the world's business for the near future. The rest of the world must ask gold accommodations from France. The League of Nations should direct attention to the situation. Some central banks are reluctant to discuss the matter but they will all suffer from the scramble for gold and the restriction of credit.—*Ivan Wright.*

4276. LEDUC, GASTON. La réforme monétaire anglaise. [The reform of English currency.] *Rev. Écon. Pol.* 42 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1587-1609.—The history of the return of England to the gold standard under the guidance of the Cunliff Report is traced. The return to gold bullion standard in 1925 is set forth together with modifications introduced by the Act of 1928. Changes in the banking practices and the statutes since 1844 are outlined. The statement of the Bank of England on Nov. 28, 1928 is presented and explained together with the Currency and Bank Note Act of 1928.—*I. Wright.*

4277. RYGG, N. Spörsålet om skandinavisk myntunion. [The question of the Scandinavian monetary union.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 4 (7) 1928: 485-498.—The article was read before the sixth Scandinavian Merchants' Convention in Oslo, Sep. 24-25, 1928. A brief history of the Scandinavian monetary union, which is stated to have been successful in every way since its inception in the late eighties, greatly benefitting commerce and intercourse. During and after the War, owing to the changing economic situation in the countries concerned, a certain amount of discounting became necessary for notes, and small coins have diverged hopelessly. Yet the system has stood the shock. New monetary agreements are pending between the governments of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.—*L. M. Holmlander.*

4278. TERESÍ, J. G. CEBALLOS. La valoración de la peseta. [The valorization of the peseta.] *Financiero.* 28 (1445) Dec. 7, 1928: 2225-2228; (1446) Dec. 14, 1928: 2271-2276; & (1447) Dec. 21, 1928: 2317-2322.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4279. UNSIGNED. Monetary policy and the country's trade. *Bankers', Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 127 (1018) Jan. 1929: 14-20.—The Bank of England is defended against the charge that in the last year (1928) its credit policy was so restrictive as to handicap trade and enterprise.—*H. L. Reed.*

4280. UNSIGNED. Il volume degli scambi. [The volume of trade.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 1 (7) Jan. 1929: 5-17.—To have an exact index of the variations of the volume of trade during a given interval, it is necessary to compare the changes in the total value of the goods exchanged during the period under consideration with the changes that took place, during the same period, in the level of prices. A good index of the changes in the volume of trade is afforded, in Italy, by the proceeds of the general sales tax, which applies to all transfers among industrialists, merchants, traders, etc., of raw-materials, semi-finished and finished products, animals, etc., but not for essential foodstuffs, fuel, electrical energy, gas, and goods subject to state monopoly. (Charts and tables.)—*Ottavio Delle-Donne.*

4281. VINCI, FELICE. Statistiche e teorie monetarie. [Monetary statistics and theories.] *Riv. Italiana*

di Stat. 1 (7) Jan. 1929: 26-48.—The monetary phenomena observed in all countries after the war have revived the discussion of the quantity theory of money, and have given rise to new interpretations of the theory itself.—*Ottavio Delle-Donne.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 4096, 4301)

4282. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. The Federal Reserve System and the money market in 1928. *Bull. Robert Morris Associates.* 11 (6) Nov. 1928: 221-228.—The prediction is made that we shall soon have to economize gold and be less spendthrift of credit for speculative uses or business will suffer and the country with it. (Chart.)—*E. T. Weeks.*

4283. CAMPION, BERNARD. Banker's lien and charges on shares. *Jour. Inst. Bankers (London).* 49 (9) Dec. 1928: 536-549.—*A. H. Frey.*

4284. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Discount policy and stock exchange speculation. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget* (4) Oct. 1928: 57-60.—The author maintains that the discount policy of a central bank must aim to keep commodity prices at a constant level and should not be directed at the regulation of security prices. From this standpoint he commends the policy of the Federal Reserve System during the current year as almost perfectly successful. Low discount rates in 1927 were required by the fall of commodity prices below the normal level, as measured by the 1925-27 average, and higher rates were necessary in 1928 to prevent their rise above that level. Recent rate increases have been forced, not by speculation on the New York Stock Exchange—for such speculation does not withdraw any capital from production—but the rapid development of industry, which has been the cause of immense demands upon the reserve banks for funds.—*Dorothy Brown Riefler.*

4285. SHIPPEE, LESTER E. Finance company functions in relation to banking. *Bankers Mag.* 118 (1) Jan. 1929: 27-32.—The term, finance company, as here interpreted, includes not only discount corporations, but also affiliated security banks. There is some discussion of chain and holding company banking.—*H. L. Reed.*

4286. UNSIGNED. Bank clearings in 1928 and the course of trade and speculation. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 128 (3316) Jan. 12, 1929: 163-170.—Bank clearings are analyzed to show not only changes from earlier years but also regional differences.—*H. L. Reed.*

4287. UNSIGNED. The banking year (England). *Bankers', Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* Jan. 1929: 1-7.—The course of events in 1928 is reviewed primarily from the standpoint of the factors determining bank profits.—*H. L. Reed.*

4288. UNSIGNED. Fusion of the treasury and bank of England notes. *Bankers', Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 127 (1018) Jan. 1929: 8-13.—Balance sheets for dates before and after November 22, 1928, are compared in order to show the effect of the new law upon the resources and liabilities of the Issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England.—*H. L. Reed.*

4289. WALL, ALEXANDER. The productive bank credit department. *Bankers Mag.* 118 (1) Jan. 1929: 19-26.—See Entry No. 1237.

4290. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. The evils of localism, depositism, and nationalism in our banking practices. *Annalist.* 33 (834) Jan. 11, 1929: 43-44.—Localism is the tradition "that the money of a community deposited in the banks should be kept in the community." Depositism is the practice of giving preference in lending funds to the bank's own depositors. Nationalism consists in subserviency to the supposed interests of one's own country in investment commit-

ments. These three evils are largely responsible for the insufficient diversification of the assets of many of our banks. Unless these evils are overcome, our unit banking system must give way to a branch system.—*H. L. Reed.*

CREDIT

(See also Entry 4262)

4291. COOCH, ALEX. Rural credits. *Bankers Mag. of Australasia.* 42 (1) Aug. 31, 1928: 11-16.—The president of the Bankers Institute of Australia discussed in this speech before the Institute the general need for rural credit and the proposed Rural Bank in Victoria. The requirements for rural credit have greatly increased in recent years. Scientific farming requires the investment of considerable money in machines, fertilizers, etc., in advance of the crop yield. However, the returns from scientific farming more than repay the added outlays. The uses of rural credits are outlined. Much may be learned from the New Zealand Farm Credits Act, which not only provides for direct loans to farmers as individuals but to cooperative intermediate credit associations of farmers.—*E. T. Weeks.*

4292. UNSIGNED. The Agricultural Credit Corporation of the Irish Free State. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (8) Aug. 1928: 695-697.—A new Agricultural Credit Corporation was formed in the Irish Free State in 1927. The corporation may make loans to individual farmers or cooperative societies for purchasing any of the requisites of agricultural production or marketing. Loans may be granted on security of land mortgages or personal security. The rate of interest on loans will be six per cent per annum and the time for repayment will be determined by the purpose of the loan.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

4293. UNSIGNED. The agricultural credit operations of the National Bank of Greece. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19 (7) Jul. 1928: 605-606.—In order to provide funds for agricultural production at a reasonable rate of interest, the National Bank of Greece has provided agricultural credit for many years. Loans are made preferably through agricultural cooperative societies, and are based upon personal or landed security. The funds may be used for general agricultural production and marketing of agricultural products. The Government is organizing an agricultural bank which is to effect all forms of agricultural credit.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 4154, 4170, 4262, 4396)

4294. AULD, GEORGE P. Does high protection hamper the repayment of our loans and investments abroad? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 181-203.—The direction of the flow of foreign investments is determined by relative interest rates. If the interest rate in any country is low relatively to other countries, that country has a relative capital surplus which will be exported in commodity form. Repayment of loans will occur when relative capital supplies and interest rates show an alteration. High protective tariffs will not then prevent an excess of merchandise imports though they may cause that excess to appear through a relative or absolute decline in the exports of the levying country rather than through an increase in imports. But such a reduction in exports will be compensated by the increased home demand for capital goods issuing out of the necessity of enlarging the investment in plant to keep up with foreign competitors whose capital supplies will then be relatively

cheap. Adjustment is automatic. No transfer difficulties have developed in connection with foreign investments in the past and there is absolutely no reason to expect them in the future.—*Frank D. Graham.*

4295. CAPRON, C. ALEXANDER. Liability of trustees in the investment of trust funds in common stock. *Trust Companies*. 47 (2) Aug. 1928: 145-148.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4296. MARIA, GIOVANNI de. I saggi di riporto e di deporto della lira Italiana a Londra dal 1921 al 1928. [Fluctuations in the rates of exchange for the Italian lira at London from 1921 to 1928.] *Riv. Internaz. des Sci. Soc.* 37 (3) Oct. 1928: 22-51.—The forward quotations on lire-sterling exchanges are not easily explained by differences in money rates in London and Rome from 1921-1928. Apparently, capital was invested in the forward market at a relatively slow rate considering the large profits that were obtainable. Monopoly elements were present; and even though exchange fluctuations were abnormally large because of the rapidly changing monetary conditions, a forward market was slow to develop.—*S. E. Harris.*

4297. PAISH, GEORGE. The United States and Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (754) Oct. 1928: 433-436.—The system of American loans to Europe will necessarily terminate in the near future. Europe has reestablished her productive power and has stabilized her currencies. She has no valid reason to borrow further merely to increase the output of goods which she cannot sell. The large credit resources of the U. S. are about exhausted. They have been due to the doubling of credit available on given cash reserves by the Federal Reserve System and to the large accumulations of gold in this country. The increased banking credit has been used up. The stock of gold now bears a very small ratio to bankers' liabilities. High money rates in New York will seriously affect new loans. In order to buy from the U. S. in the future Europe cannot depend upon loans but must build up purchasing power through sales of goods and services. The U. S. must buy from Europe in order to sell to her.—*B. H. Williams.*

4298. RITSCHER, HANS. Reparationslast und Kapitalbildung. [The burden of reparations and the accumulation of capital.] *Schriften d. Verein f. Sozialpol.* 174 (4) 1929: 171-208.—All literature dealing with the reparations question has been confined, almost exclusively, either to the transfer problem or to the question of how the sums necessary for the payments were to be levied. How the burden of taxation would rest upon and affect the German people has, in the opinion of Ritscher, been neglected, and this article is therefore devoted to a study of the effect of reparation payments upon the internal policy of Germany, especially its effect upon the accumulation of new capital. Among the mistakes made by writers on the reparations problem are: the assumption that capacity to pay large sums depends almost wholly on harder work, superior skill and longer hours of labor also that those who pay are necessarily those who must bear the burden, and that placing the burden of reparation upon railroads and industries does not materially affect the individual taxpayers, as the Dawes Report states. There is no way of imposing a burden upon any of Germany's industries or of drawing upon any source for revenue purposes without making the question of building up new capital a more difficult one, and that is the important question in Germany today. The amount of reparations should be proportioned on the basis of the foreign debts of England, France and Germany and not upon Germany's internal debt; and if a permanent settlement is to be reached it must be done by fixing an amount which Germany will voluntarily accept as just. Nothing but mischief can be served by a settlement which seek to place handicaps upon Germany's future.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

4299. UNSIGNED. Emissione di un prestito di stabilizzazione in Bulgaria. [The negotiation of a stabilization loan in Bulgaria.] *Riv. Mensile, Banca Commerciale Italiana*. (4) Dec. 1928: 109-115.—In Nov. 1928 the Bulgarian government negotiated a loan of £5,000,000 with various foreign countries. The chief purposes of this loan are the strengthening of the gold reserves of the national bank and the meeting of the country's most urgent needs for capital, especially for better means of communication and transportation (railroads, highways, seaports, etc.). The national bank will be withdrawn from the influence of the government, and will be reorganized on a new basis. The monetary system of the country will be put on a gold exchange standard basis. The Stabilization Loan of 1928 is guaranteed by a first degree privilege on the customs receipts of the country. It is the second foreign loan Bulgaria has contracted since the war (Settlement Loan of 1927).—*Ottavio Delle-Donne.*

4300. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. Effect of falling prices and interest on foreign loans and on war debts. *Annalist*. 33 (833) Jan. 4, 1929: 5-7.—Inasmuch as the purchasing power of the dollars loaned by the U. S. to the Allies had increased by 1927 by about 30% as compared with their average purchasing power at the time loaned, the scaling down of the allied debts by about 40% through the refunding agreements has not meant as great a sacrifice by the U. S. as is generally assumed. Prospective future declines in prices may be expected to enhance still further the value of the payments to this country. The prospects are also for a continued decline in interest rates, with a greater fall in Europe than in this country, so that it may be expected that we will continue to lend smaller amounts to Europe and that Europe will finance herself more and more. Higher rates of yield will attract increasing amounts of our investments to Latin America. On the other hand, there will be increasing emigration from Europe to that territory. Thus loans will promote America's political influence in Latin America and immigration the influence of Europe. The struggle between these two forces will constitute a vital problem in our future foreign relations.—*W. O. Weyforth.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 3786, 4280, 4284)

4301. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. Effects of the abolition of war upon national banking policies. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 43-48.—A chart of wholesale prices in the U. S. and England since 1800 shows that the largest price fluctuations are the results of wars. Stabilization proposals have been aimed at doing away with these fluctuations by means which would operate only in times of peace. For complete stabilization wars themselves must be eliminated or they must be financed wholly through taxation. A chart of wholesale prices and wages since 1840 shows that prices rise faster than wages during war times, but that post-war price deflations are not accompanied by wage deflations. After the Civil War wages continued at a high level for ten years; after the recent war the persistence of high wages has forced manufacturers to introduce technical improvements. Many central banks owe their origin to wars. Hand in hand with proposals for the abolition of war must go a recognition of the necessity for liberalism in the remodeling of social and economic institutions.—*C. Whitney.*

4302. KONDRAT'EV, N. D. (КОНДРАТЬЕВ, Н. Д.) Динамика цен промышленных и сельскохозяйственных товаров. (Price dynamics of industrial and agricultural goods.) Вопросы Конъюнктуры. (Vop-

rosy Kon'iunkturny. 4(2) Jul. 1928: 5-85.—See entry No. 463.—*Simon Kuznets.*

4303. MICHELL, H. The course of wholesale prices in Canada. *Industrial Canada.* 29(7) Nov. 1929: 43-45, 48.—From 1897 to 1928 all commodities in Canada rose 101% in price. The greatest appreciation was in animal products, 161% and wood products 130%. The lowest were iron and steel products which rose 57%, and non-ferrous metals 31%. The great rise in all meats is unmistakable evidence of a rising standard of living, while the rise in wood products shows a progressive exhaustion of forest reserves. Since 1925 wholesale prices have been falling steadily, while retail prices have been rising as steadily, which suggests that the "spread" between producer and consumer is widening. Other evidence of this somewhat disquieting tendency may be seen in the wide divergence of prices of raw products and manufactured articles. Thus, with base prices in 1913 equal to 100, the index number of raw cotton stood in 1928 at 136; of cotton thread at 224, and of men's cotton hosiery at 263. The index number of raw wool was in the same year 121, and of men's woollen underwear 256.—*H. Michell.*

4304. UNSIGNED. Recent economic changes—IV. The course of prices. *Bull. Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.* (45) Oct. 1928: pp. 4—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4305. UNSIGNED. The relations between the price of wheat and the general price index in the United States. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 19(10) Oct. 1928: 849-858.—Changes in the price of wheat are so intimately related to various price changes that it is necessary to study the behavior of wheat prices in relation to changes in the general price level. This is done by studying correlations between wheat prices and the general price index by periods. Conclusions reached are that there is a high degree of correlation between the trend of the farm price of wheat and the general price index. The study shows some indications, but relations between production and prices of wheat need very much more investigation. A clear knowledge of these relations would be of immense value to the farmer.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 4301, 4714)

4306. WOOD, ELMER. Overproduction and business depression. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 65-71.—The conclusion that business cycles are caused by lack of purchasing power is fallacious, for what is saved is spent for new capital equipment. The maladjustment attendant on depression comes rather from the failure of economic groups to readjust their prices in the same ratios—due to inequalities in bargaining power. The fluctuations in the amount of credit is a principal cause in the maladjustment, and stabilization of prices is desirable.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 4023, 4200, 4457, 4472, 4698, 4765, 4768)

GENERAL

4307. BENSON, W. Labour Protection in Malaya. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(81) Jan. 1929: 31-39.—The author includes in his summary of the principles of labor protection recently adopted in Malaya a discussion of the labor supply, administrative provisions of the legislation, and problems growing out of collaboration with the Indian government. Legislation was enacted in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States in 1923, in Johore in 1924, and in Kedah and Perlis in

1926, providing for supervision of immigration, regulation of general conditions of labor, and establishment of a public health service. Of significance is the application of a system of civil contracts in a country where a generation ago indentures with penal sanctions attached were deemed necessary. The *kangany* system of recruiting still obtains, but is under regulation through the Indian Immigration Fund. Although the Government of India in 1922 prohibited emigration for unskilled work except under conditions established by the Governor-General, emigration to Malaya has been permitted by agreement. Indentures of Javanese immigrants in Malaya remain, but the legislation governing Netherlands-Indian laborers was adopted only after consultation with the Netherlands Indian government, which favored an indenture system as giving more powers of control and protection.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

4308. BERGER, GEORG. Enquetistische Untersuchungen der bergbaulichen Arbeitsverhältnisse in Deutschland und Europa. [Research studies of mining labor conditions in Germany and Europe.] *Arbeit.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 624-635.—The article describes methods and results of recent research studies undertaken by the German Government and by the International Labor Office. The surveys cover wages, hours, and other conditions of work in the coal mining industry. This article summarizes some of the results and includes tables showing earnings and hours of labor in various European countries.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4309. CLUNK, J. F. Giving the sightless a chance in industry. *Industrial Canada.* 29(6) Oct. 1928: 54-55; 110.—The problem of getting jobs for the sightless has been made much easier by the more general introduction of automatic and semi-automatic machinery, together with the chain system of assembling and packing. That sightless workers are able to perform with accuracy and speed equal to sighted workers many complicated processes in industry is now amply demonstrated, but a prejudice against sightless workers exists, born of a failure to realize their possibilities as efficient machine operators. The problem of getting sightless workers jobs is now one of overcoming that prejudice. Several instances of such workers giving complete satisfaction to Canadian employers are given.—*H. Michell.*

4310. MARQUARD, L. The native question in South Africa. *Nineteenth Century.* 104(617) Jul. 1928: 19-33.—Marquard traces comprehensively the history of colonial contacts in South Africa with the native populations from the Kaffir War (1879) to date, and analyzes the gradually increasing stringency of white control along economic, political, and social lines. He regards the problem as now in a crucial, acute state, with the white population just beginning to recognize its gravity and the need for legislative adjustment and the formulation of a definite native policy. The native question is essentially economic, focuses in the problems of land and labor, and one of the primary needs is the setting up of a competent commission to make a comprehensive economic survey. General Hertzog's bills, though insufficiently liberal, represent a first step in formulating a definite native policy. The rapid development of the Bantu, especially his growing industrial organization, demands industrial protection from exploitation, fair administration of the separate areas policy, with land banks to assist native farmers, and a gradual elimination of differential wage scales, the latter in the interests of "poor white" labor. "The failure to recognize that the native question and the industrial problem are the same thing, and that the economic exploitation of labor, whatever the color, is uneconomic" is the fallacy at the root of the present present reactionary South African native policy.—*Alain Locke.*

4311. SFORZA. Chinese labour and western responsibilities. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(756) Dec. 1928: 712-722.—Western industrialism is turning the Chinese peasant and workman into a modern proletarian. Labor conditions in China should not be judged, as they usually are by consuls, outside investigators, delegates to Geneva, etc. in comparison with European standards. Long hours and low wages constitute secondary evils compared with the routine and harsh discipline of the westernized factories. Even twelve years ago Chinese factories, under Chinese management, were largely composed of the kin or village neighbors of the master; the family system thus being maintained. With its break up goes the basic element in Chinese life. Now foremen mediate between a foreign owner and the miscellaneous crowds of workers driven into the industrial centers by famine. Discontent in the villages of the interior is fostered, not by Bolshevik agitators, so much as by peasants returning from the factories. Foreign factory owners mishandled the 1925 labor situation. When the Peking government adopted social legislation, they refused to admit inspectors to their factories, for fear of the corruption of Chinese officials, yet, at the same time, refused to ameliorate conditions themselves. A mild childlabor regulation, advocated by a group of English women in Shanghai, was side-tracked. European firms employ a greater percentage of children under twelve and of women than do Chinese factories, and the level of existence of the laboring class is conceded to be miserable.—*J. A. Flexner.*

4312. TRACY, HERBERT. Profit sharing and control of industry. *Labour Mag.* 7(3) Jul. 1, 1928: 132-134.—According to available statistical data concerning profit-sharing, co-partnership and employee-shareholding in Great Britain and the U. S., there is no factual justification for the contention that the result of the movement is effective participation of workers in the control and management of industry. Tracy points to the conclusions of the U. S. Federal Trade Commission some six years ago that employees were becoming owners of no more than 1.5% of common stock and 1.9% of the preferred. The average number of workers employed in companies having employee-shareholding schemes who share in the schemes in the U. S. is not more than 15% of the total employees employed in these firms. The account of the Ministry of Labour in the June, 1928, issue of the *Gazette* states that 440 firms in Great Britain and northern Ireland had schemes of profit sharing, 7 had two schemes making a total of 447. In these plants 437,000 working, people were employed of whom 235,000 shared or were eligible to share in the benefits of the schemes. Comparison of 1910 and 1927 figures as compiled by the Ministry of Labour show that the movement has made slow though continuous progress in Great Britain with the largest net increase in growth and returns in subsequent years. During the last seven years from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of all schemes failed to yield any profit at all. In 1927 the average per capita bonus was £9, a small increase to earnings. Although the worker as an individual under these plans may be made a small capitalist, there is no reason to believe that they are a means towards economic democracy.—*Lewis L. Lorwin and Margaret D. Meyer.*

4313. UNSIGNED. The Japanese cotton industry. *Protectionist.* 40(8) Dec. 1928: 381-385, & (9) Jan. 1929: 433-434.—Lancashire spinners are finding keen competition from the Japanese in Far Eastern markets. According to a report of the cotton yarn association (England), Japan has better organization for export trade in cotton textiles than any other country. The success of the Japanese is not due to cheap labor since Japanese labor is relatively inefficient and much is spent by the employers for what is called "welfare." The chief competitive advantage seems to emanate from

the successful buying of raw cotton and not from economies in spinning and weaving. Two views are held regarding labor conditions in Japanese textile mills. A report of labor conditions in the mills of the Fijigasu Spinning Company, where 1,554 men and 4,318 girls are employed, states that the employees work 10 hours a day but probably produce no more than British workers produce in from 5 to 7 hours. Men receive approximately \$25.00 per month and girls, \$15.00 per month. The wage question in these mills is further complicated by the fact that the workers receive "extras" in addition to their wages. The "extras" include compulsory health insurance, hospital service at one-tenth normal cost and dormitory facilities for the girls. Employers in Japan must give their employees either a month's notice or a month's pay for each year they have worked, before dismissing them. This makes it expensive for an employer to order wholesale dismissals of his operatives, since it is cheaper for him to keep them during bad seasons than to dismiss them. A less favorable account of conditions with respect to Japanese labor conditions is reported by the Secretary of the Japan Seamen's Union. This report states that the textile trades employ approximately 810,000 young women and children, which is about 80% of all workers. Seventeen per cent of the workers are girls below the age of eighteen. Young women and children work day and night, and not more than 60% of them live in the dormitories. Because of high mortality and morbidity rates, workers must be recruited from distant provinces, the labor supply of the neighborhood having been already exhausted.—*W. W. Fetrow.*

4314. UNSIGNED. Legal restrictions on hours of labor of men in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 16-25.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4315. UNSIGNED. The regulation of hours of work in European industry, II. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 216-240.—Provisions limiting hours of work in European legislation are here examined with respect to (1) maximum hours of work over a specified period, (2) distribution of hours in establishments in which conditions render the normal legal standards impracticable, (3) hour standards in continuous process industries, and (4) arrangements for making up lost time. Under the first head provisions may set a maximum of hours per day, per week, and/or per period still longer. The requirements for establishments under the second head generally provide for a maximum number of hours to be worked during a certain period, always longer than a week; as for example, 144 hours in 18 days for technicians in French flour mills, or 288 hours in 6 weeks in the Austrian peat industry. Hour provisions for the continuous process work always cover the following industries: iron and steel, the metal trades, chemicals, paper, the food trades, lime, pottery and glass works, water, gas and electricity. Some laws permit the making up of lost time due to failure of power or materials supply, accidental or unforeseen causes, bad weather, slack seasons, and public holidays. In such cases the legal rest periods required by law are often extended.—*Edward Berman.*

4316. UNSIGNED. The regulation of hours of work in European industry, III. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 375-405.—Hours of work may be shortened or prolonged for specific kinds of work or in specific circumstances. A reduction in hours of work is generally required of industries where the conditions of work, the state of the premises, the nature of the operation, or some other factor is likely to injure the health of the workers. Provision is always made for the possibility of prolonging the hours in certain circumstances, most laws and agreements explicitly stating what these circumstances are. Others specify only a few conditions that would justify prolongation and allow a certain amount of overtime to be worked as and when

needed "in exceptional circumstances" or "for special proved reasons." As a rule the regulations provide for supervision of the circumstances in which overtime is worked, and a maximum is fixed for overtime. Some provision is also made, usually in general terms, for determining whether overtime is authorized for the individual worker or for the undertaking as a whole. (Tables show all the cases of prolongation and indicate which of these cases are covered by national legislation. Dealing in turn with each of the cases of prolongation, they give provisions concerning exemption, stating the maximum prolongation allowed, the authority competent to authorize the prolongation, and the special remuneration, if any, fixed for overtime. A special table for Belgium treats both prolongation for technical reasons and prolongation necessary for the prevention of deterioration of perishable raw materials.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

4317. VERDEAUX, F. *Le proletariat voudra-t-il entrer dans la cité? I. Le proletariat et l'évolution de l'industrie.* [Will the proletariat desire to enter into citizenship? I. The proletariat and industrial evolution.] *Grande Rev.* 32 (10) Oct. 1928: 603-610.—*Edward Berman.*

4318. WISSEL, RUDOLF. *Arbeitspolitik.* [Labor policy.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67 (8) Aug. 1928: 651-654.—There is a growing realization on the part of both capital and labor of the convergence in principle of the demands of economic efficiency and of social welfare. It has long been recognized that the promotion of social welfare contributes indirectly to an increase in economic efficiency. Sixty years ago improvement in employment conditions yielded labor services of higher quality; in this more predominantly machine age it results in strengthening of the physique of the workmen and lengthening their useful life. At present a direct relation has come to be recognized between efficiency and welfare. Labor is no longer opposed to piece work and scientific management, nor is capital unwilling to admit the justice of the claims of labor to a share in the gains of increased output. The question still remains as to the proportion in which these gains are to be distributed. On this point agreement is as far distant as ever. It can not be settled by a scientific study of economic facts. It is for the statesman's intuition to find the middle road between the socially desirable and the economically exigent.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 4242, 4609)

4319. CITRINE, WALTER M. *Tendencies in industry to-day.* *Labour Mag.* 7 (8) Dec. 1928: 345-347.—The new spirit in British unions is shown in their willingness to cooperate with employers in improving the efficiency and increasing the prosperity of industry, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the workers. The workers have a stake in the industry quite as great as those of employers or shareholders, and it is being more generally understood to be worth while to make use of the brains and constructive abilities of everyone in the industry. Employers who claim that the economic condition of their industries will not warrant the payment of decent wages cannot legitimately resent criticisms by the workers of the management and suggestions as to how it may be improved. The trade unions are not revolutionary but opportunist bodies and must deal with present problems without waiting for a new social order. The Mond (Melchett)-Turner conferences are working on this basis.—*W. B. Catlin.*

4320. GODDEN, G. M. *Black and white workers in South Africa.* *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (756) Dec. 1928: 753-760.—A young native chief, Clement Kadalie, has built up since 1919 an organization of native labor, in South Africa, called the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. Since freeing itself from Communist influence, to which it succumbed for several years, the I. C. U. has repudiated racial antagonism, has been admitted to affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam and has received recognition and encouragement from the organization of white workers and the Labour Party of South Africa. The Trade Union Congress executive (white) has urged removal of the color bar to union membership and the South African Mine Workers Union has already taken such action. Kadalie is well fitted by family tradition, training and experience for leadership and is now pursuing a wise policy. In 1927 he visited Europe and England for the first time, but the author regrets that he should have presented his case under left wing auspices, and wishes, rather, that he would put himself in touch with the British Colonial Office, relying upon application of the British Imperial policy of equal rights and protection of the natives.—*J. A. Flexner.*

4321. HORNER, ARTHUR. *The T. U. C. and the future of trade unionism.* *Labour Monthly.* 10 (10) Oct. 1928: 594-605.—As one of the militant minority which was so frequently denied a voice at the recent meeting of the Trade Union Congress in England Horner scathingly criticizes the decisions arrived at and the methods employed to effect those decisions. Horner contends that a Congress which supports the principle of "Mondism" at the same time that it disregards the problems of the unemployed is directly attempting to bolster up the capitalist system at the expense of the rank and file. Such a Congress has, he says, "ceased to justify its existence." According to Horner the crux of the problem lies in the organizational character of the Congress. The membership of the unions have little to do with the decisions arrived at because, despite the particular methods of selecting delegates to the Congress in the individual unions, the results in all cases are that the rank and file is not allowed to influence the proceedings, which are actually arranged by official caucus. In few cases does the Agenda of the Trade Union Congress go before the rank and file so that the delegates are unfamiliar with the opinions of their members. Individual union members, not part of any delegations, are either denied the floor or are given exceedingly limited time in which to present their objections, which could not in any case materially affect the course of events because most decisions are arrived at previous to the regular meeting. Horner does not feel the situation to be hopeless. He regards it as the beginning of a struggle in which the militants must organize sufficient resistance to replace the present leadership with men who will be responsive to the masses of the union members.—*Lewis L. Lorwin and Margaret D. Meyer.*

4322. KUMMER, FRITZ. *German Metal Workers' Federation.* *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (1) Jan. 1929: 32-38.—The German Metal Workers' Federation, founded in 1912, is the largest trade union in the world. In October, 1928, it had a membership of 906,000. All of the 35 trades in the metal industry are in it. The Federation maintains a classified system of dues and pays for seven relief systems. Its educational program is somewhat extensive. In addition to the usual courses for working members in the workshop, courses are held for functionaries and salaried officers of the Federation in order to educate them for their particular duties. The Federation is preeminent in Germany as the creator of a trade-union organization of well-trained members. Its congress is held every two years.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4323. REICHWEIN, ADOLF. Über die soziale Situation und die Arbeiterbewegung Norwegens. *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67(2) Oct. 1928: 865-869.—This article is a summary of the conditions preceding the great building workers' strike in Norway in 1927. In Norway, the industrial proletariat is still comparatively small in numbers and the small-scale farmers play a strategic role in the politics of the country. There are in Norway about 100,000 mixed small farmers, that is, those who change from farming to fishing, forestry, or mining with the season. In general, these farmers support the Peasant Party, whose political sphere lies between that of the Labor Party and the so-called Left. The radical movement among the farmers is caused largely by the debt burden which lies heavy on agriculture. Whole communities are no longer able to pay interest on their debts and have been placed under State receivership. Norway's domestic debt is about 7 billion crowns and the foreign debt 1 billion crowns. The annual interest on the domestic debt is 350 million crowns whereas the total wage payment by industry in 1928 was 350 million crowns. The Norwegian Social Democratic Party represented the workers for over three decades. In the 1921 elections a split occurred when 80,000 votes were cast for the Social Democratic Party and 260,000 for the Norwegian Labor Party, which was then a section of the Moscow International. Differences between the Labor Party and Moscow resulted in a break in 1923. In January, 1927, a Congress of Conciliation between the two parties took place. As a result, the Labor Party is now unaffiliated with either the Socialist or the Communist International. The building workers' strike of 1927 was precipitated by the Arbitration Act of May 1, 1927. This Act was never recognized by the unions but had the support of the small farmers and the Peasant Party. The Act was passed despite the opposition of the Labor Party. The building workers' agreement had expired on January 1, 1927. The falling cost-of-living index permitted a wage reduction of not more than 8.1 per cent. Under the Act a 12 per cent reduction was made and other curtailments enforced. A strike ensued, but as the Act applies only to members of the Employers' Association it affected only 50 per cent of the workers, the small builders not being organized.—*Lewis L. Lorwin and Adelaide R. Hasse.*

4324. TILLET, BEN. New tasks for trade unionists. *Labour Mag.* 7(6) Oct. 1928: 268-271.—Trade unionism is the only factor that has adequately protected the interests of the working classes in the past and that can be expected to operate as a protective force in the future. The long series of Factory Acts, the English systems of Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation comprising the "three great systems of protective legislation" are directly attributable to the existence of a pugnacious and vigorous trade union movement. Emphasis is put upon the necessity for the continuance of a lively interest in changes in the technique of production and distribution in order that the interests of labor may be promoted as effectively as the interests of the enlarging mergers and national and international amalgamations. Tillet warns against the use of such slogans as "Turnerism" and "Mondism" which, he contends, obscures the real issue of the fight trade unionists must maintain against the capitalist system.—*Lewis L. Lorwin and Margaret D. Meyer.*

4325. UNSIGNED. Beneficial activities of American trade unions. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 26-32.—Unions have steadily widened the scope of their activity. Collective bargaining well under way, many unions began to provide the various kinds of benefits. Some have entered the field of business enterprise, labor banks being the best known of their business undertakings. Other activities are such as

health work, recreation and sports, construction of homes, and home-loan associations.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4326. UNSIGNED. Die organisatorischen Verhältnisse der Bühnengehörigen. [Organization among actors.] *Internat. Gewerkschaftsbewegung.* 8(12) Dec. 1928: 183-188.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4327. WEINGARTZ, BALTHASAR. Ein Streifzug durch die geistige Entwicklung des englischen Tradeunionismus. [On the development of ideas in English trade unionism.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67(8) Aug. 1928: 683-694.—The author discusses briefly such topics as the English industrial courts and court of inquiry, the shop steward movement and the attitude of guild socialists, the joint industrial (Whitley) councils, and the recent developments culminating in the report of the Mond-Turner conferences.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 4207, 4331)

4328. PUNCH, A. LISLE; WILKINSON, RUSSELL; BROOKE, R. ST. C., and MYERS, C. S. Influence des rayons ultra-violet sur le rendement industriel. [Influence of ultra-violet rays on industrial production.] *Ann. d'Hygiene Pub., Indus. et Soc.* (12) Dec. 1928: 735-739.—The authors give an account of an investigation conducted at the chocolate factory of J. Lyons and Company in England in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1925. Twelve young women workers were selected as subjects for a series of tests in the use of ultra-violet rays. Three of these workers were designated as the "control group" and did not receive the ultra-violet applications, although they thought they did. The productivity of the entire group gained and in general the health of the subjects appeared to improve. However, the individual results were various; some of the girls showed no improvement at all. At least two of the three girls in the "control group" showed improvement comparable to that of the others. The authors point out that the tests were made in a model factory where the workers normally receive ample sunshine. They believe that the results of ultra-violet rays would be more striking if a similar experiment were conducted in a crowded industrial center.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4329. RUFFER, W. Schema einer Fähigkeitsanalyse für kaufmännische Büroangestellte in der Verwaltung eines Grossbetriebes. [Plan for an efficiency analysis of commercial office employees in the management of a large business.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 5(12) Dec. 1928: 345-358. The author presents the results of a research study of about 700 employees in one company. The employees held about 100 jobs, involving 19 separate and distinguishable functions. The purpose was to determine the efficiency of the individual workers and to devise methods for testing employees and applicants in regard to the particular qualities required for their work. The article gives in considerable detail the results of an analysis of the jobs held by the 700 subjects of the study. Each of the 19 groups into which the jobs were classified was analyzed as to (1) the duties involved; (2) the qualities required; (3) the types of employees best fitted for the work; (4) the knowledge and experience needed.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 4754)

4330. BEDFORD, T. Some effects of atmospheric conditions on the industrial worker. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 10(10) Dec. 1928: 364-390.—Old and modern theories of ventilation are briefly discussed, after which atmospheric conditions in relation to comfort follow, taking up in order, ordinary temperatures, acclima-

tization, the effect of clothing, some physiologic effects of high temperatures, effects of atmospheric conditions on efficiency as measured by working capacity and quality of work, accident frequency, illness and absenteeism. (Tables, charts and discussion accompany.) As respects humidity the writer finds more sickness in dry atmospheres (Weaver's sheds) than in humid ones. The data support the conclusion that moderate temperature conditions are required if a maximum of efficiency and of general well being is to be insured. Absence, on account both of sickness and of accidents, is influenced to a large extent by the temperature conditions of the workplace; and efficiency has been shown to be adversely affected by high air temperatures. (Bibliography of 57 titles accompanies.) The writer is investigator to the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, London.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4331. BINGHAM, W. V. Personality and the accident habit. *Aera*. 19 (12) Dec. 1928: 721-723.—With the idea of getting at the root of the cause of accidents involving those who drive motor vehicles, such as automobiles and street cars, particularly the latter, a metropolitan street car company asked the Personnel Research Federation to come upon its properties and make a study to determine the causes of accidents. Out of the 3000 motormen examinations of 181 high accident men were made. Each motorman was observed while operating his cars and the defects observed were classified and the principal causes of accident proneness determined. Physiological defects were the most fertile cause. Another main cause was a lack of understanding of the factors constituting accident hazards. Faulty judgment was another fertile cause. Proper remedial measures and instruction in the case of those showing some defect and the additional care which others exercised as a result of knowing that the study was being made reduced the number of accidents on the surface and bus lines by 17 per cent.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

4332. CARVALHO, BULHOES. Brève notice sur la législation sociale au Brésil, spécialement sur les accidents du travail. [Brief notice of the social legislation of Brazil with special reference to industrial accidents.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 756-761.—*W. J. Couper.*

4333. CAZENEUVE, PAUL. Ou en sommes-nous de la législation sur l'extension aux maladies professionnelles de la loi sur les accidents du travail? [The present status of the legislation on the extension of the law of industrial accidents to occupational diseases.] *Ann. d'Hygiène Pub. Indus. et Soc.* (10) Oct. 1928: 595-609.—*W. J. Couper.*

4334. LITTAUER, HANS-ALFRED. Grundlagen und Aufgaben einer deutscher Alkoholstatistik. [Foundations and tasks of German alcohol statistics.] *Alkoholfrage*. 24 (6) 1928: 370-374.—This paper suggests possibilities for further research into the effect of the use of alcohol by employing statistics already published. In the study of German alcohol statistics one should focus one's attention on the large producers in view of the fact that official figures from the small breweries are not published. Information about small distilleries can be obtained only through tax statistics which are inaccessible. Producers do not like to show too large earnings so this is covered up by setting aside reserves. The accident rate in breweries for 1926 was no higher than in other industrial establishments. The social insurance figures of Germany might be a possible source of data on the results of the consumption of alcoholic beverages.—*Norman E. Himes.*

4335. ROEWER, GUSTAV. Beseitigung der berufsgenossenschaftlichen Betriebsüberwachung? [Elimination of trade union safety inspection?] *Berufsgenossenschaft*. 43 (13-14) Jul. 1, 1928: 305-319.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4336. SEYMOUR, H. A. The possible relation-ship of mutual benefit associations to the health of employes. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*. 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 16-30.—The apparent disadvantages of using the mutual benefit association for promoting the health of employees include the possibilities of malingering, of an increase in the sickness disability rate compared with that now reported, and the likelihood of attracting applicants for employment who are not robustly healthy. The advantages are numerous and include better physical examinations and attention to hygienic and sanitary conditions, increased promptness in obtaining medical attention, shortening of periods of sickness, complete recovery before return to duty, decrease in the death rate, improvement in home living conditions, better health records of employees, promotion of definite health programs, increase in co-operation with plant medical departments and health programs and health-mindedness, and finally, the fact that health insurance helps to create habits of thrift. (Discussion follows.) The author is superintendent of the Employees Service Division, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Ill.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4337. STEWART, ETHELBERT. Industrial accidents in the construction industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (1) Jan. 1929: 63-70.—Accidents in the construction industry have been steadily increasing, according to such records as are available. There is need for new building codes, most of the state codes being out of date. Now is an appropriate time for calling a council of all the states to review their building laws in consonance with the new methods and types of building. With building contractors engaged more and more in interstate business, the need for a uniform building safety code becomes more and more apparent.—*R. L. Forney.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 4695)

4338. BEST, ETHEL L. Women workers in Flint, Mich. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bureau Bull.* 67 1929: pp. 79.—The Women's Bureau, cooperating with local organizations, secured information on wages, hours, and working conditions from 138 plants, supplementing it with personal data supplied by women employees and by a house-to-house canvass of certain sections. Flint is dominated by the automobile industry, in which nearly two-thirds of the women and almost all of the men are engaged. Insecurity of employment in that industry affects all employment in Flint. Half the women in the survey were under 25, and only 12% were foreign-born. Married, widowed, separated, and divorced women were more than one-half of all who reported. Insufficient income, due to the irregularity of employment of the husband was the reason for working given by a majority of the married women who reported. The median of a week's earnings of all wage-earning women studied was \$16.50. The chief problems of Flint's women workers are the uncertainty of work for men and women, keen competition because of the limited number of jobs for women, and difficulties with family living standards because of the irregularity of earnings. Flint itself has the problems caused by a single dominating industry, owned by one corporation, and requiring a large and highly mobile and fluctuating labor force. (Tables and schedule forms.)—*Emily C. Brown.*

4339. UNBEHAUN, GERD. Untersuchungen über die Frage der gewerblichen Schädigung der Genitalfunktionen bei Tabakarbeiterinnen. [Inquiry into the question of the harmful effects of the tobacco industry upon the procreative functions of the women employed.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde*. 14 (4) Sep. 1928:

the International Labour Conference in 1930 and the convention is to be reconsidered in 1931. Further discussion of the convention in its present form is therefore not being pressed. If the Labor Party should go into office in this year's elections in Great Britain it would ratify the convention as it stands. If the Conservative Party should be in power when the convention is reconsidered it could probably no longer decline to make definite statements. The eight-hour law is well established in law and practice for a great part of industry in all major industrial countries, including Great Britain, and the unresolved difficulties can only be in matters of detail.—*Alice S. Cheyney.*

4353. MICHELL, H. Employment in Canada and its seasonal variations. *Industrial Canada.* 29 (8) Dec. 1928: 49-52.—Canada, owing to climatic conditions, is peculiarly liable to seasonal variations in industry, which afford serious problems in employment. Taking all industries, there is a variation of 11% between the peak of employment reached in October and that in January, the lowest month. The most extreme variations are to be found in logging, 61.5%; clay, glass and stone, 21.2%; rubber, 15.9%; pulp and paper 15.5%. Taking January 1920 as 100, the Department of Labour at Ottawa finds that the average of employment for 1927 was 103.4. The greatest advance was in construction, 177.6, while logging was severely depressed, with an index number of 60.5.—*H. Michell.*

4354. RAMAIIYA, A. Unemployment in the Madras Presidency. *Econ. Jour.* 38 Dec. 1928: 659-662.—Unemployment among the educated middle classes is practically confined to the Brahmin class. The Brahmins have in the past practically monopolized the government services out of all proportion to their numbers, and the present unemployment is an indirect result of widening the electoral franchise, which led to a policy of preference to members of numerically strong sections.—*R. S. Meriam.*

4355. SPEEK, PETER A. The work of European labor exchanges. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (6) Dec. 1928: 1123-1135.—Almost all European countries have established public labor exchanges. Of these 23 have co-ordinated the several units into one centralized system, according to the standards suggested at the first International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919. These exchanges are now operated not in a passive way but as up-to-date business enterprises. Since over 50% of the unemployed workers are not established in any particular trade or occupation, the problem of training the unemployed is acute. In a number of countries the vocational guidance and training work has been legally linked with the public labor exchange system. Great Britain in particular has given attention to the training of the unemployed. The latest tendency in the development of the public labor exchange systems consists in the introduction of compulsory registration by both employees seeking work and employers seeking help. Italy has introduced a country-wide compulsory registration and hiring through the public labor exchanges. Almost all countries now have a law requiring that hiring of workers for employment abroad be done through public labor exchanges. The immensity of the scale of activities of a well-developed system of public labor exchanges may be deduced from the fact that the largest number of record cards ever assembled in any business concern, private or public, is found in the files of the public labor exchanges of Great Britain. In 1926 there were 16,186 employees on the British staff.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4356. UNSIGNED. Character and value of employment statistics. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 27 (6) Dec. 1928: 1108-1122.—To obtain accurate unemployment statistics it is necessary to make a census of the population. This can be done only at infrequent intervals because of the great cost involved. Sweden and Japan

have recently made surveys of this general character. The best of the other available sources is to be found in the records developed under national unemployment insurance systems. However, none of the systems existing is comprehensive in character. And in many countries, notably the U. S., no such insurance system is in operation. The other most valuable sources of unemployment information are reports of public employment offices, reports of employers regarding the number of employees on their pay rolls, and trade-union statistics showing the percentage of unemployed members. Reports from employment exchanges have a limited value. The chief weaknesses, in the U. S. at least, are that many unemployed workers do not use the exchanges and in most states the exchanges are not very numerous. Employers' reports constitute an excellent index of the volume and trend of employment in the industries covered. However, it is difficult for the system to cover all industries and employments. At best such reports show only the trend of employment and not at all the number of laboring men out of work. This method is most relied upon in the U. S. and is used extensively by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The chief weakness of trade-union statistics as a measure of the general employment situation is the fact that the exact extent of organization in a trade is seldom known. Furthermore the officials are not always able to tell just how many members are unemployed. Nineteen European countries publish current unemployment statistics in some form. (A summary is given of the unemployment statistics of these countries and of Canada.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

4357. UNSIGNED. Financing the public employment service. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 18 (4) Dec. 1928: 405-408.—The total amount appropriated during the last fiscal year for the maintenance of public employment offices in the U. S. was \$1,403,906. Of this amount \$1,203,906 was contributed by the various states or in some cases by the states with the aid of their county and municipal governments. The total amount appropriated by the federal government was \$200,000. One hundred seventy public employment offices are maintained in the U. S. Offices maintained vary from one in each of 11 states, to 17 maintained in the state of Illinois. Thirteen states have no offices. Obviously a total financial appropriation of less than \$1,500,000 yearly to maintain 170 public employment offices for the whole U. S. is inadequate.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4358. UNSIGNED. Stability of employment in the men's clothing industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-16.—The method used to measure stability is that of the relationship of average monthly employment during the year to the number of employees in the month of maximum employment. The average stability for the 64 plants studied was 87.9% in 1923 and in no subsequent year was the percentage ever that high. The continuous low average over the six-year period was the result of an increasing number of plants with improving records and a corresponding increase in the number of plants with records which were growing worse.—*E. E. Cummins.*

4359. WOJNAROWSKI, EMIL. Zarobkowe pośrednictwo pracy w Polsce w czasie od 1925 do 1927 roku. [Private employment bureaus in Poland, 1925-1927.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8 (2) Jul. 1928: 137-144.—Polish legislation, following the German example, tends to eliminate municipal and private employment bureaus and replace them by state institutions in the regulation of the labor market. Under the law of Nov. 10, 1921, concessions for private bureaus may be granted only to those who held licenses at the time the law went into effect (Dec. 10, 1921); domestic service bureaus are to be closed Dec. 10, 1929. Concessions are granted for one year only, under bond, but may be renewed. The law protects the clients of the

private bureaus by numerous provisions. Between 1925 and 1927 the number of the private bureaus declined from 63 to 55. In 1927 the applications filed and the places filled were five times as many for the state bureaus as for the private and municipal bureaus combined. The state bureaus are more efficient and will easily perform all the work when the private bureaus have disappeared.—*J. J. Kral.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 4727)

4360. PEIXOTTO, JESSICA B. Family budgets of university faculty members. *Science* n. s. 58 (1769) Nov. 23, 1928: 497-501.—This article is a summary of Dr. Peixotto's book on *Getting and Spending at the Professional Standard of Living*, published in 1927. Through an analysis of estimated incomes and expenditures of 96 married members of the faculty of the University of California, the study attempted to test the popular assumption that the salary now offered in the higher ranks of the academic world is not one that can fairly be expected to meet the needs of the professional family. The conclusion is that "salaries did not supply the \$5,000 necessary for this scale of wants." A table giving mean and median amounts and percentages of total expenditures allotted to each item of the family budget is included.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

4361. YANAGISWA de. Outlines of inquiry regarding family budgets in Japan. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 768-773.—Inquiries concerning family budgets in Japan which were to have been begun in 1924 were postponed, because of the earthquake, until 1925. Data were obtained only from such persons as volunteered the desired information, though wide publicity was given to the plan. The inquiry covered the period Sep. 1, 1926-Aug. 31, 1927, extended into 19 prefectures, and included salary earners, factory workers, mine workers, (coal and copper), communication workers, day-workers, and farmers. In addition to budget data detailed information was sought concerning articles of food and drink consumed in Oct. 1926 and May, 1927. Farmers were asked to state the areas of their principal crops, the kind and number of cattle bred, the quantity of silkworms handled, the amount of land cultivated with a description, and certain other facts relating to agriculture. No well-to-do households were studied as only those were included which had a monthly income of less than Yen 200 and only those farm-household having less than 2 chôbu (4 7/10 acres). The size of the households varied "between two and about seven" and it was desired not to include those with servants. Domestic account books and detailed instructions were supplied to 7,856 households, the work being supervised by prefectural governors and the inquiries conducted through the chiefs of cities, towns and villages. Of these households which began making entries 6,506 (82.8%) completed their accounts for the one-year period. This is the first time that a family budget study covering an entire year and conducted in various places has been made in Japan. An unique feature is that informants will be rewarded with souvenirs and letters of appreciation. It is expected that the Bureau of General Statistics will publish the results by the end of 1929.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

4362. YANG, SIMON. An index of the cost of living in Peiping. *Soc. Research Dept., China Foundation, Peiping.* Bull. #1, Dec. 1928: 2-16.—Index numbers of the cost of living for the working classes in Peiping are based on a budget constructed from original records of expenditures by 48 families in 1926-1927, and prices of representative goods and services collected twice a month. Fisher's formula 53 is used, with prices

in 1927 as 100. Series for each month in 1926, 1927 and 1928 are given for food, clothing, housing, fuel and light, miscellaneous items and the total cost of living, based on silver dollar prices, and the total, also, based on copper prices. There are two charts and a description of the methods used in making up the basic budget and constructing the index.—*Margaret Loomis Stecker.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entry 4360)

4363. MACKENZIE, KENNETH. The national savings movement. *Scottish Bankers Mag.* 20 (79) Oct. 1928: 186-188.—War Savings Certificates, first issued in Great Britain in 1916, are still being sold by the British Government. Sales have been steadily increasing and the latest report shows that 865,000,000 of such certificates have been issued of a par value of £677,609,000. Local authorities can borrow from the Government up to 50% of the amount of certificates sold in their respective areas, such borrowed funds being expended for public improvements, mainly for improving housing conditions. The savings movement is rapidly being extended among laborers through cooperation of the employers. Despite its growth, this movement had had no adverse effect on postal savings and on trustees savings banks. Thus, Scottish savings bank deposits increased from £152,822,000 in 1916 to £242,848,800 in 1928, or over 60% in 11 years.—*A. M. Sakolski.*

4364. UNSIGNED. Die Einkünfte aus Land- und Forstwirtschaft nach der Einkommensteuerveranlagung 1925. [Revenues from agriculture and forestry according to income tax assessments of 1925.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (2) Jan. 1929: Sonderbeilage. pp. 12.—Income tax returns for 1925 record the number of recipients of taxable income from agriculture and forestry and the total taxable income thus derived. The results of the agricultural census of Jun. 16, 1925 show the number of "enterprises" (farms) in agriculture and forestry and the area under cultivation. By dovetailing these data, four significant ratios can be obtained: (1) the number of taxable income recipients per 100 enterprises; (2) the number of taxable income recipients per 1000 hectares of cultivated area; (3) the net income per taxable income recipient; (4) the net taxable income per hectare of cultivated area. In a table these absolute and relative figures are given by small administrative districts and on a colored map the same districts (with the exception of urban) are crossclassified in 25 groups with class limits set by values of ratio (2) and of ratio (4). The data are subject to certain limitations. First, the income figures do not include either incomes of landowners who have rented out their land or wages of agricultural laborers. Second, the income tax figures disregard incomes falling below the tax exemption limit and cases with no net income or loss. The importance of this limitation is shown by a comparison of the total number of taxable recipients of agricultural income 1,479,285, with the total number of agricultural enterprises, 5,115,406. Finally, income records show income by residence of recipient rather than by location of the enterprise, a conditions which affects the results for districts with large farms and absentee owners.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 4256, 4258)

4365. BERGIS, PETER. The law relating to co-operative societies. XX. Latvia. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 327-334.—The Latvian cooperative law is based on the excellent law on cooperative societies enacted by the Provisional Government of Russia and retained by the Latvian Republic upon proclamation of its independence. It imposes no restriction on either the nature of operations or the persons with whom societies may do business and permits societies to engage in propaganda to further their development. Provisions relating to registration, administration and financial supervision are described in detail. The sympathetic attitude of the Government toward cooperatives is indicated by the inviolability of the capital of cooperatives against claims for payment of members' debts, even claims of the State; the exemption of cooperative property from payment of taxes, and the exemption of cooperative officials from the law forbidding cabinet officials to serve in private enterprise. The cooperatives have succeeded in transferring supervision and control of cooperatives from the Ministry of Finance to agencies dominated by the cooperative unions. At present the societies are demanding a law establishing an official central agency to promote ideals of cooperation.—*E. Cers.*

4366. BLACK, JOHN D. What cooperation can do for agriculture. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 15-22.—There are four philosophies of economic functioning, each of which has at various times been recommended almost if not quite to the exclusiveness of the others. These are (1) the individualistic, (2) the associationistic, (3) the socialistic, and (4) the mercantilistic. Adam Smith was an advocate of the first; Herbert Hoover is an advocate of the fourth, which involves a high degree of governmental participation in business affairs. Governmental efficiency is increasing too slowly to meet present needs. Associated effort is to be welcomed as supplementing governmental progress. Cooperative marketing is one form of associated effort. Both governmental and cooperative effort can do much to overcome limitations to economic functioning in agriculture mainly by giving it certain advantages of large-scale operation.—*H. E. Erdman.*

4367. BORODAËWSKY, S. L'Union Centrale des Coopératives agricoles à Prague: le trentième anniversaire de sa fondation. [The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in Prague: the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives*. 8 (29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 65-72.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4368. DOMÓTOR, LADISLAUS. The law relating to cooperative societies—XVIII. Hungary. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 21 (7) Jul. 1928: 253-258.—In Hungary cooperative societies are entered as a special class of trading company under the revised Hungarian Commercial Code of 1875 and in their organization and management are subject to the provisions of the general commercial code. Special legislation has been passed for the National Credit Society, the National Central Organization for Artisans, and the Industrial Protective Purchase and Sale Societies "owing to their particular social and political aims." There is need for revision of the general code to prevent establishment of pseudo-cooperatives as profit-making enterprises, to require distribution of the surplus among members in proportion to their share in the activities of the society and to strengthen the control of the Supervisory Council.—*E. Cers.*

4369. FREEMAN, W. MARSHALL. The cooperative movement. I. Its history and development. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23 (549) Jan. 12, 1929: 441.—Among all modern commercial developments there has

been none more striking, or more fraught with greater consequences to the community at large than cooperative society trading. There is a primary distinction between the British and Continental Cooperative movements; the former is a consumers', the latter a producers', movement. The former has set its face against the giving of credit, whereas the provision for credit facilities has been an outstanding feature of the latter. In Germany, cooperative credit and banking was first developed to a high degree, and consumer cooperation has come along since. There is a much more extensive cooperative credit system in Germany than is found in England, and in the former country the consumers cooperative movement embraces retail, wholesale and productive groups. Rural cooperation has reached its highest development in Denmark; but the Danish rural banks have contributed very little to the development of rural industry. It was after the loss of Schleswig-Holstein that the Danes bestirred themselves to develop their agricultural opportunities. In France as in Germany agriculture has developed by the aid of credit banks, but with this difference that in France they are state aided and state controlled, whereas in Germany they are private concerns. The French peasant or small farmer obtains his credit by applying to his local credit society. The rural credit societies apply to the district bank: the bank obtains its funds by loans from the state through the Ministry of Agriculture. Here we have in effect the system which found acceptance in the British Agricultural Credits act of 1928, and in the provision for the assistance of small-holders to be found in the Small Holdings and Allotment Acts 1908-1926. Apart from agricultural cooperation, consumer cooperation in the towns in France follows the general lines of the British system from which it was copied.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4370. FREEMAN, W. MARSHALL. The cooperative movement II: industrial co-partnership. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23 (550) Jan. 19, 1929: 465.—The International Cooperative Alliance is an organization which in 1928 embraced 35 countries and 104 national and 8 regional federations, representing a total individual membership of 45,000,000. Its headquarters are at Westminster, and it was established in 1895 "for the promotion of cooperative principles and practice internationally." It is officially computed that the distributive organizations embraced in the alliance represent a total individual membership of 31,000,000, the remainder representing other forms of cooperation (of the 31,000,000 the Soviet Union accounts for about half). Copartnership as generally understood now is a combination between capital and labor so arranged that the latter shall participate in the profits and (not infrequently) in the control. The negotiations at present proceeding between the Employers Confederation and the Federation of British Industries on the one hand and the Trades Union Congress on the other has inspired a public interest in the subject, and may have far-reaching consequences. More common and complete copartnership is the bonus system, prevailing in many manufacturing concerns by which the proprietors encourage output. This is largely favored in the U. S., and many examples may be pointed out in Great Britain. France has developed a system of her own. There the capital of industrial companies is frequently divided into "capital" and "labor" shares with defined interests attaching to each group. Mutual suspicion has been the greatest obstacle in the past to industrial copartnership; and the same thing might be said of cooperative societies.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

4371. FREEMAN, W. MARSHALL. The cooperative movement III: the growth of retail societies. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23 (551) Jan. 26, 1929: 486.—Under the Rochdale system the shareholders got

their 5% dividend, while the remainder of the surplus of sales receipts over purchase price plus overhead charges was distributed to the customers as a rebate or discount on their payments. By departing from the above practice and setting aside a reserve fund the retail cooperative societies have been able not only to expand their operations on modern competitive lines by opening new shops and purchasing businesses outright, but also to subscribe to the capital of wholesale societies and thus to build up the gigantic present-day cooperative edifice. Though during the 46 years from 1881 to 1927 the total membership of cooperative societies increased from just over 500,000 to 5,500,000, the number of retail societies increased only from 971 to 1267, indicating that provision for capital by retaining so large a part of trading surplus encouraged amalgamation of retail societies as an alternative to the growth of smaller mutual concerns. The high-water mark was, in fact, reached in 1901 when there were 1438 retail societies. In 1917 there were 1366 societies with a membership of 3,788,490, and the sales amounted to £142,003,612 and the net surplus was £15,916,591. In 1927 there were 1267 societies, 5,579,038 members and the sales totaled just under £200,000,000 leaving a net surplus of £23,424,774. The total share and loan capital of the retail societies in 1917 was £55,750,000 and in 1927 was £109,750,000 (exclusive of reserves).—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

4372. FREUNDLICH, E. The law relating to cooperative societies—XVII. Austria. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation*. 21 (7) Jul. 1928: 247-253.—A detailed summary of the provisions of the Austrian law, describing requirements for registration, content of the rules required, provisions relating to the organization and the government of cooperative societies and the applicability of the general commercial code to cooperatives. The Austrian law was passed in the same year as the German law and is very similar to it in its provisions.—*E. Cers.*

4373. GANDHI, C. M. The law relating to cooperative societies—XIX. India. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation*. 21 (8) Aug. 1928: 287-290.—The first Indian act relating to cooperatives, passed in 1904 to promote thrift, self-help, and mutual aid among persons of limited means and extended in 1912 to all cooperative societies, was replaced by a more advanced act in 1925 when the Bombay Legislative Council was given jurisdiction over the subject. It vests unusually wide powers of initiation, supervision and control in the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. It exempts cooperatives from payment of income tax on dividends, stamp duties on documents and registration fees. The limitations placed by the Indian law on the activities and operations of the cooperative societies are described.—*E. Cers.*

4374. GARDNER, K. B. Analyzing the business of the Cooperative Marketing Association. *Cooperative Marketing Jour.* 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 28-32.—Management of cooperative associations involves all the problems of private business in addition to problems of ownership and membership relations. Business analysis of cooperative marketing associations involves (1) organization set-up, (2) membership relations, (3) sales and price policies, and (4) financial policies and operating costs.—*H. E. Erdman*.

4375. HALBURTON, E. D. Cooperation: the new socialism. *Dalhousie Rev.* 8 Jul. 1928: 235-242.—Cooperation in Europe is a radical political movement as well as an economic institution, and in this respect it differs from the American marketing cooperatives. In Great Britain it has several seats in Parliament, is affiliated with the British Labour Party and stands ready to assume an important role in the economic reorganization of society. In Finland the cooperative movement controls the cabinet. In international affairs the social ideals of the cooperative movement

have been expressed in the maintenance of cordial relations between the British and Russian cooperatives at a time when the Russian government was not recognized by Great Britain and in the resolution of the International Cooperative Alliance against war.—*E. Cers.*

4376. JAMES, ÉMILE. Les nouvelles réalisations de l'idéal coopératif. [New realizations of the cooperative ideal.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928: 441-447.—This is an extended review of *L'Ordre Coopératif*, by Bernard Lavergne, and is principally devoted to a discussion of that author's proposals for the extension of *régies coopératives*, that is, of cooperative enterprises each operated by a group of governmental corporations or such organizations as chambers of commerce. The constituent organizations are both users of the goods and services produced by the *régie*, and owners of its stock. The *régies* thus conform to cooperative principles in important respects. It is thought that because of their organization and nature they are not as likely to suffer the inefficiencies due to politics as are ordinary state and municipal enterprises.—*Edward Berman*.

4377. KAMPFFMEYER, HANS. Les coopératives de construction sur le continent. [Cooperative building associations on the continent.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives*. 7 (28) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 392-423; 8 (29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 73-81.—The first article traces the history of cooperative building associations in Germany with special reference to the very extensive post-war development. During 1919-1921 the number of associations doubled and in 1925 they totaled 3,834. The system of building homes for renting to members is contrasted with that of outright sale, and the author emphasizes the desirability of the true cooperative principle of collective property. The associations have received considerable assistance from states and municipalities especially in the acquiring of building sites for which the leasehold system rather than outright purchase is recommended. They have been further assisted by various financial, advisory or supervisory auxiliaries and federations which include socialist building enterprises. These last in 1919-22 numbered 250 and employed 25,000 workers on a cooperative basis. The second article discusses similar developments in Austria, Switzerland and Denmark.—*W. J. Couper*.

4378. McPHERSON, J. B. Cooperative wool selling in the United States. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 59 (1) Jan. 1929: 9-17.—A presentation of information contained in a recent report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.—*P. L. Miller*.

4379. SERWY, VICTOR. Le problème de la production coopérative. [The problem of cooperative production.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives*. 8 (29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 51-64.—After a survey of the limited development of cooperative production in Belgium, the author concludes from the experience of England and other European countries that it should grow as an auxiliary of consumers' cooperation, that it should in every case start with the satisfaction of the members' assured demand for food, and that it should expand only as it is thus guaranteed a steady market for its products.—*W. J. Couper*.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See Entries 4360, 4727)

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See Entries 4201, 4219, 4262, 4394)

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 4469, 4520, 4478)

GENERAL

4380. BRIUKHANOV, N. P. The federal budget of the U.S.S.R. in 1928-29. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 4(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 2-4.—The Soviet federal budget for the third consecutive fiscal year will show a growth of a billion rubles over the preceding year. It provides primarily for the furthering of the industrialization program, the development of internal and foreign trade, and also takes account of the cultural development of the country. Increase in revenue receipts will be accounted for by gains from direct and indirect taxation, flotation of internal loans, and the operation of state industrial and trading organizations, banks, etc. (A table of budgetary revenues and expenditures for 1928-29 is given.)—*James R. Mood.*

4381. VANDEGRIFT, ROLLAND A. How California Taxpayers Association uses scientific research in budget making. *Tax Digest*. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 7-27.—Increase in the population of California has been used as a general index to control increases in the State's budget. In order to apply this principle to the budgeting of State institutions, the California Taxpayers' Association has compared the increase in the number of inmates with the change in the general population of the State and has found that the two have the same trends. The amount of service provided by the institutions has been judged by the admissions and this, too, was found roughly to follow the trends of general population. The yearly variations in the cost per inmate were described and the totals for each year broken down into their constituent items. In this manner administrators of the institutions and the budget office of the State were presented with definite information concerning past expenditures and probable requirements. Excessive items were indicated clearly and may be eliminated if they do not represent necessary expenditures. The results of the analysis made in the case of each State institution indicated that over \$500,000 could be eliminated from the original estimates made by the State. An analysis of the expenditures and prospective requirements of each of the teachers' colleges of the State was made. Results from this work were not so definite as those from the study of the institutions, but some adjustments of budget requests have been made. The work as a whole is an attempt to apply the findings of the research of a private institution to State budget control. (Sixteen charts illustrating trends and other material relating to institutional costs.)—*Whitney Coombs.*

TAXATION

(See also Entries 4408, 4224, 4364, 4436)

4382. BAKER, NEWMAN F. Tax exemption statutes. *Texas Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1928: 50-85.—This article is confined to an examination of the tax exemption statutes of the various states. Without analyzing the exemptions in every state the author discusses interesting variations from the general rule. A list of the property exempted from taxation by various statutes covers several pages. The article discusses the growing problem of tax exemption; the exemption of property by general law; the use of the exemption power

to confer special privileges to different taxpayers; the policy in certain statutes of naming specific beneficiaries for the exemption privilege; and the gradual expansion (by addition and multiplication) of the tax exemption statutes. Some limitations upon the exemption privileges are also discussed.—*S. E. Leland.*

4383. BELDA, LUIS. El impuesto de derechos reales. [The inheritance tax.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 27(81) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 237-245; 28(83) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 67-76.—The inheritance tax, which was instituted in the time of the Catholic Kings in Spain, now brings to the Government 16.9% of the money collected by direct taxes and 6.2% of the total revenues.—*Mayo Castleman.*

4384. ELMER, EDWIN. Die Reformbewegungen in der direkten Besteuerung im Kanton Bern. [Reform movements in direct taxation in Canton Berne.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64(4) 1928: 451-496.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4385. HAHNE, ERNEST H. The taxation of capital gains. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 20-24.—Active and organized opposition to the present tax on capital gains has been started. The American Bankers' Association attributes the autumn stock market situation to the capital gains tax on the grounds that it tends to check the conversion of paper profits into actual profits. The tax tends to have a stabilizing effect on the control of industry. The millionaire group of taxpayers also supports opposition to the capital gains tax. The first objection is that the tax on capital gains is productive only when business is going through the stage of prosperity. It makes the government dependent on the swing of the business cycle. The second objection is that the tax places a penalty on savings while it is more desirable to tax spendings, which can be done through a sales tax. The conclusion is that capital gains should be subject to some form of taxation because (1) they constitute a net accretion to economic power; (2) fortuitous incomes should pay heavier taxes than earned incomes; (3) income will be converted into capital and the income tax be evaded; (4) the government will not lose through making allowance for losses. Some exceptions may need to be made, but in general the tax is justified.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4386. KENNAN, K. K. The income tax in Japan. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 12-13; 38-40.—Not least among the notable achievements of the Japanese is the skill with which they have solved certain problems of finance and taxation. A tax upon incomes was first levied in 1887, the most important amendments coming to the first law in 1899, 1920, and 1926. The chief features of the 1926 revision were the introduction of the business tax, the land tax, the inheritance tax, and the capital interest tax. The purpose of these taxes was to distribute the burden of taxes more equally. The normal rate for domestic corporations is 5% but there is an excess profits tax with rates ranging from 4% to 20%. The rates on individual incomes range from 0.8% to 36%. Land is taxed on value and this is determined by taking ten times the annual rental value. The business tax applies to a large part of the business establishments and is assessed on net profits. It is somewhat different for individuals and corporations. The inheritance tax does not apply to the part of the country affected by the earthquake. The capital interest tax is designed to levy a higher rate upon unearned incomes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4387. MAY, CARLO de. Primes d'émission et impôts directs. [Premiums from stock issuance and direct taxes.] *Jour. Pratique Droit Fiscal.* 2(11) Nov. 1928: 313-317.—Premiums received by a corporation from the sale of stock above par should not be considered taxable under the Belgian business profits tax (*la taxe professionnelle*), despite the conclusions reached

by the *Cour de Cassation* in a 1925 decision.—*C. S. Shoup.*

4388. ROMMEL, JASPER F. Tax liability of business trusts. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 14-19.—There is a great deal of confusion as to whether pure trusts engaged in business, shall be considered as associations and taxed as such under the income tax. There are two general kinds of associations, one in which there is no trustee, and the other in which a trustee forms a part of the organization. The trustee, however, does not control the affairs of the organization but is simply a managing agent. The main distinguishing feature between an association and a trust is the control or lack of control of the beneficiaries over the trustee or the affairs of the organization. From a large number of court decisions the conclusion must be drawn that trusts are not exempt from the payment of an income tax. Each beneficiary must report his share of the profits of the trust, whether received or not, and pay a tax thereon. This is what Congress intended and it is what the courts will hold.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4389. WATKINS, GORDON S. Some dangerous tendencies in state and local taxation. *Tax Digest.* 7(1) Jan. 1919: 32-34.—Increasing taxation, a growing public indebtedness accompanied by an increase in rates and total volume of interest, and an ominous revolt by the taxpaying public are evidence that governments are living beyond their incomes. The causes are the war and the automobile, "statism," the competitive race for a higher grade of living, and the extension of federal aid.—*M. M. Stockwell.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 4115)

4390. GERARD, MAX LEO. L'extinction des dettes publiques. [The extinction of public debts.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 30-3(3) Sep. 1928: 429-461.—The present status of the public debt (internal and external) of Belgium as compared with the possible status in 1936 gives rise to various interpretations as to the best method of alleviating the future economic situation of the country. The author analyzes the effects of amortization from 1928 to 1936; he shows the advantages of debt conversion, the general effects of the rise in stocks and compares the rates of the different national securities. He notes that comparative prices have an important bearing on the debt situation. The relation of debt service to total public expenditure and the per capita weight of the debt is outlined in detail. The solution of the problem of the consolidated debt rests in amortization, the policy of conversion, the increase in population and national productivity. (Tables are given illuminating the points in question.)—*James R. Mood.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 4298)

4391. SPANGENBERG. Der Optimismus der Reparationsagenten. [The optimism of the reparation agent.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(21) Aug. 1, 1928: 395-398.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4199, 4209, 4426, 4535, 4536)

4392. BANKSON, E. E. Problems in valuation and rate making. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 20(6) Dec. 1928: 774-781.—Each valuation case must be dealt with by methods suited to its peculiar circumstances. To the great problem of the basis of fair value, whether book cost, reproduction cost "as of a date

certain," or some point between the two as modified by donations, obsolescence, etc., the answer is not evident. Court decisions present no clear and consistent formulae. The effect of declining prices in reducing reproduction cost is further complicating the matter. The water-rate problem exacting most care from the analyst is that of computing prospective water sales in cities where consumers have been transferred from rated to metered service. The most serious problem of all is found in dealing with "the personal viewpoint and the human element." This has defeated metering of water in many cities, has dictated the adoption of the minimum-charge type of schedule in preference to the more scientific service-charge type, and is largely responsible for variations in the laws of different states and for differences in viewpoints, practices and decisions of commissions and courts.—*C. E. McNeill.*

4393. ZINDER, HANINA. Problems of rural electric service: the potential market; rural rates and the financing of rural line extensions. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(4) Nov. 1928: 337-346; 5(1) Feb. 1929: 79-89.—Electricity on the farm has demonstrated advantages which made it of social significance in the current readjustment of the agricultural industry, but enthusiasm on this score should be tempered by economic analysis of the potential market and the cost of serving it from central stations. Over 70% of farm power requirements are for field work and hauling for which satisfactory electrical equipment is at present lacking. On the basis of present technical development, the possible farm electric power load is 5 billion horsepower hours annually, which, distributed over $6\frac{1}{2}$ million farms, results in an average of 45 k.w.h. per farm per month. Such a load is not attractive. Analysis of variations from this average by states discloses that normally in 16 states, chiefly those that are sparsely settled, electrification would build up a desirable farm load. These estimates will, of course, be affected by future developments such as improvements in the electric art, decentralization of industry, or highway lighting. The development of rural electric service is also limited by the cost of supplying such service from central stations. With a low density (three customers per mile of rural line), a separate transformer for each farmer, the poor load-factor of the farmer, the impracticability of tapping transmission lines above 15000 volts, and the equipment and wiring of the farm, the investment necessary before each farmer can use electricity ranges from \$1200 to \$1500. This raises the question of who should make this investment, which leads to the problems of financing and rate-making. Using the cost-of-service basis and a two-part rate, the readiness-to-serve costs usually aggregate $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the additional cost of serving rural customers. Assuming a monthly consumption of 75 k.w.h. and an energy cost of 3% per k.w.h., the farmer must pay approximately \$90 a year to return to the company the full cost of the service. To many farmers, particularly during the developmental period, this is more than they feel they can afford to pay. It becomes necessary therefore to establish rates which at first will not meet the full cost of service. This inducement policy may result in shifting some of the burden to urban domestic consumers, which, however, might be justified by the social advantages of electrifying farms. In designing rural rates-schedules the real difficulty is determining how much of the extra cost of serving farmers should be introduced into the rate and how much should be cared for in the financing of the extension. Several plans have been devised or proposed to handle this initial financing of rural extensions, all of them having advantages and disadvantages which must be weighed in particular instances. Customer financing and ownership of rural extensions has tended to give way to company financing or joint company and customer financing. Federal or

state subsidies do not find favor in the United States. Aggressive companies, following liberal policies of rates and financing which will relieve the rural consumer from part, if not all, of the high initial cost and recognizing the necessity of a developmental period, are already meeting with success.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 4177, 4425)

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 4029, 4144, 4148, 4380)

4394. SCHAFIR, J. Agrarprotektionismus und Sozialdemokratie. [Agrarian protectionism and social democracy.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 1 (3) 1928: 425-458.—Before the War orthodox Marxians opposed agrarian protectionism, because it retarded the intensification of agriculture, led to demands for continually higher agricultural duties, presented no effective remedy when crops were good and raised prices inordinately in bad years, and because in the last analysis it benefited only the village usurer and the large landowner. After the War social democratic parties of Central Europe supported protectionist measures for agriculture in the form of high duties, subsidies and finally that of grain import monopoly. The reason put forward by their spokesmen is that a state monopoly by eliminating the middleman and speculator will dispense with the exploitation both of the farmer and of the consumer and will promote the stabilization of agriculture. As shown by Sering and Beckmann, the post-war agricultural crisis is different in its nature from that which occurred in the last quarter of the 19th century. It is caused not by the competition of younger countries with low production costs, nor by any absolute overproduction of grain. The disparity between the levels and trends of prices of agricultural and manufactured goods is one of the consequences of the disorganization induced by the War, of the lowering of standards of living and diminution of effective demand. The Swiss grain monopoly established in 1921 and considered a telling argument by agrarian protectionists was the outcome of an abnormal post-war situation. It was put over by an alliance of industrial protectionists with the peasant unions. This combination was strengthened by the universal fear of "exchange dumping" and the weakness of the export industries at the time. The monopoly benefited neither the majority of the peasantry, pro-

ducing scarcely any commercial surplus, nor the agricultural laborers. Social democratic support of agrarian protectionism is not based on a correct economic analysis; it has been induced by a political alliance between the labor aristocracy and the thin layer of rich peasantry.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

4395. SCHEFFER, PAUL. The crisis of the "N. E. P." in Soviet Russia. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 234-241.—The incompatibility between socialistic and private enterprise is greater than was anticipated. The success of private trading and independent farming proved to be a vital threat to the "socialistic sector" of the Soviet economic system. The Soviets were thus forced to check private trade and to speed up socialization. Socialization has been unable adequately to replace private initiative. Socialization has continuously increased its importance in the Soviet economic system, but has been brought to a crisis by its rival's collapse.—*R. S. Meriam.*

4396. WRIGHT, ARNOLD. Socialism through the weapon of finance. *Finan. Rev. of Rev.* 22 (164) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 26-33.—The plan of the British Labour Party, in the event of its receiving a Parliamentary majority, to use taxation and the budget as the means of realizing many of its Socialist aims is particularly feasible, since the House of Lords is legally debarred from interfering in such matters. Among the steps proposed are public control of the Bank of England and of credit issues; establishment of municipal banks; nationalization of the railways, mines, agricultural land, and industrial insurance societies; taxation of urban land values; establishment of a national economic council. The writer considers these proposals particularly subversive and damaging to the country's credit when there is special need for maintaining it. He believes they would lead to political manipulating of credit, interference with bank operations, government support of revolutionary governments such as that in Russia, inflation of currency, complete nationalization of all insurance business, too high wages and too short hours in mining and on the railroads, drafts on the taxpayers to make up the resulting deficits, despotic dictation to the farmers on how to till their ground, free secondary education for all, and other evils. The moderation expressed by Snowden is not representative of the feeling of the party, which would seek to use its power to take complete control of the administration of the wealth of the country. The Socialist program would cost £260,000,000 a year, would harm industry and increase unemployment. Public opinion will have to bestir itself to defeat this attack on the citadel of finance.—*S. De Leon.*

POVERTY AND RELIEF MEASURES

(See Entries 4612, 4698, 4750)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 3817, 3930, 3939, 3948, 3949, 4042, 4044, 4464, 4516, 4544, 4574, 4580)

4397. CORWIN, EDWARD S. The "higher law" background of American constitutional law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(2) Dec. 1928: 149-185; 42(3) Jan. 1929: 365-409.—The legality of the American Constitution, its supremacy, and its claim to reverence rest upon the concept of a law superior to human governors. For the germ of that concept we must go back at least to Demosthenes; as we must go to Aristotle and the Stoics for the theory of natural justice, which Cicero placed in the world's stock of social and political ideas. The Roman jurist also glimpsed judicial review, popular sovereignty, and the social contract; but the state of nature came from Seneca and the early church fathers. The medievalists made the higher law a code for rulers; but only in England did it serve, under the guise of the common law, to frustrate substantially the pretensions of divine right. Until the reign of Edward III the Great Charter was increasingly esteemed as the embodiment of higher law. After that time, Englishmen, recognizing in the practice of the courts a realization of most that the Charter had symbolized, transferred their worship to the common law as a whole. When the Tudors made of parliament an active instrument, the concept of sovereign power not subject to law became confined to the power customarily exercised by the king "by and with the consent" of parliament. To escape the authority of parliament the Stuarts advanced the doctrine of the divine right of kings. To combat the Stuarts their opponents upheld the common law. Coke, in his dictum in *Bonham's Case* declared that the common law could control even an act of parliament which violated common right and reason. This dictum was to become the most important single source of the notion of judicial review. In the 17th and 18th centuries Grotius and Newton gave immense prestige to the doctrine of natural law; and Locke, building on Coke, conveyed into American constitutional theory the doctrine of the natural rights of the individual. Locke drew not only from English legal tradition and English independency, but from Cicero, as well, through Hooker, Grotius, and Pufendorf. American independence and American constitutional law were born in Otis' argument in the *Writs of Assistance Case* (1761) which went straight to the dictum in *Bonham's Case*. In the appeal of the first Continental Congress, the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the British constitution, and the colonial charters were invoked as insuring life, liberty, and property to the colonists. For the protection of the individual the most available instrument was deemed to be the prerogatives of the local legislatures. The doctrine of legislative sovereignty failed to establish itself in our constitutional system only because the higher law became formulated in a written constitution, valid as emanating from the sovereign people, and because the doctrine of judicial review gave individuals a recourse to this higher law.—Henry A. Yeomans.

4398. FLAUREY, JOSEPH. Les idées politiques en France au xvii^e et au xviii^e siècles. (À propos de trois ouvrages de M. Henri Sée.) [French political ideas in the 17th and 18th centuries, à propos of three works of Henri Sée.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, Légis. et Juris.* 51(2) 1927: 134-144; (3) 1927: 227-230; (4) 1927: 288-293; 52(1) 1928: 38-40; (2) 1928: 128-130; (3) 1928: 200-202.—Sées' writings on the

history of French political philosophy in the 17th and 18th centuries are summarized, and criticized at two points, namely that Sée has given to the idea of divine law held in the 17th century a force and reality which it did not have, and that he has failed to distinguish between absolute and despotic power. Divine law, like natural law, was held to authorize powers of government, but writers such as Bellarmine never held that it forbade resistance to tyranny, even when tyranny was legal. Thus the idea of divine law did not favor despotism.—E. H. Ketcham.

4399. HALBWACHS, MAURIC. Die Politik und die ökonomischen Verhältnisse nach Platon und Aristoteles. [Politics and economic conditions according to Plato and Aristotle.] *Arch. Gesch. Sozialismus u. Arbeiterbewegung.* (13) 1928: 22-64.—According to Plato, the ideal state should consist of two groups of people: magistrates and warriors, who carry the political burden of the state, and a second group, which has economic interests only. Likewise, Aristotle thinks that things political make up a separate sphere and represent a domain of their own. Like Plato, Aristotle feels that a sharp distinction should be drawn between political and economic pursuits. But Aristotle does not deny that the same person may be able to carry on various pursuits; a man may be able to give one portion of his time and energy to enterprises leading to private gain and another portion to the affairs of state. Aristotle, however, is reluctant to give full citizenship to those whose chief interests are economic.—A. P. Dorjahn.

4400. MURRAY, R. H. Conscience and authority. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(757) Jan. 1929: 56-63.—The 16th century witnessed the triumph of the individual over the group and the substitution of conscience for authority. Exception is taken to J. W. Allen's *Political thought in the sixteenth century* because not enough space is given to Suarez and Mariana, and because the influence of St. Augustine's legalism is ignored. P. S. Belasco's *Authority in church and state* is praised for an apologia for William Penn. Murray is of the opinion that the nonjuror Leslie looked rather to Hooker for his view of the religious foundation of government, than to Filmer, as L. M. Hawkins says, in her *Allegiance in church and state*.—S. Baldwin.

4401. SAUTER, JOHANN. "Juris naturae larva detracta." Eine Naturrechtskritik aus dem 18. Jahrhundert. [A criticism of natural law from the 18th century.] *Zeitschr. f. öffentl. Recht.* 8(2) 1929: 244-271.—In a time of renaissance of natural law it is worth while to remember again a book published by Anselm Desing in 1753: *Juris naturae larva detracta*. The book shows that the rational theory of natural law, from Pufendorf to Thomasio, does not give "ipsa ratio," but simply tries to justify the legal order then in force. The phrase "ipsa ratio" disguises certain political and religious ends aimed at. It wants to strengthen Protestantism and absolutism. The theorists of natural law were anti-revolutionary, not revolutionary, as F. J. Stahl and Bergbohm contended. Only Rousseau's theory is revolutionary.—E. Hula.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

4402. AKZIN, B. Der Rechtsbegriff der Minderheit. [The legal concept of minority.] *Zeitschr. f. öffentl. Recht.* 8(2) 1929: 203-228.—There are two legal types of minorities. (1) In the minority as a

Rechtsverhältnis the individuals who belong to a certain legally defined group have as such rights and duties, but the minority group itself lacks legal personification. An example of this type of minority has been provided for by the Constitution of Czechoslovakia (§§128-134).

(2) In the minority as a *Rechtsperson* the group as such has rights and duties. The content, however, of these rights and duties may differ. The legal status of such a minority is that of an organ of the legal order as a whole. Therefore the opinion that this status of the minority means the breaking-up of the legal system of the state is entirely wrong. Socially, however, such a minority may be more independent than the minority of the first type.—*E. Hula.*

4403. CAMPBELL, PERSIA C. Australian nationalism. *Royal Australian Hist. Soc. Jour. & Proc.* 14(6) 1928: 321-344.—Nationalism is here meant as "belief in, and devotion to, a cause of national independence." The essay traces the progress towards federation and thereafter the operations of the forces which customarily transform a federation into a union, and draws some interesting comparisons with Canada, closing with a discussion of the difficulties surrounding foreign policies in Australia and in the British Commonwealth of Nations.—*J. B. Brebner.*

4404. GRUENBAUM, I. She'elath Hamiyutim Hale'umiyim. [The problem of national minorities.] *Se'neh* 1(1) Jan. 1929: 29-33.—The theory that nationality is not dependent on a separate political state, that its basis is the social group and not the territory, originated in Austria at the close of the 19th century. Renner, a social-democrat, formulated this principle in the hope that thereby it might be possible to hold together the multi-national state of Austria-Hungary. The empire, whose historic boun-

daries had become fixed in the course of many years, was to be nothing more than an economic unit and was not to meddle with the affairs of culture and education, leaving these matters to the various national groups. This principle was adopted by the Socialist party of Austria but was never accepted by the various subject nationalities. The Jews alone, especially those of Russia, due to their lack of any definite territory as well as due to fears of equal subjection by these other nationalities, when liberated seized upon this principle as their only salvation. During the peace negotiations after the War it was the Jewish representatives who, despite the opposition of the Poles, Rumanians, and others, pressed for the adoption of this principle and finally influenced the incorporation of the national minorities provisions into the peace treaties. The principle that the nationality of an individual coincided with his citizenship and that because he is a citizen he is necessarily subject to the ruling nationality also in questions of language, culture, and mode of life gave way to the doctrine that just as one has the right to worship his own God no matter where he be, so he may also, wherever he may go, preserve and foster his own national language and his own national culture.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

4405. SENCOURT, ROBERT ESMONDE. The Pope as head of a church government. *Current Hist.* 29(1) Oct. 1928: 69-75.—The writer reviews the organization of the Vatican as a governmental system and stresses the two opposing tendencies in Papal counsels, the one going back to the Counter-Reformation and representing the spirit of exclusiveness, discipline, and unquestioning authority, the other working in the direction of church unity and the development of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sympathy.—*W. L. Langer.*

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 3818, 3925, 3994, 4002, 4040, 4273, 4473)

HISTORICAL

4406. GUEVARA, VICTOR J. Das Gewohnheitsrecht der Indianer von Peru und seine Anpassung an das moderne Recht. [The customary law of the Indians of Peru and its influence on the modern law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(1-2) Sep. 1928: 31-40.—Peruvian natives are not completely governed by the modern code of Peru; rather their customary law has affected the legislative and common law of that country. Guevara here summarizes some aspects of this customary law. Marriage is a contractual relation preceded by a trial marriage with power of divorce in both parties, the children going to the parents of the wife. Marriage is monogamous, endogamous, and civil in its nature. The family is an industrial and agricultural organization under the guidance of the father and has a communistic aspect. The father has quasi-possession of the property, the lands being inherited by the sons, the domestic animals by the daughters, the widow receiving but a pittance; succession is agnatic, of a religious character, and carried out by oral or written formal will. Property is either communal, as land, water trees; or private, as animals, implements; and tends to preserve the *ayllu* or tribal group, in that it offers the means of labor and production for all the members thereof. Work is a social duty with specific tasks for each member of the community. Sale is scarce, barter and loan more frequent, but the law of obligations as a whole is little developed. In trials, formalities and testimony are oral, but the controversies are settled in the official courts of Peru. The *ayllu*, the keynote of the whole structure, possesses a definite territory, is communally connected by blood-relationship and

labor, and is governed by its own officials, the *varayocc*. It has a juristic personality, is semi-definitely settled, and lives by itself socially and culturally.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

4407. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. Die rechtlich-soziale Stellung des unehelichen Kindes im älteren russischen Recht. [The legal-social position of the illegitimate child in the older Russian law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(1-2) Sep. 1928: 264-271.—An historical study of the statutory enactments dealing with illegitimate children in Russia from the earliest times to 1917, which have the general effect of depriving the child of the right of legitimation and the capacity of inheritance. These results come from the fact that the ecclesiastical courts which dealt with these cases derived their law from Byzantine sources instead of from the canonical law which affected western Europe and which tended to improve the lot of illegitimate children. The reason that in Czarist Russia no difference existed between children by incest or by adultery is that the majority of illegitimate children were conceived in adulterous intercourse.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

4408. RADIN, MAX. The Homeric contract and an Olympic scandal. *Tijdschr. voor Rechtsgeschiedenis.* 8(4) Jul. 1928: 439-452.—In a passage of Homer's *Odyssey* we are told that Hephaestus, having been deceived by his wife Aphrodite, is entitled to recover from Ares the "adulterer's ransom." At this point Poseidon enters and it is with the following lines, VIII, 344-359, that the author deals. Poseidon first promises that Ares will pay all that is due. Hephaestus refuses to accept this and then Poseidon says that if Ares does not pay he himself will. This Hephaestus accepts. In

common law there would be no difference but in Roman law only the second promise would be binding. After a discussion of the theories of Partsch, Gernet, and others, and after calling attention to analogous situations in the Anglo-Saxon "bot" and the Roman "præes," the author declares that in the first situation Ares would have been freed from liability and Poseidon alone could have been held, while in the second both Ares and Poseidon as principal and surety would owe the money, a situation much more to Hephaestus' liking. The article closes with a discussion of a sentence finally translated "A wretched lot it is to be surety for a hapless wretch."—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

4409. SPIES, OTTO. *Verarbeitung und Verbindung nach den Lehrmeinungen des islamischen Rechts.* [Production by manufacture and combination according to the theories of the various schools in Islamic law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44 (1-2) Sep. 1928: 41-128.—The acquisition of possession by specification, combination (*inaedificatio* and *satio*, *implantatio*), commixtion, and confusion in the views of the Hanafitic, Shafiitic, and Malikitic schools of Islamic law are dealt with after an introductory discussion of "gaṣb," liability. Specification, the manufacture of a new object from two or more different objects, according to Hanafitic principles resulted in ownership by the manufacturer and compensatory liability to the former possessor, evidence of the "labor-principle" in contrast to the "materials-principle." The Shafites, and, with some modifications, the Malikites, held that no new property rights were acquired by specification, that the former possessor owned the manufactured article with its new attributes. Combination in Islamic law was either *inaedificatio* (materials used in the construction of a building), *satio* and *implantatio* (sowing crops or planting trees) and *commixtio* and *confusio* (the mixture of more or less identifiable materials). In Hanafitic theory the built-in materials passed to the builder, while in the other two schools they remained the property of their former owner who could demand their return. When the seeds sprouted the crop passed to the sower (Hanafitic), who received the profits therefrom before compensating the original owner, while in *implantatio* compensation must first be made. As before, in Shafiitic theory the crops belonged to the original owner, but the Malikites distinguished between sowing another's seeds on one's land and sowing one's seeds on another's land; in the former the sower owned the crop, in the latter the owner of the land was entitled to the rent thereof. The Hanafitic jurists held that where separation of mixed goods was impossible or difficult the mixer was liable for damages, where it was easy he was not liable, but generally he became the owner of the resultant confusion. Early Shafiitic theory gave the mixer title where separation was impossible, the original owners retaining title where possible; later a joint ownership was evolved. The Malikites showed a similar development. In a discussion of the historical development of these differing rules in Islamic law, Spies notes that in the Roman law of specification and the related topics the Sabinian school of jurists followed the same principle as the Shafites, the Proculians the same as the Hanafites. We also find the two principles in Jewish Talmudic law. It is, however, the Greek-Hellenistic writings that influenced all three systems of law, Peripatetic philosophy leading to the "work-principle" of the Proculian, Hillel, and Hanafitic schools, Stoic philosophy to the "materials-principle" of the Sabinian, Shafiitic, and Shammai schools.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

4410. AKZIN, BENJAMIN. *La désuétude en droit constitutionnel.* [The effect of non-user in constitutional

law.] *Rev. Droit Pub. et Sci. Pol.* 45 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 697-723.—Although prescription has no place in public law, writers speak of "desuetude" with reference to public rights and duties. To raise any juridical question the non-user must be the conscious and voluntary abstention of the highest authority which can be brought to bear on the question and under a state of facts which theoretically and without discretion calls for employment of the power. In juridical theory even such non-user does not involve a lapse of the power. The interesting English constitutional customs have their place in politics; not law. A convention cannot be established contrary to law; it merely determines the manner in which discretion shall be exercised. The refusal of the Lords to follow the practice of centuries did not make illegal their rejection of the budget in 1909. Juridically, impeachment may still be revived and the royal veto may be exercised, even if forbidden by convention in the interest of political fair play.—*Henry A. Yeomans.*

4411. BINDER, JULIUS. *Zur Lehre vom richtigen Recht.* [The theory of true law.] *Arch. f. Rechts-u. Wirtsch. Philos.* 22 (1) Oct. 1928: 117-140.—This is a review of *Festgabe für Rudolph Stammler zum 70. Geburtstage am 19 Februar 1926*. The reviewer selects 4 of the 48 contributions for detailed and critical review. They deal with the following subjects: (1) the natural law theory; (2) the theory of politics as a method for realizing just law; (3) the problem of majority rule and the general will; and (4) the relation between the state and law. The reviews are written from a point of view that is highly critical of approaching such problems by way of Kantian knowledge theory. The reviewer's own theory emphasizes law as an expression of the nation, as its will to exist and act as a social community that existed even before its individual members were conscious of their individuality.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

4412. CORNIL, GEORGES. *À propos de quelques conceptions et méthodes fondamentales du droit.* [Some fundamental concepts and methods of law.] *Rev. Univ. Bruxelles.* 34 (1) Oct.-Nov. 1928: 79-89.—A recently published thesis of René Capitant on the *Legal Imperative* presents an occasion for reexamining the philosophic basis of law. Capitant attempts to distinguish between the categoric imperative, directly imposed on our wills by our conscience, and the conditional imperative, created by physical conditions which we must observe in order to realize our wills. This distinction will not hold, because in the one case as in the other, our wills are initiated by some external impulse and directed to some external end. The sociologic school which Capitant rejects has merely substituted a sociologic base for the religious base of the Middle Ages and for the rational base of Grotius and Kant. The "ideal" imperative is not an external reality like a Platonic idea but the concept of certain individuals which upon receiving wide-spread acceptance becomes a "positive" imperative. Its positive character is always determined by the fact of that acceptance, whether those who accept it do or do not know its source or its purpose. It is this acceptance also, and not the force applied by public agencies like the police, which constitutes the real sanction of law.—*Max Radin.*

4413. DE LA GRESSAYE, JEAN BRETHE. *La théorie de la responsabilité en droit pénal et en droit civil.* [The theory of responsibility in criminal and civil law.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, Légis., et Juris.* 51 (4) 1927: 282-287; 52 (1) 1928: 45-49; (2) 124-127; (3) 193-199.—Responsibility, whether in the field of criminal or civil law, is fundamentally moral, because the aim of all law is justice. In both fields the idea of a will exercised by uncontrolled and intelligent persons results in individual responsibility of a moral as well as a legal character. Differences between the responsibility of individuals in the two fields are of a secondary nature; for example, the causes of irresponsibility such as duress

and incapacity are not the same in both civil and criminal law, nor do the penalties increase in the field of civil law with increased culpability.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

4414. GRASSI, CARMELO. *La pena di morte di fronte alla morale.* [Capital punishment ethically considered.] *Diritto e Politica.* 19(1-4) Jan.-Oct. 1928: 42-56.—Francesco Pensavalle proved that death justifies capital punishment. Others have contended that we must distinguish between social and political crimes, or a combination of the two; that life is worth more than anything else; that the state has a right to punish, but that the criminal also has a right not to suffer more than he deserves. Furthermore, the fear of punishment must restrain individuals inclined to crime. The theory of reforming criminals is unscientific, for it might hold only in a few cases of young children. Italy has the protection of society in view. The state has no right to punish for the sake of punishing, but it does have the right of protecting itself. Punishment must be necessary and sufficient. Justice is not the end in view but rather the criterion of such a measure. The result will be a maximum of protection and a minimum of punishment. There has, therefore, sprung up in Italy a school of politics having in view the study of penal laws. Similar studies originated about the middle of the 17th century. E. de Girardin contended that punishment is futile because, first, the passions that tend to criminal acts are irrepressible, and second, the number of criminals that go back to crime is less than the number of criminals punished. But these theories are absurd. The facts that led jurists to study a rational law for punishing criminals were based, rather, on cruelties inflicted on persons, like relatives of criminals, not connected with crimes; on arbitrary cases; and on cases based on circumstantial evidence or legal proofs. Pensavalle states that a law must be the same at all times and in all places, and that the citizen must be satisfied that the punishment equals the crime. Dante, if he lived in this age, would favor such a law.—*L. A. Ondis.*

4415. JOME, HIRAM L. Property in the air as affected by the airplane and the radio. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 257-272.—The common law maxim *Cuius est solum, eius est usque ad caelum* has been generally interpreted by jurists as giving a property right in the air upward to an indefinite extent. According to good usage the word *caelum* customarily referred to the lower airspace which began only a short distance above the tree tops or the highest structure, in other words, to the area in which the birds fly and the clouds drift and from which the rain falls and the lightning strikes. It is only up to the beginning of this *caelum* that the landowner owns. The *caelum* and everything above it, accordingly, is common property, which is subject to private appropriation only when any individual shows himself permanently able to possess it. This translation of the common law maxim obviates the necessity of justifying the passage of aircraft or radio waves. The status of the aviator or of the proprietor of a radio station is therefore governed by the law of nuisance instead of trespass, unless the

aircraft flies so low as to "break the close," or lands, or is the direct cause of damage done by curious crowds. The acts of continued hovering and repeated passage, or the making of excessive noise and shadow are governed by the law of nuisance. According to this interpretation of the maxim, Section 3 of the Uniform State Aeronautics Act in force in 11 states and territories, and statutes in several foreign countries have unnecessarily created a property right in all the airspace. In the field of radio the conclusion is reached that the owner of a transmitting station operating under the terms of the Radio Regulatory Act of 1912, according to which the granting of a license was mandatory and the licensing authority had no power to compel adherence to a specific wavelength or power, has a constitutional right to compensation if the Federal Radio Commission attempts to compel it to discontinue its activities or substantially to change from its previously acquired wavelength, to which it had acquired a prior right equivalent to property.—*H. L. Jome.*

4416. JUNCKERSTOFF, K. Das Problem der Ursachenanalyse bei der Beeinträchtigung der Zurechnungsfähigkeit und seine Stellung im deutschen und im tschechoslovakischen Strafgesetzentwurf. [Problem of the analysis of motives with the prejudicial condition of responsibility and its position in the German and Czechoslovak penal code projects.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(1-2) Sep. 1928: 259-263.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

4417. KÖLLREUTTER. Staatsrechtswissenschaft und Politik. [The science of public law and policy.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 1221-1226.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4418. RAUCHAUPT, FR. W. von. Die Pflege der modernen ausländischen Rechte. [The study of modern foreign law.] *Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 44(1-2) Sep. 1928: 129-177.—Roman and Germanic legal systems are respectively the prototypes of French and English law, and while the civilization of the countries adopting Roman law is of a Romanic character, the converse is not so true, especially in Germany, where the modern law and its resultant conditions are largely of a foreign nature. Thus, for the furtherance of German jurisprudence it is necessary to study foreign law, both in its development and its methodology, so that divergencies in institutions can be removed either by adhering to progressive codification or by a re-study of legal-genetic considerations in Germany and in foreign countries. In contrast to Germany, foreign countries, particularly Romance lands and colonies, have studied intensively law foreign to them in order to understand the foreign elements in their own structure. Germany, also, because of its legal historians (Savigny, Jhering, Gneist), its substantive-law codification, and its moral influence, has been of interest in foreign lands. Finally, foreign systems of law are important because of their influence on international law and on common law (*Volksrecht*) in Europe and, in the future, throughout the world.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 4397, 4410, 4415, 4462, 4522, 4533, 4535)

GREAT BRITAIN

4419. KEITH, BERRIEDALE. Claims by and against the Crown. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 10(4) Nov. 1928: 186-195.—The Crown Proceedings Committee in its report was restricted to devising means for the abolition of the mode of procedure by information and petition of right; the assimilation

of procedure where the Crown was a litigant to that between subjects, including such matters as discovery and costs; the placing of the Crown with certain reservations in the same position as a subject with regard to the power to sue and the liability to be sued in the County Courts; and the imposing on the Crown of liability to suit in tort. Even if we reject the argument which now predominates in Italian public

life, that the state is all in all, we may well argue that the state is never on a par with the individual; it is a means for the fuller development of the life of the individual, and it may, therefore, quite justly be given a position in law superior to that of any individual. While the measure as drafted will clearly serve useful purposes and, especially in matters of costs, be a substantial benefit to the subject, it must be noted that it does not attempt to deal with the far more interesting question of administrative law. When complaints against the present state of affairs are investigated, it will be found more and more clearly that the chief difficulty at the present day is the constant tendency to entrust important powers affecting the rights of the subject to administrative bodies, free from any effective control.—*Paul Miller Cuncannon.*

UNITED STATES

4420. BROWN, EVERETT S. Naturalization—continuous residence. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(3) Jan. 1929: 322-326.—Eleven recent cases in the federal courts, construing the meaning of the term "continuous residence" as it applies to naturalization petitions, are reviewed. The courts have inclined toward a broad construction of the term. The law does not require an unbroken physical residence, but only that the applicant maintain a bona fide residence in the U. S. This is a matter of fact, into which intention enters as a controlling element.—*E. S. Brown.*

4421. D., W. F. What is a statute under the federal judicial code? *Yale Law Jour.* 38(3) Jan. 1929: 359-368.—Does the word statute as used in the United States judicial code in conferring jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court include city ordinances and the orders of other subordinate governmental bodies; or, was the omission of the phrase "or an authority exercised under" in the revision of 1925 meant to exclude them from the field of judicial review upon writ of error? This article examines a considerable number of Supreme Court decisions with a conclusion somewhat in favor of the broader interpretation of the term. The issue was for the first time squarely faced in a recent case, *King Manufacturing Co. v. City of Augusta*, May, 1928. Van Devanter, speaking for the majority of the court, held that a city ordinance was a "statute" within the meaning of the revised code. Brandeis, with Holmes concurring, wrote an elaborate dissent. He held that the decision served to defeat an important purpose of the revision,—the lightening of the work of the Supreme Court; that it made obligatory the review of trivial cases; and violated the established interpretation of the matter by the Supreme Court. Van Devanter's opinion, however, is supported by other facts: that clarification was also a major purpose of the revision; that only a few cases come to the court under this broader interpretation—only eight from 1916 to 1925; and that the review of decisions involving city ordinances may settle questions of weight, as witness the *Euclid Village v. Ambler Realty Company* case in its bearing on the legality of zoning in cities. Weight should be given to the fact that Van Devanter was chairman of the Supreme Court commission which drafted the revision of the code. On the whole the stand of the court seems stronger than that of the dissent.—*Earl L. Shoup.*

4422. FORDHAM, J. B. Decisions of state courts as rules of decision for federal courts on common law questions. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1928: 48-51.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

4423. FRANCIS, JOSEPH F. The domicile of a corporation. *Yale Law Jour.* 38(3) Jan. 1929: 335-358.—The author discusses the historical development of the term "domicil" showing that, as applied to natural persons, it has many meanings rather than a single

meaning, and that generalization with reference to the term is inaccurate and confusing. He then turns to its application to corporations, showing that the term is used primarily in connection with jurisdiction over and taxation of corporations and in construing statutes depending upon "residence." After examining each of these applications he concludes that "domicil" does not always imply "state of charter," but that it is a confusing term of many meanings, the use of which should be abandoned for more definite terminology.—*E. B. Stason.*

4424. FRANKFURTER, FELIX; and GREENE, NATHAN. The use of the injunction in American labor controversies. *Law Quart. Rev.* 44(174) Apr. 1928: 164-197; 44(175) Jul. 1928: 353-380; 45(177) Jan. 1929: 19-59.—The roots of the labor injunction are found in the common law doctrines of conspiracy and restraint of trade. Federal jurisdiction over labor controversies has been based upon the existence of a federal question (control of the mails, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act), or on diversity of citizenship. In cases arising under the latter head, the federal court administers general principles of common law or equity and not the law of the state in which the dispute arises, unless it is statute law. Injunctions in labor controversies were well established by 1900. After it was recognized that labor unions were not in themselves criminal conspiracies, the two vital questions in labor cases were the lawfulness of the "end" pursued and the lawfulness of the "means." Higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, and unionization (in some states) have been recognized as justifiable ends. Strikes, picketing without violence or intimidation, and peaceful persuasion have been recognized as lawful means, while inducement of employees to leave their employers, and the secondary boycott, have been disapproved. Massachusetts represents a strict point of view, New York a more liberal one. Customary injunction procedure has given rise to four complaints: (1) the stereotyped character of the blanket complaints upon which ex parte restraining orders are issued; (2) the reliance upon affidavits for evidence in hearings preceding the grant of a temporary injunction; (3) the extraordinary scope of injunctions issued, applying to undefined persons in the community at large, and including restraints couched in stereotyped terminology of vague and profoundly controversial significance, covering crimes, torts and conduct that would be neither criminal nor tortious; and (4) the enforcement by contempt proceedings of the injunction as a code of conduct for the whole community. The article is based largely upon the practice in Massachusetts, New York, and in the federal courts.—*A. R. Ellingwood.*

4425. HAMILTON, DONALD HALL. Price fixing by state legislatures. *Temple Law Quart.* 3(1) Nov. 1928: 28-49.—A distinction has long been made between public employment and private business. An affirmative duty has commonly been imposed upon the former whereas the latter has been subject to no duty not of a negative character. With the passage of time and the changed conditions of a developing civilization, the kinds of business sufficiently public to justify their regulation by the government have changed, as is shown by the early attempts at price regulation by Parliament. Since these statutes were in force at the time of the settlement of America, the colonists naturally brought with them the idea that such matters were subject to legislative control. With changed conditions came changes in the rules of the common law which were applied to them. The conditions of relatively free competition which had existed for a long period of time gave way to the period of incorporation and general consolidation, in which policy there were notable advantages. But "as the rights of the individual trader yield to the right of the great corporation, so in the view

of the man of the present day, the rights of the corporation should in their turn yield to the rights of the whole people." Our thinking upon these matters had been so permeated with the theory of *laissez-faire* that it was difficult to secure the admission that state control was necessary. The historical argument with regard to the power of the state to regulate "would seem to imply that the state, in the exercise of its sovereignty through its police power, has an unlimited right to regulate all and sundry occupations." While this theory is amply supported by the early cases, the courts have more recently, in holding businesses affected with a public interest subject to regulation, used a phrase which they themselves have failed to define. It is the belief of the author that the solution of the problem of control of business by state legislatures is to be found in the principle enunciated by Holmes in his dissent in *Tyson & Brother v. Banton*. "The truth seems to me to be that, subject to compensation when compensation is due, the Legislature may forbid or restrict any business when it has a sufficient force of public opinion behind it." Such a rule would provide a far better criterion for judging the validity of legislation than the old vague, indefinite phrase "affected with a public interest," which, it seems, is incapable of exact definition.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

4426. HIRTH, ALFRED C. Priority of claims in public utility receiverships. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (3) Jan. 1929: 241-272.—Current earnings of a mortgaged utility are primarily applicable to the payment of operating expenses. This principle applies both to owned and leased properties. Claims entitled to payment prior to those of the bondholders are the general supply claims embracing such materials as are used in the operation of the utility and not in its original construction or extensions. Rental claims and claims arising out of torts are not "debts of the income" and are not recognized as entitled to payment from the mortgaged property unless there have been diversions of earnings to the property in the form of improvements. Taxes are current expenses of operation and may be paid from the earnings. The supply creditors are not entitled to have bondholders restore interest which was paid by the receiver on the underlying unforcedclosed mortgage indebtedness. Current expense creditors are not entitled to interest on their claims after the date of the appointment of the receiver.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

4427. J., J. J. Definition of a corporation. Effect of constitutional definition. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (2) Jan. 1929: 317-322.—The problem of distinguishing the corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, and Massachusetts Trust has become quite involved. This is due to the broad use of the term "corporation" in the statutes, and to the effect given to constitutional definitions in some states. The fact that statutes have heaped upon the association, trust, or partnership, some of the attributes of a corporation does not make them corporations. Definitions of corporations are found in about 18 states. Some courts have seized upon these definitions as general definitions to be applied in all cases. The constitutional definition should not be considered as a general one, but should be considered only in reference to the article of the constitution in which it is found.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

4428. L., H. W. Privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states—Massachusetts or common law trusts. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15 (3) Jan. 1929: 249-262.—Citizens of each state are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A corporation is not so entitled. Prior to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Hemphill v. Orloff* it was generally believed that a Massachusetts Trust was entitled to the privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens. This decision held a Massachusetts Trust to be a corporation within the meaning of a Michigan statute requiring foreign corporations to

comply with certain provisions before doing business in that state. A trustee does not offend against the Michigan statute unless he attempts to exercise powers not allowed to individuals or partners. A trustee as an individual may exercise within a state of which he is not a citizen such rights as that state allows to its citizens acting as trustees, and no greater rights.—*C. W. Smith, Jr.*

4429. LLOYD, WILLIAM H. The parking of automobiles. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (3) Jan. 1929: 336-356.—City streets are dedicated to public use; an ordinance reasonably limiting the duration and place of parking is valid. Legislation may recognize the difference between the normal use of the highways by the public and their use as a place of business, e.g., as taxicab stands. The king's highway is not to be made a stable yard. From early times the business of hackman has been subject to special regulation. Ordinances whereby municipalities authorize general parking in designated places on certain streets are only waivers by the city of any objections it might have. Owners of abutting property cannot thereby be deprived of their rights to access, view, and light and air.—*Charles Fairman*.

4430. R., J. C. Constitutional law: police power; regulation of employment agencies. *California Law Rev.* 17 (1) Nov. 1928: 55-65.—A New Jersey statute which sought to vest in the commissioner of labor the power to determine the prices to be charged by employment agencies was declared unconstitutional in the case of *Ribnik v. McBride*, (48 S. C. 545). The majority of the court held that unless exceptional circumstances exist, freedom of contract is the rule; that an employment agent is a broker and his position is virtually the same as that of a real estate broker, or ticket broker, since public concern only does not clothe a business with a public interest. As to whether price fixing is different from other forms of regulation, the court concluded that it was. Greater abuses then must exist to justify price fixing than are necessary to justify other forms of regulation. This case is evidence of a conservative trend on the part of the Supreme Court in declaring that businesses are affected with a public interest.—*N. Alexander*.

4431. STRONG, GEORGE VAUGHAN. Constitutional aspects under the commerce clause of state regulation and taxation of interstate motor carriers. *Temple Law Quart.* 3 (1) Nov. 1928: 17-27.—The case for the state in the regulation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce is based upon three factors: (1) state maintenance of highways; (2) the local nature of interstate motor traffic, and (3) the use of public thoroughfares. The case for the federal government is based upon the constitutional doctrine regarding interstate commerce and the principle of federal aid for highways. Under the police power the state can regulate interstate lines unless the regulation instituted unduly burdens interstate commerce. Under its taxing power the state has had an increasing control of motor vehicles. So far, the argument that federal aid has been granted to highways has not been "successfully invoked to restrict the power of the state."—*John J. George*.

4432. TOOKE, CHARLES W. Discretion of courts in actions to dissolve municipal corporations. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 112-128.—The author discusses the power of the state to attack and dissolve *de facto* municipal corporations by judicial proceedings. If public or private interests have not intervened the *de facto* corporation may be dissolved by appropriate *quo warranto* proceedings. But, after a *de facto* corporation has existed for a number of years and has been continuously recognized as a corporate entity, both public and private interests usually demand the continuance of its existence whether it was regularly incorporated or not. The author discusses the cases in which

attempts have been made to dissolve such corporations and shows that the courts have uniformly refused to dissolve them, basing their decisions either on estoppel of the state or on the discretionary power of the courts to refuse the writs of *quo warranto* when public interests have intervened. The author then shows that the latter of these two grounds is the more logical and suggests its recognition in future cases.—*E. B. Stason.*

4433. TUCKER, HENRY ST. GEORGE. Judge Story's position on the so-called general welfare clause. *Constit. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 13-35.—The argument made by Story (*Commentaries*, I, sections 906-911) that the general welfare clause in the first paragraph of the eighth section of Article I is not a substantive grant of power is incontrovertible and has been generally accepted. But he errs when he proceeds to argue that the clause is only a limitation upon the taxing power. It is a fundamental principle that the taxing power of a government can be exercised only for a public purpose. The clause should be read in connection with all the enumerated powers of section eight, which in themselves constitute the "general welfare" of the United States, and so, in effect, the power to tax is limited by the powers granted to Congress in the Constitution. Thus an appropriation of federal money to purposes within the exclusive power of the states, such as education, is unconstitutional.—*A. R. Ellingwood.*

4434. WEINER, JOSEPH L. Legislative recognition of the close corporation. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (3) Jan. 1929: 273-284.—Two elements have fought for recognition in corporation law; the one has been concerned with extending limited liability to all conceivable situations and on the cheapest terms; the other has

sought to render the form more or less rigid by restrictive provisions. With the exception of banking corporations, public utilities, and the like, our legal thinking and statutory law still insist upon an artificial uniformity for all corporations. The close corporation, however, has received legislative recognition in England, Germany, Austria, and France. These countries permit greater ease in incorporation to private companies and do not burden them with regulations necessary only for the large corporation.—*J. M. Jacobson.*

4435. WOLF, CONRAD. Indiana municipalities and the state government. *Indiana Law Jour.* 4 (4) Jan. 1929: 231-247.—Early decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court declared cities to be creatures of the state and their charters subject to strict construction. This court, later, in declaring invalid two acts passed by the General Assembly in 1889 abolishing municipal fire and police departments and establishing fire and police boards under state control as a denial of the rights of local self-government, challenged the principles laid down in the earlier decisions. More recently the Supreme Court has revised its point of view in decisions upholding the authority of the Public Service Commission in controlling highways, telephones, and franchises in cities. While the judges still uphold the right of local self-government they nevertheless allow such sphere to be made smaller and smaller. Wolf asks whether the furnishing of water and intra-city telephone and transit services are not legitimately subject to local control; also whether state boards and commissions concerned with local affairs should not be selected by popular election rather than by appointment.—*R. O. Huus.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4056, 4096, 4419, 4498, 4501, 4512, 4514, 4544, 4562)

FRANCE

4436. BASTID, PAUL. La récente réforme douanière. [The recent customs reform.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (406) Sep. 10, 1928: 390-416.—The law of July 27, 1927, giving large powers to the executive in the matter of changing customs rates and prohibiting imports and exports raises the question: How far has the French legislature gone in divesting itself of powers which it should retain? Following the Revolution, Parliament jealously guarded the right to levy taxes, as represented by customs duties, except during the Napoleonic era. Can Parliament divest itself of this power? Some theories hold that the written Constitution is rigid and prevents Parliament from signing away its powers. Others, looking on Parliament as the fountain head of power itself, would give it more freedom in this respect. But the Constitution of 1875 says nothing definite on this point. It is best to consider that the Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789, is still in force, as a "supra-constitutional" legal instrument. From this it follows that laws authorizing the Government to change customs rates are judicially indefensible. Yet the law of 1927 gives the Government power to move rates either up or down, for a period of three months, and if necessary to conclude commercial agreements. This is partly the result of Parliament's abandonment of its powers during the War and even after, as evidenced by the blanket raise of 30% ordered by executive decree on Aug. 14, 1926. The specific urge for the new law was the necessity for concluding a commercial agreement with Germany. True, any decree taken under this law must be ratified by the Legislature,

as was the decree of Aug. 30, 1927, which profoundly modified the customs rate structure. But Parliament in such a case finds its hand forced—by commercial agreements already concluded.—*C. S. Shoup.*

4437. BESSON, EMMANUEL. Nouvelle procédure des réclamations en matière de contributions directes. [New procedure for collecting direct taxes.] *Rec. Hebdom. de Juris.* 5 (30) Oct. 11, 1928: 65-68.—The procedure for the collection of direct taxes in France was greatly changed by the law of Dec. 27, 1927, the decree of Mar. 15, 1928, and the Instruction of Apr. 2, 1928. Article 10 of the law makes the director of direct taxes the deciding authority upon claims for reduction or discharge. Appeal against the decision of the council may be made to the Council of State, either by the tax-payer or by the Minister of Finance in the interests of the Treasury. Payment of contested sums may be postponed, provided that proper guarantees are given for future payment in case the decision is unfavorable to the tax-payer.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

4438. HARISTOY, JUST. Technique et politique en matière financière. [Execution and policy in finance.] *Rev. Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 26 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 397-441.—France is even to-day sadly in need of a firm control over its finances. Although its budget has been balanced and other salutary measures effected, this financial rehabilitation will be effective only if it becomes permanent. One, if not the chief difficulty is the lack of power on the part of the Minister of Finance. There is no such lack of power in England, in Germany, or in the United States. This fact is shown in the preparation of financial measures and the budget in these countries. What France needs is a Financial Council to aid and advise the Minister of Finance and at the same time to be under his direction. This council should be composed of an administrative section and a technical section. Each section should have a director and

assistant director, together with an inspector, appointed by the Minister of Finance. Each section should also have, in addition to other officers, a permanent secretary. The Minister of Finance should by all means have the right of veto. Financial questions not only in France but in other countries should be carefully studied by this council in its effort to assist the Minister in his arduous duty. That this may be done intelligently it is necessary that the personnel of this council be of the highest order of professional men who would be free from political bias.—*James R. Mood.*

4439. J., G. *Théorie juridique de la suspension de la fonction publique.* [The juridical theory of suspension from public office.] *Rev. Droit Pub. et Sci. Pol.* Oct.-Dec. 1928: 735-750.—When considering the principles under which public officials in France may be temporarily deprived of their authority, we must distinguish four cases. The official may or may not belong to one of the organized services and the deprivation may or may not be disciplinary. All administrative agents and all officers of the army and navy may be punished by suspension under guaranties afforded by various statutes. Outside the organized services, such officials as mayors and deputy-mayors may be individually suspended for reasons of discipline. So, too, a municipal council may be collectively suspended and the Senate and Chamber may be adjourned, subject always to the conditions and safeguards of the Constitution and statutes. Non-disciplinary suspension applies only to the organized services. Sometimes it is requested by the official himself; sometimes it is pronounced by his superior of his superior's own volition. In the first of these instances no guaranties are needed to safeguard the subordinate. In the second, the superior acts in theory at his discretion, but various laws and administrative regulations have established a recognized procedure.—*Henry A. Yeomans.*

4440. LENGYEL, EMIL. The Alsation problem. *Nation.* 127 Aug. 1928: 163-164.—After ten years of self-deception, the French have discovered that the Alsations are not French. The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the return of French rule has given place to mutual disappointment. Nearly 80% of the Alsations are Catholic, and many of the laborers are Communists. When the Herriot Government attempted to introduce the lay laws into Alsace a storm of indignation broke and the Government had to revoke its orders. The problem of language is another cause of disaffection. Under the present arrangement, French is the language of instruction and German is being taught as a foreign language during seven hours a week from the second class of the elementary school. As a result many children now hardly understand their parents. Three parties, the autonomists, regionalists, and separatists, demand a readjustment of Franco-Alsation relations, varying from complete autonomy in the framework of the French state to a greater influence of the native population in the administration of the provinces.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

4441. TROTABAS, LOUIS. La France en 1926 et 1927. *L'Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 3 (4) Nov. 1928: 449-462.—This article contains a brief review of the principal facts of French political life during the two years 1926-27. Because of the peculiar political situation in these years the problems discussed are largely financial: the decline and stabilization of the franc, the funding and amortization of the French debts, the status of the debt to the United States Government, and the functioning of the Dawes Plan. On the political side, strictly speaking, the decision of the parties in Parliament, the unusually swift succession of ministries, the proscription of the *Action Française*, and the tendencies of the Socialist and Communist parties are briefly summarized. The third section deals with developments in international political problems, such

as the civil service and electoral reform. There is also a brief survey of the foreign relations of France during this period, particularly the policy of pacification pursued by Briand.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

GERMANY

4442. BERGER. Die rechtliche Stellung der in den Reichsdienst übernommenen Länderfinanzbeamten. [The legal status of the state finance officers who were taken over into the service of the Reich.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (18) Sep. 15, 1928: 1236-1239.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4443. HÄNTZSCHEL. Die Reform des deutschen Pressrechts. [The reform of the German law on the press.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (23) Dec. 1, 1928: 1502-1507.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4444. HERZ, CARL. Einheitsstaat und Verwaltung. [The unitary state and the Constitution.] *Justiz.* 3 (5-6) Jul. 1928: 449-462.—The great administrative reformer, Stein, noted in a memorial of 1813 that fifteen million Germans were subject to the arbitrary will of 36 petty despots. This historical situation has made the present administrative problem very difficult of solution. Even the Weimar Assembly did not wholly succeed in overcoming the obstacles inherited from an earlier day. Legislatively, the new constitution extended the power of the Reich in every direction, giving it the right to extend its own power through legislation (*Kompetenz-Kompetenz*). With regard to the extension of administrative power, however, bureaucratic opposition permitted only the erection of a separate administrative system for the Reich, without the abolition of those of the separate states. The result is that Germany has been left with three separate administrative systems—overlapping, conflicting, and very expensive. The problem, therefore, of the unitary state is administrative. What is needed is a general ordinance for the communes, one for the *Kreis*, a general administrative law defining the legal relations between the state and the local units, and a law providing for a uniform judicial procedure. Whether Germany is to proceed upon the principle of a centralized system, like that of France, or adopt a local system, like that of England, is still a question. Herz thinks that the way to unity is through a uniform system of administration, based upon a decentralized system of self-governing communes. The bureaucratic forces will oppose it, but they cannot prevent its coming.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

4445. HINTZE, HEDWIG. Der deutsche Einheitsstaat und die Geschichte. [The German unitary state in history.] *Justiz.* 3 (5-6) Jul. 1928: 431-447.—Early in the history of the German empire, the idea of unity received its first handicap. While France under the Capetians developed into a unitary state under a single sovereign, in Germany the territorial princes were weakening the power of the emperor. Such struggles as those between the Church and the state, between the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, instead of unifying the empire, permitted the development of power in the smaller units, so that particularism became a habit throughout the state. And while this fostered a rich, colorful life, it militated against the attempts at unification. Unity was not achieved until the Weimar Constitution placed it on the basis of popular sovereignty. It still needs to be nourished until the citizens of the various states will regard themselves, not as citizens of their particular provinces, but as members of a greater unity.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

4446. JUNG, EDGAR J., et al. Krisis der Justiz. [Crisis of justice.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 26 (4) Jan. 1929: 258-312.—These 14 articles indicate the fundamental causes of a crisis of justice in Germany. The law is not German in its origin. Rather than allowing the German feeling for justice to be transformed into a

purely national law, foreign law has been imitated or taken over. There is consequently a lack of harmony between the people and their legal system. With the mass production of law the people lost their knowledge of and connection with it, and consequently their confidence in it. Large parts of the people no longer feel morally bound by it and reject restrictions upon egotistic impulses. This is the deepest cause of the criticism, discredit, and rejection of the law and the rebellion against it. Legislation concerns itself too much with punishment, especially imprisonment. Prevention of crimes needs to be stressed. Judgments should be imposed with more consideration of their influence upon the development of the offender. Germans have a fad for appealing. Psychoanalysis will prove of value in making possible more just penalties and in making law and judicial administration more consistent with the facts of life. Law students need to be tested for their fitness for legal work; they must be given a general basic education and more preparatory work of a practical rather than systematic and theoretical character. (Legal philosophy is stressed in these articles.)—*John B. Mason.*

4447. KAMPFFMEYER, PAUL. Die politische Polizei. [The political police.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 68 (1) Jan. 1929: 23-29.—The secret service of Germany, commonly known as the political police, developed in the 50 years preceeding the Revolution. In Russia a similar, if more vicious organization was at its height in the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II, and is still active in a modified form under the present Bolshevik regime. It forms a part of the state administrative machinery which is entrusted with the protection of the established government. Unlike the ordinary police, this branch does not concern itself with the peace and security of the entire population, but rather serves the class in control of the state. It bears allegiance to no party, but is under the authority of the party to which the dominant group belongs. In common with similar forces in other continental European countries, the political police of Germany are known to have made use of the infamous agent provocateur.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

4448. KLOSS. Zehn Jahre Reichsfinanzhof. [Ten years of the finance court of the Reich.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 1289-1294.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4449. POETZSCH-HEFFTER. Einheitsstaat und Selbstverwaltung. [Unified state and local autonomy.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (15) Aug. 1, 1928: 1037-1043.—The relationship between the German Reich and the individual states, according to the ideas underlying the Weimar Constitution, was intended to be "national unity, and administrative decentralization through the autonomous self-administration of the states." But this conception has not been fully realized in two directions: the form of the highest organs in the states, and their territorial organization. The parliamentary system is better adapted to (sovereign) states than to high self-administering corporations. Art. 18 of the Constitution, though providing for the possibility of territorial changes, does not bring about the thoroughgoing territorial reorganization which is needed.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4450. SCHWARZ. Der Vizekanzler des Deutschen Reiches. [The Vice-Chancellor of the German Reich.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (14) Jul. 15, 1928: 965-967.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4451. STREMPER, von. Die Verwaltungsreform und die höheren Beamten. [Administrative reform and high public officers.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (13) Jul. 1, 1928: 903-907.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4452. THOMA, RICHARD. Zur Problematik des deutschen Länderstaats. [The question of the German provincial states.] *Justiz.* 3 (5-6) Jul. 1928: 411-431.—Thoma discusses the problems which Germany faces in

attempting to reorganize the entire administrative system of the state. Overshadowing the entire problem is the dominance of Prussia. The proposal to form it into a "Reichsland" or national state, whose officers would act both in the capacity of general and state officials under the laws of the Reich only, would not only present difficulties in the Reichstag, but would destroy the federal character of the whole structure. On the other hand, a redivision of the present 18 states into from three to seven medium sized states could be effected only if Prussia were willing to be reduced or practically destroyed. Neither a unitary state nor a completely decentralized state would meet with approval. There are then, according to Thoma, only two alternatives: a union of states so formed that the central government would touch the states only as corporate entities, or a union of communes grouped into districts with a district president in each to supervise the administration of the subordinate units. With regard to the internal organization of the state, the problem of taxation and finance is paramount. Summarized the problems involve: (1) a change in the state constitutions; (2) a new division of powers between the general and local governments; (3) a reclassification of administrative functions; and (4) the determination as to whether representatives in the Reichstag should have delegated or representative authority.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

4453. UNSIGNED. Die Staatsautorität im Arbeitskampf. [The authority of the state in labor disputes.] *Europäische Rev.* 4 (10) Jan. 1929: 588-594.—The termination of the recent Ruhr strike by the mutual acceptance of an arbitral decision by the Minister of the Interior marks an important turning point in the history of procedure in the settlement of labor disputes. Since stabilization of the currency wages have been brought up to price standards by repeated arbitral decisions, but wages are now as high as the industry can bear and hence the Ruhr strike was crucial. The employers refused to recognize the future decision of the Minister of Labor and proceeded to a lock-out. The Minister of Labor is ordinarily a trade union man and unites in his person the ministerial function and the position of supreme arbitrator in labor disputes, independently of the cabinet. In this particular case the cabinet would probably have voted down a proposal to decide in favor of the strikers. The laborers have hitherto had an obvious advantage and the employers demand a reform so that in the future official arbitration shall be compulsory only when vital interests of industry as a whole are concerned. Even in these cases they desire the decision to lie with the cabinet. In practice this has been done in the Ruhr strike. The Chancellor appointed the Minister of the Interior as extraordinary arbitrator and both sides accepted his decision in advance.—*W. L. Langer.*

HUNGARY

4454. EGYED, STEPHEN. Grundgesetze in der ungarischen Verfassung. [Fundamental laws in the Hungarian Constitution.] *Zeitschr. f. Östrecht.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 58-65.—Hungary's constitution is not written but, like the English, is a constitution developed by custom and usage in the course of history. There is no special legislation provided for the enactment of fundamental laws. Every law is enacted in the same way, namely voted by both houses of Parliament and sanctioned by the King (at present promulgated by the Regent). Every law is changed, amended, or abrogated in the same way; no specific procedure, such as for instance, a qualified majority, is foreseen for the changing or abrogating of a fundamental law. The Hungarian Constitution knows not, therefore, fundamental laws—at least in the formal sense of the word. Writers on Hungarian public law, using the term "fundamental law," do so in order to emphasize the

importance of a particular statute. The stability of such laws regarded as fundamental laws can be explained not by their specific legal nature but by the tendency of the nation to conserve its basic institutions. Prior to the war the literature was unanimous in the opinion that "fundamental laws" were statutes of importance with respect to the constitution. The definition of Akos Pauler was generally accepted whereby fundamental laws were deemed all those (1) which were designed as such by the legislator; or (2) which were to be regarded as such in consequence of importance. Controversy arose in connection with Law XXX of 1868 regulating the relations of Hungary with Croatia and Slovenia. According to par. 70 of this law, the consent of the legislature of these countries would have been necessary for any change of the law. The majority of the writers held that this statute was therefore a fundamental law in the formal sense of the word. The separation of Croatia from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon has put an end to this controversy. Since the Peace Treaty, discussion centers around the minorities clauses in the treaty which, in the terms of the treaty, are to be regarded as fundamental laws and not to be modified without the consent of the League's Council. Some writers believe that thus the Peace Treaty introduced into Hungarian constitutional law the heretofore unknown conception of fundamental law. But this view does not seem to be correct. The minority clauses of the treaty may be an impairment of sovereignty, but these clauses do not alter the normal procedure of the Hungarian legislature. As the Hungarian Constitution does not know any fundamental laws in the formal sense of the word, the courts cannot be called upon to decide whether a law is contrary to the Constitution.—*Francis Deák.*

4455. SZLANDITS, von. *Der neue Entwurf des Zivilgesetzbuches für Ungarn.* [The new draft of the civil code for Hungary.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (18) Sep. 15, 1928: 1226-1232.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

RUSSIA

4456. GRONSKI, PAUL P. The Soviet system of federation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 159-167.—The Russian Soviet Constitution of 1923 represents a peculiar inversion of the federative idea. Its framers endeavored to reconcile the desire to establish the rule of the proletariat through "a complete unity of workingmen of various nations" in "one centralized democratic republic" with the principle of the freedom and self-determination of nationalities. In this attempt the Soviet "founders" fitted together two incompatible political ideas: the practice of absolutism and the principle of federalism. The federal structure of the U. S. S. R. consists of six member republics, four of which are in turn federations of autonomous areas or national groups. Representation of both the member republics and of the autonomous nationalities is secured in the political organs of the Union such as the General Congress of Soviets, and also the Central Executive Committee which is elected by it, and which consists of two sections, the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. Owing, however, to its much greater population and to the larger number of autonomous republics within the R. S. F. S. R., the latter controls a majority in both of these councils. The representation of the member republics and of the autonomous nationalities in the Union is supplemented by constitutional assurance of ample political rights and privileges including territorial integrity and even secession. Despite these provisions the division of powers conveys all of the most important branches of legislation and administration to the Union. This emphasis is accentuated by the union of legislative

and administrative powers in administrative organs such as the Board, or "Praesidium," of the Central Executive Committee and the Union Council of the Commissars of the People which do not possess the federal character. The "Praesidium" possesses powers of supervision, suspension and veto over all other governmental organs and their acts, legislative as well as administrative, federal as well as local. Its powers operate to nullify the seeming structure and alleged powers and privileges of federalism. Behind a facade of federalism erected to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to uproot the system of oppressed nationalities is the reality of a centralized, non-federal state with its powers concentrated in the Central Executive Committee and its Board or "Praesidium." Through these the Communist administrative dictatorship is made effective and federalism becomes merely nominal.—*Russell M. Story.*

4457. POPLAWSKI, ROBERT. Le code du travail de la Russie soviétique. [The labor code of Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, Legis., et Juris.* 51 (4) 1928: 272-281. 52 (1) 1928: 41-44; (2) 119-123; (3) 188-191.—The labor code of Russia of 1922 as modified by more recent decrees is, in general, class legislation in behalf of the workers, giving them a very liberal labor law, but introducing only a few features not found in the laws of other progressive industrial countries. Collective bargaining is provided to govern all those employed in a particular industry in a definite area, the contracts having much the same force as statutes. The duration of the contracts is fixed by government officials, but not for a longer term than one year. Public employment offices are established, a minimum wage provided, and a working day of a maximum of eight hours decreed for all except political, professional, and intellectual workers. With some exceptions the employment of children under 16 years of age is prohibited. Syndicates are organized on national industrial lines, with geographical subdivisions for political as well as industrial purposes. Optional arbitration and conciliation is provided in case of labor disputes, but is made compulsory in state enterprises, or when necessary for the security of the state. Inspection of factories is maintained and general social insurance is established.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

4458. VINDEK. L'anniversario della rivoluzione Russa. [The anniversary of the Russian revolution.] *Nuova Antologia.* 63 (1360) Nov. 16, 1928: 200-207; (1361) Dec. 1, 1928: 325-338.—The article is a survey of the present situation in Russia from an Italian standpoint, touching on Soviet diplomacy, and the internal political and economic situation. Russian foreign policy is dualistic, being dictated by the immediate need of contacts with foreign countries and the ulterior hope of fomenting social revolution abroad. There is inherent contradiction between Soviet professions of peace and plans for war. However, the army is siding more and more with the peasantry, whose passive obedience is admittedly weakening. The government has not only failed in its efforts to suppress the rich peasants (*kulaks*) and increase agricultural production; its efforts to augment foreign trade also have been unsuccessful.—*M. W. Graham.*

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

4459. ANDRÉADÈS, A. Grèce. [Greece.] *Bibliothèque Univ. et Rev. de Genève.* Jan. 1929: 94-102.—In spite of Italian hostility manifested toward Greece between 1920 and 1923, Andréadès, in the autumn of the latter year, prepared an article for the *Revue de Genève* in which he developed the thesis that an Italian-Greek accord was indicated by all political, economic and historic reasons. Treaties of commerce and arbi-

tration has since been concluded between the two nations and in the above article the same author now signalizes the attainment of his forecast. Both nations are benefited by this accord—Italy through the opening to her of a profitable market in Greece, Greece through the gaining of Italian support with regard to pending questions before the League of Nations. In no sense should the arrival at this Italian-Greek understanding be considered as contrary to the interests of Yugoslavia, Turkey or any other neighbor of Greece.—*J. Q. Dealey, Jr.*

4460. EVTIMOFF, SIMEON. Le problème yougoslave et sa solution. [The Yugoslav problem and its solution.] *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6(6) 1928: 329-333.—What do the Croats want? The democratic peasant coalition has offered no concrete plan of reformation. It is clear that they want a large degree of self-government, but apparently they do not want complete separation, because of fear of Italy. Administrative autonomy, with laws emanating from Belgrade, would not be enough. What is needed is federation, though this would raise a problem as to the member entities. Unfortunately, considering the present dictatorial government, there is little chance for this.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

4461. LADAY. Der neue rumänische Strafgesetzentwurf. [The new Roumanian criminal code.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(15) Aug. 1, 1928: 1048-1051.—The projected criminal code of the Roumanians has been carefully prepared. There is no death penalty, but certain crimes, including treason, may be punished by life imprisonment. Children under 13 are not subject to criminal penalties, but may be placed in certain institutions. For youths between 13 and 18 years, "discernment" must be considered; they may be placed on probation, or sent to reformatories or jails.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4462. MARCOVICI, JEAN. Das Verhältniss zwischen dem normalen Gesetz und der Verfassung in Rumänien. [The relation between the normal law and the Constitution in Roumania.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 55-58.—The Roumanian Constitution of 1866 made no provision for the settlement of a conflict between the Constitution and an ordinary law. This gave rise to various differences of opinion as to whether the courts could deny the application of a law which contradicted the Constitution. By the Constitution in force since 1923 the question has been definitely decided, namely, that the Court of Cassation or the Supreme Court only has the right to decide whether a law is in accordance with the Constitution, and, if it is not, to deny its application.—*S. Panaretoff.*

4463. MONTGOMERY-CUNINGHAME, THOMAS. Greece on the rack. *English Rev.* (242) Jan. 1929: 67-75.—This is a summary of the book entitled *The Tragedy of Greece* by M. E. Cosmetatos. The author describes Greece during the war as a misused plaything of unskillful Allied diplomacy, and King Constantine, whom he defends, as a mere tool of the German Kaiser.—*J. Q. Dealey, Jr.*

4464. PÉRITCH, J. Les principaux traits caractéristiques de la Constitution du royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes (Yougoslavie) du 28 Juin, 1921. [The chief characteristics of the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) of June 28, 1921.] *Rev. Internat. Soc.* 36(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 569-603.—Before the World War the state had solely a juridical function and left to private initiative the social and economic relations among individuals. The new constitutions, which have been framed since the war, consider it a right and a duty of the state to take in hand the regulation of these relations. The Constitution of Yugoslavia contains a whole section (Section 3), entitled "Social and Economic Prescriptions" (Articles 22 to 44 of the

Constitution), dealing with such relations. It declares it to be the right and the duty of the state to intervene in the economic relations between citizens in a spirit of justice and with a view to preventing social conflicts. Labor is put under the protection of the state, which can regulate by law workmen's insurance, wages, hours of labor, etc. The right of workmen to organize for the improvement of labor conditions is recognized and guaranteed. In citing these and other articles of the Constitution bearing upon the subject, as for example, the rights of property, the freedom of making contracts, the suppression of feudal rights (especially in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina), the expropriation of the big landed proprietors, etc., Péritch accompanies them with his own comments and criticisms. In his opinion the new Constitution of Yugoslavia has in certain respects applied the principles of socialization, but he believes that it has perhaps gone too far, especially when it prescribes the suppression of the principle relating to the inviolability of acquired rights.—*S. Panaretoff.*

SWEDEN

4465. ÅSTRAND, JOHN. Ledningen av krigsförvaltningstjänsten. [The direction of the war services.] *Svensk Tidskrift.* 19(1) 1929: 23-29.—In the solution of the current problem regarding the reorganization of the machinery of the Swedish war administration, counsel may well be taken from the teaching of Swedish as well as general European history that "the central administrative authorities should be subordinated even in time of peace to the high command." The report rendered in the autumn of 1927 by the Government's investigative committee is a step in the right direction. It recommends the creation of three central departments, one for each of the three branches of defense and each possessing the authority of command as well as of administration.—*Walter Sandelius.*

4466. JUNIUS. Hur Sverige regeras. [How Sweden is governed.] *Svensk Tidskrift.* 19(1) 1929: 1-12.—This is one of a series of studies in which Junius takes for his motto "Je ne propose rien, je ne suppose rien—j'expose." Particular attention is here fixed upon a subordinate administrative department entitled the King's Lower Revision of Justice (*Kungl. Maj'ts Nedre Justitierevision*) which, due to the atrophy of historic functions, now serves mainly as a panel of young jurists from which are supplied, on the one hand, justices for the high courts of the realm, and on the other, ministerial secretaries and various other administrative officers. Many of the latter are eventually promoted to high judicial office. This illustrates a fact, unique to Sweden, that the personnel of administrative and judicial services is of a similar quality which is due, not only to the shifting from the one governmental service to the other, but also to identical early training. The juristic background of the great majority of civil servants gives to the governmental services in general a legalistic emphasis, which exemplifies that "legal formalism which is undeniably a characteristic of Swedish culture," and which gives foundation to the statement that "Swedish laws are more clearly thought through juridically and better written than those of most other countries." On the other hand, the material content of laws and ordinances often suffers from an excessive respect for juridical technique. These features are variously compared with the corresponding situations in England and, as typical of the continent, with those in Germany.—*Walter Sandelius.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4424, 4435, 4528, 4533, 4536)

AUSTRALIA

4467. MOSHER, W. E. Public employment management in the Australian states. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 21-25.—There is a much broader conception of the functions of the public (civil) service commissioner in the Australian states than is customary in other countries. This conception has led to practices which are now pretty well standardized. The commissioner's functions include not only those which relate directly to employment, but also those commonly performed by the efficiency division of a private corporation.—*Harvey Walker.*

CANADA

4468. TULLEY, CHARLES J. The allocation of the function of government as between federal, state, county, and municipal government. *Comptroller.* Aug. 1928: 43-47.—Apart from city government, local government in Canada falls into three divisions: the maritime provinces, with the county as the unit outside the town; Quebec and Ontario, with a mixed county-township system; and the west, including Manitoba, with the pure township system. In Ontario and Manitoba, cities are incorporated under general statutes, according to population; in other provinces, this is done under special legislation. Counties are judicial and administrative areas, while other municipalities are only administrative. The comparative non-interference of political parties is in great contrast to city government in the United States. Municipal offices are filled by the mayor and council, and are usually permanent during good behavior. Municipal councils are uniformly small. Townships and villages elect their councils, consisting of a reeve and four councillors, every seven years. Towns elect a mayor and at least six councillors, the number depending upon population. The provincial governments exercise general legislative control over cities, and compile and publish financial statistics of municipalities. The provinces provide "mothers' allowances" to enable children to be brought up under mothers' care in case of widowhood or desertion—the cost being distributed between province and municipality.—*Helen L. Watts.*

UNITED STATES

4469. BRINDLEY, JOHN E., and ZORBAUGH, GRACE S. M. The tax system of Iowa. *Iowa State College Extension Bull.* #150. Jan. 1929: 94 pp.—An analysis of state and local revenues reveals the fact that local property taxes, primarily for roads and schools, are responsible for the largest part of the tax burden. The ratio of assessed to sales values indicates great inequalities in assessments. A study of the burden of property taxes, as measured by real estate rentals, shows that the ratio of taxes to net rent increased between 1913 and 1927 from 13.7% to 28.7% for cash-rent farms, and from 6.6% to 27.0% for share-rent farms. The percentage of net rent paid in taxes is even higher for city property in 1927, being 29.9% for residence and 31.5% for business properties. The authors conclude that the present assessment machinery is antiquated, and that too large a proportion of the tax burden falls on real estate.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

4470. COHEN, J. H. Buccaneer lawyers of New York routed. *Jour. Amer. Judicial Soc.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 101-103.—Justice Wasservogel, of the New York State Supreme Court, who is conducting the investigation of ambulance chasing evils, has recommended

that 74 members of the bar be brought up for disciplinary action. But most important of all is the fact that ambulance chasing is dead. While the evil was intensive, it was not extensive, being concentrated in the hands of only a few. As a result of the investigation, the New York County Medical Society indorsed a resolution approving an investigation into the unlawful and illegitimate practices of physicians in assisting dishonest lawyers in the preparation of fraudulent claims. Also, a number of significant recommendations resulted from the investigation.—*Agnes Thornton.*

4471. COHEN, J. H. New York uncovers sensational conditions. *Jour. Amer. Judicial Soc.* 12(2) Aug. 1928: 36-39.—Justice Wasservogel has been holding since April 2, 1928, an investigation of ambulance chasing evils, at a special session of the court. A similar investigation is being made in Brooklyn before Supreme Court Justice Faber. At this time it is impossible to do more than call attention to some of the practices. "Tips" on accidents come to lawyers not only through doctors and patrolmen, but from police headquarters, hospital employees and others who come in contact with injured people. "Runners" receive one-third of the net fee secured by the law firm, earning from \$100 to \$700 weekly. This investigation is the result of a petition made the preceding January by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and the Bronx County Bar Association to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department.—*Agnes Thornton.*

4472. McBRIDE, ANDREWS F. What is wrong with our workmen's compensation laws and what we can do to correct them. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 271-280.—The author traces the history of the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law from its beginning in 1911. In 1918 the present Workmen's Compensation Bureau was created. This Bureau has exclusive jurisdiction over all claims and has authority to render decisions. However, appeal from its judgment may be made. In 1924, the following occupational diseases—anthrax, poisoning with lead, mercury, arsenic, phosphorus, wood alcohol, benzene and chrome, caisson disease and radium necrosis were included in the Act. The commutation of payments with discount of 5% is made in a small number of cases. There is no State Insurance Fund System in force. Insurance may be placed with a stock company or mutual association, or an employer may carry his own risk if he has a satisfactory financial standing. Physicians' fees are limited to \$50 unless a petition is filed stating the need of further services. Although certain improvements could still be made in the Act, the Legislature, employers and representatives of labor have always shown a disposition to agree upon the necessary legislation whenever certain defects in the Act or needed improvements have been fairly pointed out.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4473. PUTNEY, ALBERT H. What is the common law? *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 70-94.—The article concludes with a list of enactments and decisions of the various states in which the English common law has been formally adopted.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

4474. ROGERS, LINDSAY. Report: II. Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. *Monitor (Buffalo).* 15(3) Aug. 1928: 51-70.—The author was the commissioner appointed under the Moreland Act "to examine and investigate the administration of the Department of Labor of the State of New York." This is Part II of his report. Among the difficulties discussed are the following: the fact that the administration of the workmen's compensation law is shared by the Industrial Board and the Industrial Commis-

sioner; the lack of proper cooperation between these two authorities; the failure to coordinate and standardize the work of the referees deciding disputes over compensation; the lack of a sufficiently informative system of statistics; delays encountered in disposing of cases; failure to pay satisfactory salaries, and similar difficulties due to legislative control over the Bureau expenses; and the lack of machinery to bring about cooperation between the state officers administering the law and the private parties interested in it. In order to remedy these conditions it is proposed that complete administration of the law be given over to the Industrial Board, headed by an executive secretary with power to make policies and to coordinate operations; that an advisory committee be created, representing the various groups interested in compensation, to meet regularly and to have the duty of consulting with and advising the Industrial Board; and that the Bureau of Compensation be given control over its expenditures, with no restriction by the legislature, but with the conditions that these expenditures not exceed 5% the benefits paid under the law, and that the budget be carefully supervised.—*Edward Berman.*

4475. SCHAFFTER, DOROTHY. The bicameral system in practice. *Iowa Jour. Hist. & Pol.* 27(1) Jan. 1929: 82-128.—The application of the quantitative method to the subject of bicameralism in the Iowa legislature shows, on the basis of the Iowa Official Register, certain tendencies in the two Houses in the occupations represented, and in residence of members.—*W. Reed West.*

4476. UNSIGNED. Powerful argument for judicial council. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12(2) Aug. 1928: 45-53.—Judge McClendon of Texas presented to a group of judges in Texas a plan for integrating the state's civil tribunals. It is a "powerful addition" to the literature of the judicial council movement.—*Agnes Thornton.*

4477. UNSIGNED. Virginia lawyers approve organization plan. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12(2) Aug. 1928: 59-62.—Virginia is the first state to provide a plan for an official state bar association. Although the proposal did not meet with success in the 1928 legislature, it is still deserving of attention. It is an original plan for organizing the bar of the state in that it does not involve merging the state bar association with the new official and inclusive state bar organization, as has been suggested in other states. The plan of the new organization is presented in detail.—*Agnes Thornton.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 4429, 4435, 4468, 4486, 4493, 4520, 4531)

GERMANY

4478. SAAKE, FRIEDRICH. Strukturwandlung der Finanzwirtschaft der Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände. [Structural changes in the budgets of municipalities and higher local authorities.] *Zeitsch. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(1) Jan. 10, 1929: 2-11.—The Federal Statistical Office has recently published comparative financial statistics of municipalities, counties, and provinces for the years 1913-14 and 1925-26. The statistics show total and per capita gross and net expenditures, percentages of increase of 1925-26 over 1913-14, etc. The figures indicate significant changes in the percentage distribution of net expenditures among the different branches of administration. For example, in 1913-14, 14% of the net expenditures of municipalities went for welfare activities and 39.1% for education; in 1925-26, welfare expenditures amounted to 38% and education to 25%. The municipalities

are grouped into seven classes, a procedure which clearly brings out how much the percentage distribution of different kinds of expenditures varies according to population. (Seven financial tables are included in the article.)—*R. H. Wells.*

4479. WELLS, ROGER H. The initiative, referendum, and recall in German cities. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 29-36.—The German Revolution of 1918 brought with it an extensive introduction of the initiative, referendum, and recall in federal, state, and local governments. Before the Revolution, direct legislation was advocated by the Social Democratic party and, in the form of "local option," by the anti-liquor forces. A local initiative and referendum in various forms has been authorized in Bavaria since 1869. At present, four states provide for the initiative and referendum in cities and nine states for the recall in the city council. In spite of these provisions, these devices of direct democracy have been little used during the past decade. The writer found only 7 cases where the municipal initiative and referendum had been invoked and 18 cases where the recall had been employed. After ten years of experience, it is not certain that the initiative, referendum, and recall have won for themselves a permanent place in German municipal government.—*R. H. Wells.*

UNITED STATES

4480. RIDLEY, C. E. Appraising municipal reports. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 26-29.—A summary of the findings of the author from the application of 25 criteria to the annual reports of 17 cities.—*Harvey Walker.*

4481. SAWYER, H. H. Making justice less expensive. *Amer. Mercury.* 14(55) Jul. 1928: 304-311.—"The Des Moines (conciliation) court has been in operation less than a year—too short a time to reach any final judgment as to its success or failure." The success or failure depends on the conciliator who must be in thorough sympathy with conciliation, must have almost unlimited patience, and must have a knack of bringing warring factions together. One unique feature in aiding the conciliator to bring about a more speedy settlement between parties to an automobile accident is the use of charts drawn to scale showing various kinds of street intersections together with a number of toy automobiles and other toy vehicles. On this chart the parties enact the scene before the conciliator who "can learn more of the facts and causes of the accident in five minutes than can be brought out in two hours of questioning." The average cost of obtaining judgment in the Des Moines court is one dollar.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4482. UNSIGNED. Great city court given management. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 116-118.—After at least 13 years of agitation, the Municipal Court of New York City is going to have a president-justice, with the powers originally intended for the office. This court is one of the largest and busiest in the world. The new act calls for the appointment of the president-justice from among the elected judges, to serve for five years. He will have extensive control of the volume of cases; he may create courts which will deal with only special classes of cases; and he may direct a justice to hold court in any district or part of a district, in the borough in which he was elected.—*Agnes Thornton.*

4483. UNSIGNED. Metropolitan Regions. *Amer. City.* 40(1) Jan. 1929: 108-110.—The article presents a summary of what has been proposed and accomplished in the unification of the following metropolitan areas: Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York City, Denver, Pittsburgh, Boston, Los Angeles, and Alameda County, California.—*Harvey Walker.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

GREAT BRITAIN

4484. CHAMBERLAIN, NEVILLE. Local government. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (623) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—As the cabinet minister in charge of the local government bill, the author explains and defends its provisions. De-rating of industrial premises is justified, not only on the ground of relief to unemployment, but on the basis of equity—only a small part of municipal services actually benefiting industry. The burdens for poor relief and highways are equalized and responsibilities centered in the county councils. On the other hand, provisions for utilizing local experience are incorporated. The basis of allocating grants is an ingenious formula, which results in a larger allocation to the more necessitous areas. The shock of the transition period is eased by certain temporary financial provisions. Central control of local services is retained by vesting power in the Ministry of Health to withdraw part or all of the grant on occasion.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

4485. MENKEN, JULES. The local government bill. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 39-46.—The benefits to industry of the de-rating clauses of the bill are illusory, inasmuch as the amount reaching actually necessitous firms is far too small. The revision of the boundaries of county districts should have been dealt with more drastically. Although the bill does away with the Boards of Guardians, it retains the pauper status. The way is left open for a continuation of existing abuses such as the general workhouse. The financial provisions are obscure and built upon unsound lines. Examples are given of their ineptitude and unfairness. The retention of the percentage grant in the case of certain health services is advocated.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

UNITED STATES

4486. PORTER, KIRK H. A wet blanket on the county manager plan. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 5-8.—The county manager plan is not suitable for the rural county in which the governmental functions are not sufficiently integrated to create a need for a centralized executive office. Hence the arguments which apply to cities are not cogent in the case of these units. In urban counties, city-county consolidation is a desirable reform, and there the city-county manager plan is feasible.—*Harvey Walker.*

4487. WAGER, PAUL W. Improving county government in North Carolina. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 8-15.—Three laws enacted at the 1927 session of the North Carolina Legislature have resulted in a great improvement in county government in that state. A fiscal control act requires every county to operate on a budget basis; a county finance act limits the debt incurring power of county boards, and an act to provide improved methods of county government recognizes the county manager plan and provides an easy way of adopting it.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 3866, 3889,
3895, 3899, 4310, 4739)

GENERAL

4488. SCHIPPEL MAX. Das Wesen der Kolonie und der kolonialen Wirtschaft. [The Colony and colonial economy.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67(7) Jun. 1928: 580-587; 67(8) Jul. 1928: 677-683; 67(9) Aug. 1928: 766-771.—The definitions of colony em-

phasizing its administrative, political or juristic status are inadequate, because they overlook the essential similarity of colonial economic and social problems. If a colony is an overseas province administered through the Colonial Office, a working definition accepted in the 19th century by a majority of English writers, then British India is not a colony and Ceylon became a colony only when supervision over its administration was transferred from the Secretary of State for India to the Colonial Office. To outstanding German political scientists of the present day a colony is a country having a subordinate status in the political organization of a foreign state, which governs it for this state's economic and political advantage. Congo, until 1908 governed by the sovereign International Congo Association; the mandated territories after the War; the self-governing dominions of the British Empire with independent international representation; the colonies of France and Spain, countries following the principle of assimilation with regard to their colonial possessions—all these would not correctly be called colonies according to the German definition. Far more realistic is the viewpoint adopted by Alexander Supan and Alfred Hettner, German cultural geographers, who consider North America even after 1783 a colonial country; by American historians who discuss the importance in the 19th century of colonization of the continent and of the "frontier"; by the little group of English thinkers centering about Wakefield, who advocated autonomy for English colonies for the very reason that colonial problems could be more effectively dealt with by local governments. Whether it be a settlement colony or a tropical colony, the problems it encounters—such as the disposition to be made of the native population, continuous expansion of frontiers of white domination, transfer of land from one system of cultivation to another—are the same whatever its political organization or international status. The essential features of colonial civilization result from a superimposition of a foreign Western system on the aboriginal in such a way that the organic development of both of them is interrupted; a new civilization with evolutionary laws of its own is thus produced. The task of colonial science is to treat colonial developments not as deviations from uniformities established for the Old World, but as independent phenomena to be studied in their own context.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

FRANCE

4489. LE NEVEU, C. A. France and Italy in North Africa. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(1) Oct. 1928: 132-138.—France was drawn into North Africa by a merely punitive expedition in 1830, which led by steps to the complete acquisition of Algeria. First English opposition and then Italian support to the obstinacy of the Bey of Tunis, had to be overcome. Bismarck, who desired to divert the French mind from the Vosges, supported France. He had a definite settlement—Egypt for Great Britain, Tunis for France, Tripoli for Italy. Bismarck supported France at the Conference of Madrid in 1880. The accord of 1904 settled the Franco-British dispute over Egypt and Morocco. Post-Bismarckian German policy opposed French penetration of Morocco, but the French Protectorate was secured by the Treaty of Fez of Mar. 30, 1912. Italian dissatisfaction with the position of France in Tunis remains. At present it is particularly expressed against the French Decree of Nov. 8, 1921, and the Act of Dec. 1923, applying the French Civil Code to Tunis, and making all persons in Tunis of foreign stock *de facto* French citizens. Owing to the fact that Tunis is a protectorate, the law making such Tunisian-born foreigners French citizens instead of Tunisian citizens, is admittedly illogical, and was

undoubtedly a dubious move on the part of France. It was directed against the prodigious increase in the Italian population. Italy claims that it violates the Consular Convention of Sep. 28, 1896, Article XIII, which stipulates that Italians in Tunis shall retain their Italian nationality. This treaty is, however, within the power of the Bey to denounce on its maturity. French occupation is a definite settlement and must be accepted. Under it, Italy's right to maintain Italian schools and social organizations is recognized, but Fascist action in Tunis is resented and is the main occasion for local effervescence.—*David P. Barrows.*

4490. SARRAUT, ALBERT. *L'oeuvre de la France en Indochine.* [The work of France in Indo-China.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 298-312.—The author is former Governor-General of Indo-China, former Minister of French Colonies, and author of *La Mise en Valeur des Colonies*. Past progress in French colonial empire has resulted from individual initiative, constantly struggling with opposition against external expansion. The services rendered the colonies during the War have accomplished a change in public opinion. The spirit of French colonial policy repudiates the brutal materialism attributed to imperialist expansion during the 19th and 20th centuries. It does not regard backward races, incapable of utilizing their own powers or the wealth of their countries, as victims to be exploited or superceded, but as partners to be collaborated with in all developments which result from European control. Colonization is considered as an act of civilization by which all humanity is entitled to profit. The French conscience protests against the application of the implacable principle of natural selection, and imposes the obligation of taking charge of the incapable native, helping him to realize his potential values, cultivating him physically and morally, protecting him against himself and the miseries which assail him, instructing him and preparing him as an associate in the creation and enjoyment of a common patrimony. Indo-China comprises five great countries which have been united by French sovereignty into one harmonious and advantageous union. With the protected states of Annam and Cambodia, France has made treaties of protection which cannot morally be treated as scraps of paper. By means of this union through the protection and aid of France, a brilliant future is seen for these people, heritors of a rich and ancient civilization of their own. Their devotion to French sovereignty has been proved. More than a hundred thousand enrolled themselves for service in the World War. "Secession" or independence is a program which makes no progress among them. Finally, the "Age of the Pacific" is replacing the "Age of the Mediterranean" and the "Age of the Atlantic." The great drama of humanity will be played within this area; and in the contribution to the solution of the human problems here presented, the great ideals of France are indispensable and must have a place.—*David P. Barrows.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 4042, 4394, 4396, 4441, 4460, 4553, 4554)

GREAT BRITAIN

4494. GOOCH, G. P. Lord Haldane. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(754) Oct. 1928: 424-432.—A study of the public life and philosophic tendencies of the late Lord Haldane. His part as Minister of War in the events leading up to the European Conflict is considered

THE NETHERLANDS

4491. MEIJER, D. H. Voorloopige aanhouding en preventieve hechtenis. [Provisional arrest and preventive confinement.] *Koloniale Studien.* 12(6) Dec. 1928: 352-366.—Frequent complaints of abuse of power by administrative and police officials of the Dutch East Indies has caused the question to be raised recently in the People's Council as to whether these abuses merely represent occasional lapses or indicate a general condition. The frequent complaints of the people really have a symptomatic significance. However, the numerous cases of illegal deprivation of liberty is primarily to be ascribed not to the character of the police officials but to the faulty terminology of the Native Regulations.—*Amry Vanderbosch.*

4492. WELLENSTEIN, E. P. Een en ander naar aanleiding van "Tien begrotingen met den Volksraad." [This and that suggested by "Ten budgets under the People's Council."] *Koloniale Studien.* 12(6) Dec. 1928: 452-460.—*Amry Vanderbosch.*

UNITED STATES

4493. LOO, SAU UNG. Administration of justice in Hawaii. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 111-116.—Hawaii has had the same problems to deal with in promoting the efficient administration of justice as has the rest of the United States. The territory does not have a rigid and inflexible court organization, for the Organic Act (similar to a state constitution) provides only for one supreme court, and leaves to the legislature the power to create and prescribe rules and regulations for the circuit and district courts. The Attorney General and all of the judges are appointed. There are no justice courts in Hawaii presided over by justices of the peace, but district courts do exist, which are presided over by district magistrates, appointed by the chief justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. Unity in the judicial system is obtained (1) through reports from the circuit judges and district magistrates to the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who in turn reports to the legislature; (2) through the "general superintendence" of all courts of inferior jurisdiction by the Supreme Court; (3) through assignment of judges by the chief justice; and (4) through the broad rule-making powers of the courts. Hawaii provides for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, but unlike the States, once the parties file with the court their agreement to submit to arbitration, neither party has a right to revoke the submission without the consent of the other. The Declaratory Judgment Act is another device for the avoidance of litigation. Jury trial may be waived in civil cases and in misdemeanors, but not in felonies.—*Agnes Thornton.*

somewhat in detail. The author believes that Haldane was never really converted to the ideals of the Labour party, but lived and died a Liberal. His philosophic writings owed much to the inspiration of Hegel.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

4495. LASKI, HAROLD J. The parties in conference. *Labour Mag.* 7(7) Nov. 1928: 296-298.—The last few years have been duller politically than any in English history since Lord Liverpool, and, as in the former period, "dullness has been the twin-sister of malignancy." Another five years of Tory rule would be perilous both to the fiscal system and to the

constitutional structure of the government. The House of Lords would be restored as a check upon labor legislation; progressive local government would be hampered by central control; education would probably be censored and be made the "Cinderella" of commerce; and a new war atmosphere would be created by a return to the policy of alliances and the balance of power. Ramsay MacDonald was shown by the Birmingham Conference of the Labour party to be more secure than ever in his leadership. The discussion of foreign policy at the conference reached a high level. The party refused to move an inch in the direction of Communism. There was general agreement that the Bank of England cannot be allowed to remain a private institution.—*W. B. Catlin.*

4496. NICOLSON, HAROLD. *Curzon. Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 221-233.—Lord Curzon's failure to reach the highest possible office may be laid to flaws in his personal character. Although he was essentially a noble man, his character was warped by the environment of his childhood. It became ossified when he was nineteen. He was a man of superhuman energy and great gifts, but he lacked adaptability. He was a slave to detail. He was sensitive in things affecting himself, insensitive to things affecting others—a determined egoist yet essentially generous and emotional.—*C. W. Smith, Jr.*

4497. TRADE UNIONIST. *The Labour party conference. Engl. Rev.* 47(6) Dec. 1928: 649-658.—The annual Conference of the Labour party, recently held at Birmingham, was remarkable for many things, not the least of which was the final purging of the party of the Communists, and the unequivocal victory of the "platform" over "the left wing" element. The Labour delegates adopted with acclamation the Socialist draft program, *Labour and the Nation*. MacDonald explained the document as a program of programs while Maxton declared it was merely a thesis of 65 articles. The conference endorsed family allowances and a living wage but opposed the rationalization of industry. The rank and file is seething with discontent at the numbers of rich men who join the Labour party and quickly find their way into the inner councils of the party and usually secure "safe" seats. The puritanical prohibitionists of the party were severe with the Executive for their attitude on the liquor problem. Finance worried the Conference. The response to the £100,000 "bid for power" appeal has been far from satisfactory.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

RUSSIA

4498. CHERNOV, VICTOR. *The Soviet government and the Communist party. Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 242-254.—Every part of the Soviet Government is paralleled in the machine of the Communist party; the General Congress of Soviets by the General Congress of the party, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets by the Central Committee of the party, the Praesidium by the Politbureau. The party, exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat, has enacted the constitution, not to limit itself, but to bind the rest of Russia. It is above the constitution; its organs supervise the government departments and councils and committees, and it frames policies and has the government carry them out, as in the case of the New Economic Policy. Fusions between the party and the Government exist in certain cases, and Lenin himself wanted this to be carried further. The development of the "cells," particularly under Stalin's dominance, has carried further the drastic supervision and control exercised by the party over the Government. The Politbureau is the center of Soviet administrative agencies. It is officially acknowledged that the party is an oligarchy, and that

an oligarchy within that party has supreme command and absolutist control over the destinies of Soviet Russia, and of Communist affairs and connections abroad. (Many quotations and examples are given to illustrate each of the points mentioned above).—*Luther H. Evans.*

4499. FISCHER, LOUIS. *Whither Trotsky? Modern Quart.* 5(1) Nov.-Feb. 1928: 53-60.—Trotsky, exiled to the regions of Genghis Khan, and occupied in rereading Hegel and shooting, typifies a change in Soviet technique. Communistic control of internal opposition has tightened. Occasionally, Lenin, supreme, facing mutiny and an enemy at the gates, threatened withdrawal from the government. Relations with recalcitrants, however, remained comradely. Freedom of speech and press endured. Now arrest, exile and imprisonment scotch opposition. With Trotsky expelled and his supporters banished to remote tundras, the press smuggles into the proletarian mind a sinister impression of his "bourgeois tendencies." Formerly, Stalin with Bukharin in the Center adroitly balanced Trotsky on the Left against Rykov, Tomsky and Lalinin on the Right. A legacy of the Trotsky opposition is the infection of the Stalinites with Leftism. The peasantry wants freedom for enrichment, but the productivity of the politically powerful proletariat has been rising faster than wages. The worker makes sacrifices and industrialization lags. Stalin, brilliant strategist, strong, cool, collected, now veers to the Left, attempting economic equilibrium. He persecutes the peasantry to check rural purchasing power and to solve the disastrous grain situation. The Rykov Right wants to remove restrictions on the peasant. Possibly Bukharin may bridge the growing gap between Stalin and the pro-enrichment Rykov Right. Trotsky, temperamentally fitted for revolutionary offensives, is hopelessly outdistanced when economic conditions force revolutionary retrenchment. Politically, Trotsky is dead. Sentiment fades. His only hope is the Communist International. He still vexes the non-Russian element of the Comintern. It cannot dispatch his supporters as Russia did Trotsky. If communist policy decrees a Chinese offensive, Trotsky might be spirited over the border to lead coolie cohorts.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

4500. UNSIGNED. *The new communist bible. Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 259-269.—From the sixth Congress of the Third or Communist International, held in Moscow for six weeks last summer, issued a "Program of the Communist International," which, taken with the appended Manifesto and a commentary by Bukharin, may be regarded as the new communist bible. These documents fairly drip with the doctrines of the world unity of the proletarian revolution, the necessity for encouraging colonial revolts against Western imperialism, of fostering wars of national liberation, of ruthless revolution of fire and sword to overthrow that multi-national oligarchic super-state of world capitalism. Peace pacts and disarmament conferences are regarded as masks to barbaric and oppressive wars. The transition to communism is visioned as a series of prolonged revolutions, wars, and colonial revolts, in which the proletarians seize power, perhaps in one country at a time, confiscate and nationalize industry and agriculture under soviets, and repress non-proletarian classes. Russia, the active center of world revolution, is regarded as the target of an incipient capitalistic counter-revolutionary war, to meet which a courageous and decisive mass action is imperative. Revolutionary leadership must be developed by the establishment everywhere of strong and disciplined units of the Communist party, to keep in close touch with the masses, to train them to act in concert, and to be ever ready to seize power. Finally, aid is to be given con-

tinually to all struggles against capitalist oppression or racial discrimination. (The article is heavily documented with quotations.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

4501. UNSIGNED. The Politbureau. [The supreme power in Soviet Russia.] *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 255-258.—The theory cultivated by certain spokesmen of the Soviet Government, and insisted upon when it is charged that international relations are being endangered by Soviet Communist propaganda, that there is no connection between the Soviet Government and the Communist International, seems to be considerably short of the truth when one realizes that the supreme directorate of both the Soviet Government and the Third International is that small body of men forming the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist party. This organization, of nine members and eight alternates, is above and behind both the Government and the International, and is the spear-head of the Communist party. The inter-locking of the Politbureau with the Government on the one hand and the International on the other is amply demonstrated by a list of the positions held by its members.—*Luther H. Evans.*

4502. WOODY, THOMAS. Political education in Russia. *School Soc.* 28(727) Dec. 1, 1928: 665-673.—To stamp our illiteracy generally, to educate the young and to give workers vocational and cultural education are tasks to which the Soviet government is devoting much energy. In the effort to combat illiteracy the government is encouraging a popular system of adult education which brings the fundamentals of elementary learning to large numbers of peasants and workers. This phase of education is carried on through clubs, "Red Corners," "Circles," libraries, reading rooms, lectures, posters, etc. Of these agencies there are thousands in every part of the country. For the cultural and vocational education of workers there are special schools in which workers receive instruction in social and natural sciences as well as in mechanics and in the arts. The one thing which cuts across the entire system is the political education which indoctrinates the principles of the new order into the minds of all Soviet citizens. An important part of the education of children is the training which they receive outside of schools through children's organizations. These children's groups are the sources which the social order will draw upon for its leadership in the future.—*Samuel Cahan.*

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

4503. MARCO. Državna Kriza juna 1914 i juna 1928. [The state crisis of June, 1924, and June, 1928.] *Nova Evropa.* 18(11) Nov. 1928: 263-267.—The Radical party is primarily responsible for the corruption which prevails in Yugoslavia at the present time. As a state system, corruption in Serbia developed in 1913 after the Balkan wars, when Nikola Pashitch, head of the Radical Cabinet, strictly prohibited the sale or purchase of estates in the annexed territories (South Serbia and Macedonia), and then purchased for himself a number of abandoned Turkish estates for a ridiculously low price. Following the example of the Prime Minister, administrative (police) officials in the southern regions carried the corruption to an extreme. Pashitch paid no attention to the complaints of the people, or to the protests of the press and of the opposition parties. He disregarded documents presented as proof of this corruption. He resigned only when the opposition refused to pass the budget. At the request of Nikola Hartwig, Russian Minister at Belgrade, and through the intervention of the heir apparent, King Peter entrusted Pashitch with the formation of an election cabinet. This act aroused a storm of protests from the people, where the Radical party was in a

minority, and from the army. On the side of Nikola Pashitch stood the Minister of War and a number of officers of the Belgrade garrison who regularly attended the meetings of the Radical parliamentary club. The cause of the crisis of June 1928 was principally the corruption of the Radical party. The 1914 crisis ended by the execution of Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijevič; the 1928 crisis was opened by the shooting of Stephen Raditch. In 1914 the Serbian opposition parties were opposed to the Radical régime; in 1928 they supported the leader of the Radical party, Velja Vukichevič, the greatest charlatan in the political history of Serbia.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

4504. MARCO. Srbijanske Stranke posle 1903. [The political parties of Serbia after 1903.] *Nova Evropa.* 18(12) Dec. 1928: 359-364.—From 1903 until the present time, the motto of the Radical party, largely through the influence of Nikola Pashitch, was: first and at any cost we must have power; through power come personal and party benefits and then public interest. Because of this policy of placing the interests of the party above those of the state, during the last ten years Yugoslavia has been a ring in which the Radical leaders have fought for supremacy. Pashitch's motto was: "I should perish with the state rather than allow the power to slip out of my hands." In his conflict with the Black Hand leaders, Pashitch informed them that he would defend his point of view even if the state perished in the struggle. For this reason Dragutin T. Dimitrijevič in the end withdrew his demands. When Pashitch was all-powerful in 1920, his opponents in the Radical party, Ljuba Jovanovitch and Velja Vukichevič, had the support of only five or seven Radical members of Parliament. When Vukichevič became the Prime Minister an enormous majority of Radical representatives deserted Pashitch's wing of the party. When in 1924, Pashitch felt the power slipping out of his hands, he sought the favor of secret military forces. Pashitch at that time informed the Commander of the King's Guard that he had selected him as his successor, not only in the Radical party, but also in the state.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

4505. POPOVITCH, ČED. A. Uredba o Prioritetu i organizacija Ujedinjenje ili Smrt. [The priority order and the Union or Death society.] *Nova Evropa.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 4-14.—The priority order was an uncalled for insult to the army. After the Balkan wars the Union or Death organization ceased to function as a unit, and took no part in the struggle over priority between the army and the Radical party. Vojvoda Putnik, Commander-in-Chief of the Serbian army, General Damjan Popovitch, General Bojovitch and General Božo Terzitch were opposed to the priority order. None of these high officers belonged to the Union or Death society. The Radicals had their revenge in Salonica. Dragutin T. Dimitrijevič wanted to destroy the Radical party and in this he was supported by the opposition parties.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

4506. VAIDA-VOEVOD, ALEXANDER. Ten years of Greater Roumania. *Slavonic Rev.* 7(20) Jan. 1929: 261-267.—The Liberal Party under Averescu and the Bratianus controlled the government of Roumania from 1920 to 1928. It was a period marked by incapacity, electoral frauds, and threat of bankruptcy. The masses were ignored, corruption winked at. It was a period of conflict between men of the old regime and the democratic groups representing the new provinces together with the new Peasant party of the Old Kingdom, the former being backed by their banking institutions "which held the productive resources of the nation in their own selfish interest," but with diminishing powers of action. Maniu had the confidence of the masses. He had long fought for free elections, and when he was called to form the new Government he saw that there was not the smallest

interference with the freedom of the voters. Hence the "new body of legislators holds up a faithful mirror to the social, economic, ethnographic, and intellectual state of the country." People of all classes have confidence in Maniu's honesty and ability to enforce his program. Money sacrifices are cheerfully accepted. Social, racial and religious antagonisms have disappeared. There is every reason to hope that the reputation of Roumania will be rehabilitated in the opinion of Westerners, and that the Roumanians and minority groups will be knit together in their common interests and common patriotism.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

UNITED STATES

4507. COFFIN, JOHN A. The senatorial career of Albert J. Beveridge. *Indiana Mag. Hist.* 24(3) Sep. 1928: 139-185; (4) Dec. 1928: 242-294.—After graduating from De Pauw university, where he won the interstate oratorical contest, Beveridge practiced law in Indianapolis. He entered politics, and also became a nationally-known lecturer. In 1899 he was chosen Republican senator from Indiana, against four other strong candidates, as a result of a clever, but clean, political campaign. An imperialist, he took a leading part in determining the legal status of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba. As chairman of the Committee on Territories he guided the statehood movements of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. He drafted the Meat Inspection Act and was instrumental in passing the Pure Food and Drugs Act, in 1906. He advocated child labor legislation and a scientific overhauling of the tariff. He opposed the tariff law of 1909 as a breach of party pledges. He promoted an amendment providing for the direct election of senators by the people. When the Democrats came into power in Indiana, in 1911, he lost his seat. An independent Republican, he was highly regarded by men like Roosevelt as well as Mark Hanna.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

4508. NIXON, HERMAN C. After the election. II. The decline of sectionalism. *Southwest Rev.* 14(2) Winter, 1929: 230-234.—The disappearance of the frontier, and the industrialization of the one-time agricultural sections explain why the prosperity issue in the last campaign brought a "victory vote as national in scope as the social philosophy and the paid circulation of the *Saturday Evening Post*." We are passing from the cleavage of sections to a uniformity of civilization which will bring trial to our democratic institutions. "In this testing, the city must supplant the west as the hope of democracy, with the proletarian assuming the role of the frontiersman."—*Esther Cole.*

4509. THOMAS, DAVID Y. After the election. I. The campaign of 1928. *Southwest Rev.* 14(2) Winter, 1929: 219-229.—The planks of the major party platforms of 1928 ran true to form, both denouncing monopolies, excessive taxes, extravagance, and corruption. Almost in accord on foreign affairs and the tariff, they differed to some extent on the power question, though even here the Democrats did not take advantage of their opportunity. The religious and race issues, although not mentioned in the platforms, were conspicuous in the campaigns. The problems of the reorganization of the Democratic party can be solved only by an abandonment of attacks on "hypocrisy" and "bigotry" and by a selection of a candidate whose religion cannot be a subject of controversy; by dropping the issue of the 18th Amendment; by discontinuing the methods and policy of Raskob; and by a combination of the present leaders and the recent "bolters."—*Esther Cole.*

4510. WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH. Die Politik der amerikanischen Arbeiterschaft. [The politics of American labor.] *Arbeit.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 12-20.—Since the War capital in the U. S. has become more powerful than in any country in Europe while

organized labor has made only slight gains. Labor, however, and its progressive allies have become increasingly influential in the government through the bloc system. In this labor has been greatly assisted by the direct primary; therefore reactionary forces are opposed to primaries for nomination. The two-party system in American politics is in effect a no-party system, since neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is at present anything more than a grouping of diverse interests which are united only for election purposes. There is little prospect of the formation of a labor party or any other significant third party nor is either of the old parties likely to be completely controlled by the Liberal elements. Labor, however, will probably continue to gain influence over the government through bloc action. (The article is reproduced from the introduction of a German edition of Walling's book "American Labor and American Democracy.")—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

4511. WILSON, JAMES S. Breaking the Solid South. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 31-41.—The presidential election results of 1928 in the southern states can be attributed to no local issue or provincial leadership but rather to admiration for Hoover personally; to a belief that material national welfare was more likely under his administration; to objection to the prohibition, religious, and Tammany position of Smith; and to the independence of women voters. Votes were cast for the Republican candidate despite the general belief that the Republican party lacks social respectability in the South, and with momentary forgetfulness of the Civil War period. The supporters of Hoover in this election may (a) join the Republican party and create a formidable Democratic opposition, though this is improbable; (b) return to the Democratic party as victors to dictate party policy and reorganization—a difficult task; or (c) return to the Democratic party as their natural affiliation without demands or threat—the probable course of action. Although the Republican party will doubtless assume a new position and have new opportunities, the historical and social atmosphere of the South is Democratic and it will remain normally so.—*H. R. Bruce.*

4512. WOOLSEY, LESTER H. Robert Lansing's record as Secretary of State. *Current Hist.* 29(3) Dec. 1928: 384-396.—The author was closely associated with Lansing during his secretaryship, acting in the capacity of Solicitor for the Department of State. He reviews the various questions which arose during the years 1915 to 1920, saying very little of the Peace Conference which Lansing discussed in his own book. Of note is the statement that Lansing, in his dealings with the allies concerning the rights of neutrals, was guided by the conviction that the United States would ultimately be driven to support the Allied powers, and by the feeling that the controversy should not be allowed to reach a point where the government would have to take action. He no doubt felt that if the United States eventually joined the allies she ought to be free to adopt in some measure their policies and practices. As early as July 1915 Lansing came to the conclusion that the German ambition for world domination was the real menace of the war. He advocated the purchase of the Virgin Islands in order to keep them out of Germany's hands, and stressed the desirability for maintaining close and friendly relations with Mexico and Latin America in order to counteract the German influence. After the sinking of the *Sussex* he proposed the despatch of an ultimatum to Germany which might have resulted in the severance of relations. He had no faith in Wilson's peace moves and argued strongly for an immediate break with Germany after the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare. In 1917 he was under no illusions as to the instability of the Russian situation and at an early date had come

to the conviction that the Dual Monarchy should be broken up. From the beginning he regarded Wilson's desire to attend the peace conference as a grave error.—*W. L. Langer.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

AUSTRALIA

4513. XXX. The female franchise in Australia. *Natl. Rev.* 92 (550) Dec. 1928: 626-629.—Female enfranchisement is a mistake based upon fallacious premises and confuted by the invincible facts of nature. Until women were forced to the polls by the compulsory law the great majority abstained from voting. Not one woman has succeeded in securing a seat in Parliament, and only an occasional one has been elected to state legislatures. The only live organization of women in Australia is the Housewife's Association, having mostly to do with the prices and marketing of goods for the household. The attempts to interest women of Australia in politics have been pitiful failures. The addition of women to the electoral rolls has added enormously to the expense of a parliamentary contest. After the last federal election one Labour candidate admitted that he had expended £400 to provide up-to-date transport to the polls for women. If a canvass could be made of the women of Australia a big majority would ask to be relieved of the responsibility of the franchise. They lament the necessity of voting under the compulsory law.—*E. B. Logan.*

RUSSIA

4514. DE LA VEGA, JOSÉ. El sistema electoral de Rusia soviética. [The electoral system of Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Argentina de Ciencias Pol.* 36 (168) Jul. 12, 1928: 269-280.—An analysis of the principal constitution texts issued by the Soviet regime imposes difficulties upon the commentator by reason of the fact that while modern constitutionalism has recognized the necessity of giving guarantees of a juridical character against possible excesses of power, Soviet legislation has pursued the object of assuring the unrestricted domination of the proletariat, with the result of creating a new doctrine of public powers radically distinct from classical conceptions of sovereignty. There does not exist, in reality, a Russian constitutional law, if one understands by this the organization of a juridical society protected against the unlimited freedom of the legislative authority. Furthermore, no system of government has suffered in its application so many rectifications as has that of New Russia. The system has been characterized by movement and flexibility so that written precepts frequently do not correspond with the constitutional reality. Any system of the separation of public powers is systematically unrecognized and it is often difficult to know whether a certain published law is in actual operation or has been modified. These circumstances make it impossible to describe exactly what the electoral system of Soviet Russia may be. The French Revolution was essentially individualistic, the Russian, collectivist; and the primary object of Sovietism is to assure the hegemony of Labor syndicalism. Sovereignty appears to be in workers syndicates—soviets—whence are derived all functions of the state. The electoral mechanism is much more complicated than in democratic states, and while a class dictatorship was originally proclaimed, the tendency seems to be for a personal dictatorship to usurp the place of a class dictatorship. Elections are held in such a manner as to assure the domination of a party minority. At the commencement of the regime,

secret voting was practiced on occasions, but in this matter, as in many others, there has been no uniform practice. Public voting has recently extended and today seems to be a definitely consecrated principle. Soviet authorities do not hesitate to defend it as a recourse to control the opinion of workmen, or to prevent them, "through ignorance," from voting in favor of the enemies of the Communist State. This, in reality, is the negation of electoral freedom, and as a matter of fact, no method can be conceived which is more coercive. A schematic representation, published in *L'Humanité* of Paris, Oct. 4, 1927, is reproduced, showing the predominance of the voting power of a town soviet over a rural soviet, the former having about ten times the representation of the latter. The conclusion is that all resources of power, and especially the suffrage, have been utilized to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in this conception of the state lies the fundamental difference which distinguishes the Soviet organization from the constitutional regime of democratic nations.—*David P. Barrows.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

4515. DAVIS, ELMER. What can we do about it? *Harpers.* 158 (943) Dec. 1928: 1-9.—Little hope can be found in the various concrete proposals for modification of the 18th Amendment. State control cannot solve the problem of the real division of opinion between the city and the farm. Legalizing the use of alcoholic beverages in homes or restaurants will not do away with the saloon. Definition of "intoxicating liquors" is impossible because of the difference in individuals. Actual enforcement of the law cannot be expected, since official corruption is so strongly entrenched. The remedy in any case is nullification whether by repeal of the Volstead Act or by continuance of the present order of things.—*Esther Cole.*

4516. ENGLEBRECHT, H. C. Pacifism and patriotism. *World Tomorrow.* 11 (7) Jul. 1928: 296-298.—Can a pacifist be a patriot? Because patriotism is covered over with much that is fanatic and unintelligent many would have pacifism renounce all patriotism. Much depends on definition. The pacifist rejects military patriotism. He has little use for the ritual of patriotism, such as flag waving, singing national anthems, etc. On the other hand if patriotism be interpreted in a larger and more intelligent way to include criticism of an erring government, and internationalism, the pacifist has a very large field for the exercise of patriotism.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

4517. JOHNSTON, HENRY A. Resistance is not nullification. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15 (1) Jan. 1929: 42-43.—Johnston takes issue with the article "Prohibition and nullification" appearing in the October *American Bar Association Journal*. Although a law may be legally valid, it may be practically invalid because it is in conflict with the popular will, and if such a law cannot be amended by ordinary legislation it becomes practically nullified by general disregard. The term "nullification," however, is not applicable to the prohibition situation. "When a majority imposes upon a minority some oppressive law which transcends the fair province of Government—the minority—if they have the spirit of free men—protest as they would against the tyrannous edict of a king." The sanction for all law in a free country is public opinion. The non-enforceability of the prohibition act expresses public opinion regarding it.—*Agnes Thornton.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 4438, 4439, 4442, 4451, 4467, 4478)

GENERAL

4518. GARLAND, C. H. Some reflections on administration. *Public Admin.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 43-50.—Administration is both a science and an art. The danger today is that its science will overshadow its art. The efficiency engineer overlooks the human factors which best give public officials the will to cooperate and the will to work. The administrator who cannot gain and retain the goodwill of his staff is a failure.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

PERSONNEL

4519. SHARTEL, BURKE. Pensions for judges *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(2) Dec. 1928: 134-166.—Sharstel summarizes his own article by outlining a complete judicial pension system. He advocates, to use his own language: (a) "Disability pension: For any judge of a court of record who becomes permanently disabled to perform his judicial duties; this pension to be conditioned on proof of his disability to the satisfaction of the governor, the chief justice or some other responsible officer or official body. The cost of a \$5,000 pension of this kind, payable in case of disability occurring at any time before 70, would be about \$300 per annum per judge." (b) "Superannuation pension: For any judge who has reached 70 years of age and has served 10 years or more, in one or more courts of record of the state. The cost of a \$5,000 pension of this kind should not be over \$650 per annum per judge, subject however in states where judges are elected for short terms to a substantial deduction on account of men who fail of re-election before they become eligible for pension." (c) "Appointment as state referees: Those judges who are defeated for election after they have passed 60 years of age and served two elective terms. As such this feature should cause no extra expenditure by the state; the state would presumably receive full value for the salary paid; but it would probably do much to restore that feeling of independence and security which is too often sadly lacking among our state judges." These conclusions are supported by a review of the existing legislation in this country and in several of the European countries, a presentation of statistics regarding the retirement of judges in the United States courts and Massachusetts courts, an examination of illustrative cost figures, and a consideration of basic principles.—*Lewis Meriam*

FINANCE

4520. FORBES, RUSSELL. Raising the standard of municipal purchasing administration. *Amer. City.* 39(6) Dec. 1928: 119-121.—The purchasing agent should be selected on a merit basis and should be given an adequate staff. His authority over purchases should extend to all city and school needs. Centralized purchasing should lead to a reduction in the variety of commodities used, and to timely estimates of future needs to facilitate quantity buying in favorable markets. Purchase negotiation should extend beyond newspaper publicity to direct requests for bids from all prospective suppliers. Orders and contracts should be suited to the circumstances. Control over stock on hand should be centralized. A pre-audit should insure the existence of funds on hand to meet invoices and to prevent the over-spending of appropriations or

revenues. Discounts for prompt payment often meet the overhead operating costs of the purchasing agency.—*Harvey Walker.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 4414, 4416, 4446, 4448, 4455, 4461, 4469-4471, 4476, 4481, 4482, 4519, 4710)

PRINCIPLES

4521. BROWN, HUGH HENRY. Five points in judicial reform. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 124-126.—Today there is much criticism of the way in which justice is administered. But there are distinctly constructive measures under way: the principle of unified control of the courts expressed in the idea of Judicial Councils; the restoration of the rule-making power to the judiciary; the principle of the self-governing bar bill; the raising of standards of legal education and of admission to the bar; bar responsibility toward judicial nominations; improvement in the judicial tenure and the compensation of judges. The first two principles do not violate any of the old safeguards, nor do they change the philosophy of law. If the American press could see the true objective in these reforms it could repeat the "historical achievement of the thundering British press when they advocated judicial reform in the last century."—*Agnes Thornton.*

4522. POTTER, WM. W. Judicial powers in the United States. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(1) Nov. 1928: 1-22, 27(2) Dec. 1928: 167-190, 27(3) Jan. 1929: 285-313.—This article is an historical analysis dealing with the right of the courts to declare legislative acts unconstitutional. The author undertakes to prove that "the colonists, when they first established constitutional government in the several states, understood that constitutional provisions governed legislative enactments; that constitutions were to be construed as charters from the peoples, and that all legislative acts contrary to or in violation of these charters, might and should be dealt with by the judiciary as the King in council had dealt with the decisions of colonial courts prior to the Declaration of Independence."—*Geo. F. Robeson.*

PROCEDURE

4523. DREWS, BILL. Beschränkung der Geltungsdauer von Polizeiverordnungen. [Limitation of the period of validity of police ordinances.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(13) Jul. 1, 1928: 893-897.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4524. EBERMAYER. Vorbildung und Berufslaufbahn der Organe der Strafrechtspflege. [Preparation and career of the organs of criminal law enforcement.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1142-1146.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4525. FEISENBERGER. Mit welchem Hauptzielen wird die Reform des Strafprozesses in Aussicht zu nehmen sein? [With what principal purpose is the reform of criminal process to be taken into consideration?] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 1232-1236.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4526. GOLDSCHMIDT, J. Mit welchem Hauptzielen wird die Reform des Strafverfahrens in Aussicht zu nehmen sein? [With what principal purpose is the reform of criminal procedure to be taken into consideration?] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1137-1142.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4527. HOCHE. Vereinfachungen in der Rechtsauffindung. [Simplification in legal information.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*. 33(20) Oct. 15, 1928: 1366-1369.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

4528. KEEDY, EDWIN R. The drafting of a code of criminal procedure. *Amer. Bar. Assn. Jour.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 7-11.—In preparing the code of criminal procedure the American Law Institute has had to determine the extent to which the information rather than the indictment should be employed as a method of prosecution. In most states where the information is generally permitted, a preliminary examination must be held or waived, before an information can be filed.

In such a case, can an information be filed if the accused has been discharged? Questions were sent to the judges in the states where indictable offenses may be prosecuted by information, to determine the effectiveness of this practice. "From the answers to the inquiries and from other investigations, it seemed to be clearly established that prosecution by information, while less expensive, is more expeditious and efficient than prosecution by indictment. At the same time convincing reasons appeared why the grand jury should be retained for investigation purposes, and for certain exceptional situations." These provisions will necessitate constitutional changes in several states.—*Agnes Thornton*.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See Entries 4122, 4447, 4465, 4481, 4491, 4523)

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 4268, 4333, 4340, 4719, 4747, 4748)

4529. HANMER, LEE F. The relation of public recreation to delinquency. *Amer. City*. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 119-120.—Many claims for credit to playgrounds in the reduction of juvenile delinquency are based upon unscientific generalizations. More study is needed before accurate statements can be made. Recent studies in restricted areas tend to support the general belief that playgrounds do lead to less delinquency, but not in the degree that has in some cases been supposed. Other factors have been operative. Training in the proper use of leisure time should form a valuable part of the rehabilitation program of our prisons.—*Harvey Walker*.

4530. WALLACE, JAMES. Playing against par in public health. *Amer. City*. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 99-100.—The article is an explanation of the uses to which the appraisal form of the American Public Health Association may be put in evaluating public health facilities in a given community. The third edition of the form has just been published. Included in the list of major activities scored are: vital statistics; communicable disease control; venereal disease control; tuberculosis control; maternity, infant, pre-school, and school hygiene; food and milk control; sanitation, including water supply; laboratory service; popular health instruction; cancer control; and heart disease control.—*Harvey Walker*.

4531. WICKENDEN, HOMER. What community trusts are doing for American cities. *Amer. City*. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 124-126.—During the last 15 years the concept of a community trust has been developed. Instead of making gifts or bequests for specific charities, public minded citizens leave their funds in trust with the stipulation that the income shall be used as indicated by a committee of distribution selected in such a way as to insure the services of persons who possess a broad knowledge of the community and a deep insight into its needs. The Cleveland Foundation, one of the first of these trusts, has made three important surveys: (1) a scientific appraisal of the organization and work of the Cleveland school system; (2) a study of recreation influences, tendencies and needs, and of the existing services; and (3) an investigation of vice and crime, and of criminal justice. Other cities where such funds have been created include: Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Dayton, and Tulsa.—*Harvey Walker*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 4202, 4415, 4539)

4532. MAÑUECO, GABRIEL. Registro de aprovechamientos de aguas. [The registry of water works.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 27(81) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 217-228.—Spain's water law was promulgated at a time of little industrial activity, but the importance of accurate information concerning the power and direction of currents, the height of falls, etc. resulted in the establishment of the Central Registry Office in 1901. Much confusion has resulted from the difficulty of differentiating between public and private developments, and from the chaotic condition of old records.—*Mayo Castleman*.

4533. STASON, E. BLYTHE. The bus and the law. *Bus. Age*. Aug. 1928: 152-154.—Authority to permit the establishment of motor carrier service on the highways, and to regulate the service, rates, and operation of motor carriers arises from the state police power. This power is delegated by the legislature to the utilities commission, subject to the standards of control set up in the regulatory act. The standards set up include "public convenience and necessity" for establishing service, "adequacy" of service, "reasonableness" of charges, and "just cause" for revocation of the certificate authorizing the service. These standards not only serve as guides for the application of the regulation, but also mark the extent of the commission's power to regulate. On these standards rests the basis of the motor carrier enterprise. To maintain nicely balanced standards is demanded by the interests of the carriers and of the public. Much of this article is devoted to illustrations of the difficulties faced by the commissions. Stress is placed on the timeliness and propriety of examining the commission and court decisions in point.—*John J. George*.

4534. VELTHUYSEN. Luftverkehr. [Aviation.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18(19) Oct. 10, 1928: 1843-1850.—*R. H. Wells*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4426, 4435, 4533)

4535. DREW, HAROLD E. Some difficulties in the path of regulation of public utilities. *Connecticut Bar Jour.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 262-281.—The varied criticisms and complaints with regard to public utility commissions center upon the question of valuation as the basis for fair and reasonable rates. A resolution of the 1927 Indiana legislature suggests the "present value" theory; the Massachusetts Commission uses the "investment cost" theory. The latter, since it results in lower estimate than the replacement method of valuation, receives more widespread favor. Problems arising

with respect to public utility control include the following: whether the decision of a public utility commission is a judicial determination giving due process and not reviewable by the courts; whether "value" can have meaning applied to public utility properties, since they do not have uncontrolled earning power; how "unearned increment" should be considered; and how, if the present value theory is accepted, the value can be measured. The Supreme Court rule is not simply "reproduction cost less depreciation"; all evidences of value are taken into account. Possibilities of reversal of commission decisions and the constant change in the rate base when the present value method is used, furnish opportunity for continuing the controversies. Substantial justice has nevertheless been obtained so far by the Court principles; satisfactory solution to the problems can be reached only by care on the part of judges, commissions, legislators, and members of the body politic.—*E. Cole.*

4536. GILMORE, CLARENCE E. The railroad

commission of Texas. *Pub. Util. Reports.* 1929A (1) Jan. 10, 1929: 5-11.—The Commission in Texas, created in 1891, is not vested with the general jurisdiction of a utilities commission. A number of utilities, as telegraph, telephone, electric power and light companies, are not regulated by any state authority. Originally, the Commission was given jurisdiction only over railroads and express companies. Common carrier pipe lines used in the transportation of crude petroleum were placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission in 1917. In 1919 the Commission was given administration of the law for the conservation of the natural resources of crude oil and natural gas, and also jurisdiction over the production, transportation, and sale of natural gas, with appellate jurisdiction over natural gas rates in cities where the city and the company were unable to agree on a fair price. A final duty was added in 1927 when the regulation of passenger motor bus companies was given to the Commission.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 4022, 4089, 4415, 4418)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

4537. BALDASSARRI, ALDO. Il diritto penale internazionale nel progetto preliminare di un nuovo codice penale. [International penal law in the preliminary draft of a new penal code.] *Riv. Dir. Internaz.* 7 (3) Jul-Sep. 1928: 293-337.—The preliminary draft of the new Italian penal code has been drawn up in accordance with the rules of international law. Thus in general the principle of the territoriality of the crime is to determine the jurisdiction of the Italian courts over criminals whether foreigners or citizens. But in certain cases the courts are given jurisdiction over crimes committed outside of Italy. These include crimes against the safety and security of the state, crimes having to do with slavery and the treatment of women and children, counterfeiting, etc., giving to the courts a rather wide field of jurisdiction over extraterritorial crimes. However, if these cases have already been settled in other countries, the courts are not to take jurisdiction unless a special request is made by the Minister of Justice.—*H. M. Cory.*

4538. CÖSTER. Das Küstenmeer im Völkerrecht. [Territorial waters in international law.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 1304-1306.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

4539. FENNING, KARL. Trade marks in Pan America as affected by the Havana Conference, 1928. *Jour. Patent Office Soc.* 10 (11) Nov. 1928: 483-489.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4540. HAZARD, HENRY B. The doctrine of res judicata in naturalization cases in the United States. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 50-55.—In the case of *Maney v. United States* the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed a judgment of the Circuit Court cancelling the applicant's certificate of naturalization as having been "illegally procured" and did not regard the matter as *res judicata* by reason of the decision of the lower court setting aside the objection of the naturalization examiner.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

4541. HRABAR, V. E. La condition juridique des agents diplomatiques selon la législation soviétique et les traités conclus par l'U. R. S. S. [The juridical position of diplomatic agents under Soviet legislation and under treaties concluded by the U. S. S. R.] *Rev. Droit. Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6 (6) 1928: 346-368.—Russian legislation is new, and characterized by the spirit of renovation, so valuable to those codifying international law. For a time after the revolution there

was a period of isolation. In 1918 a decree substituted for all diplomatic ranks that of "representative plenipotentiary"; and this was to apply to foreign diplomats in Russia, as well as to Russian agents abroad. After 1920, diplomatic relations were slowly resumed, first with Asiatic states by treaty. The occidental powers gradually renewed intercourse, beginning with commercial delegations having political functions. A decree of May 26, 1921, and subsequent legislation rebuilt the diplomatic system. It retains the idea of a plenipotentiary representation for Russia abroad, within which all ranks, including commercial and all other Russian agents, are equalized. In Russia, foreign diplomats are received as equals, and no distinction is made as to rank, in legal theory. In practice, this equality can not be maintained. Russian diplomats have been instructed not to propagandize, but neither are they to participate in rites contrary to the ideas of a proletarian state. Russia accords diplomatic immunities, but not to so many persons as is usual. Secondary privileges, such as free entry, are provided for.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

4542. HUBER, MAX. La Croix-Rouge et l'évolution récente de droit international. [The Red Cross and the recent development of international law.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 11 (121) Jan. 1929: 8-18.—Since its creation in 1862-64 the Red Cross has provided an impetus to the evolution of the idea for the suppression of war in international law. The efforts to humanize war form the first step in this direction; then came the Hague Peace Conferences; and the third step may be found in the initiative taken by the United States to conclude arbitration treaties. The League of Nations is founded on the basis of these principles. And the latest phase develops in the Kellogg Pact of 1928. The Red Cross has carried on its work in times of peace, and thus penetrated into the conscience of the nations. But this has not diminished the importance of its mission in the question of war.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

4543. MORELLI, GAETANO. Funzioni della autorità consolari in materia di successioni. [Functions of the consular authority in respect to the subject of succession.] *Riv. Dir. Internaz.* 7 (3) Jul-Sep. 1928: 381-387.—The Italian Court of Cassation decided that a suit for damages could not be brought against the Minister for Foreign Affairs for not exercising his rights under a consular treaty. The treaty gave the consuls of Italy and Portugal reciprocal rights in handling the settlement of estates left by citizens of one country dying intestate in the territory of the other. The

Court held that the treaty had created a right which Italy could demand of Portugal but not an obligation which she had undertaken towards her citizens. Morelli believes that if in this particular case there had been a consul at the place where the Italian citizen died, he would have been under obligation to settle the estate, but as there was not, and as the treaty provided that in such cases the local authorities were to take charge until an Italian representative arrived, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was under no obligation to send one.—*H. M. Cory.*

4544. STEVENS, GUY. The doctrine of positive acts. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 30-49.—The doctrine announced by the Mexican Supreme Court in the Texas Co. case, that rights conceded to landholders by the law of 1909 must be converted into vested rights by "positive acts," and that where not so converted they were not confiscated by the Constitution of 1917, was an entirely novel one, unknown to common law or to the civil law prior to the decision. The United States protested against this doctrine, but it was affirmed by the Mexican Supreme Court in the Mexican Petroleum Co. case.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

4545. TAYLOR, E. A. The freedom of the seas. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (623) Jan. 1929: 72-81.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

4546. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The interpretation of multilateral treaties. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 94-107.—Recent treaties raise the question as to the standard provided by international law for their interpretation and particularly as to the weight to be attached to correspondence preceding their adoption and to the understandings and reservations accompanying them. Treaties between two or a small number of states bear an analogy to contracts, and preliminary material is given weight in their interpretation. On the other hand, multilateral law-making treaties bear more resemblance to statutes and must be judged by their text. The Kellogg Pact is, however, an exception to the latter rule.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

PROCEDURE

4547. HILL, NORMAN L. The origin of the law of unneutral service. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 56-67.—The concept of unneutral service is an old one, but it was not until the beginning of the

19th century that the modern law came to take shape, when unneutral service became limited to the transportation by neutral ships of enemy troops or of enemy dispatches. The term "unneutral service" is of more recent origin and is much more satisfactory than the terms "analogues of contraband" and "quasi-contraband," owing to the difference in the liability for unneutral service and for carrying contraband.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

4548. T., P. L. Italia-Germania. Trattato di conciliazione e di arbitrato. [Treaty of conciliation and arbitration between Italy and Germany.] *Riv. Dir. Internaz.* 7 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 416-426.—The text of the treaty is given accompanied by a note explaining some of its implications. The treaty provides for a permanent conciliation commission to which certain questions are to be submitted for examination and recommendation of a solution. Failing an agreement between the countries on the basis of such a report the controversy is to be taken to an arbitral tribunal or to the World Court. Excluded from this procedure are questions arising from facts which took place before the signing of the agreement, questions belonging to the domestic jurisdiction of one of the signatories, rights and obligations derived from the Locarno Agreement, and controversies otherwise provided for in agreements already existing between the parties. Political questions are to be submitted only to the conciliation commission. Special attention is given to the fact that questions involving third parties are, by explicit statement of the treaty, not to be withdrawn from arbitral procedure for that reason alone.—*H. M. Cory.*

4549. WILSON, ROBERT R. Reservation clauses in agreements for obligatory arbitration. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 68-93.—The theory of reservation clauses in arbitration treaties is that the obligation to arbitrate must leave intact the right of the state to provide for its own security. The clauses suggest the minimum of assurance which a sovereign body subscribing to arbitration must have. The experience of arbitration agreements during the past half-century is that if these reservation clauses are to be given up there must be some international supervisory agency capable of drawing the line between what is arbitrable and what is not so. Recent treaties suggest that the League of Nations might be made to supply for such an agency.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 4268, 4352, 4577)

4550. CIUBRANOVITCH, J. Le sort de Montenegro. [The fate of Montenegro.] *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6 (6) 1928: 316-318.—Because of the treason, lies, and intrigues of the Serbs, Montenegro was deprived of her rightful place as an equal and independent member of the society of nations. But Montenegrins will never cease to besiege the League of Nations for justice. The Montenegrin question is a touchstone for the League.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

4551. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The seventh year of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-29.—The seventh year of the Court marks progress in the es-

tablishment of its position as the chief agency in the world for the international administration of justice. Two advisory opinions were handed down: the jurisdiction of the courts of Danzig and the interpretation of the Greco-Turkish agreement of Dec. 1, 1926; two judgments: the rights of minorities in Upper Silesia and the compensation due for the taking of the factory at Chorzow. Judge Moore resigned and Charles Evans Hughes was elected in his place. Judge Weiss died in service. A settlement was reached with the Netherlands government as to the privileges and immunities of the judges and registry officials.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 3826, 4297, 4403, 4459, 4512, 4767).

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

4552. BIENSTOCK, GREGOR. Deutschland und Osteuropa. [Germany and Eastern Europe.] *Gesellschaft* 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 266-279.—*J. Roucek.*

4553. CANTALUPO, ROBERTO. L'anschluss. [The Anschluss.] *Nuova Antologia* 64 (1363) Jan. 1, 1929: 78-92.—The economic arguments in favor of the Anschluss have lost their force with improvement in the condition of Austria. The three forces now favoring it are rather sentimental or psychological: pan-Germanism, the religious (Catholic) sentiment uniting Bavaria, the Tyrol, and Lower Austria, and the social-democratic tendency looking toward the establishment in the heart of Europe of a form of socialist regime common to Vienna and Berlin. However, pan-Germanism is not now very strong in Austria; the Catholic sentiment is of no great importance; and the socialist-democratic sentiment is weakened by the greater conservatism of Germany. Angleichung, on the contrary, has become a fact. Numerous forms of assimilation have developed in various fields of activity. The movement in favor of the Anschluss originates in Berlin. Although France, like Italy, is opposed to the Anschluss, there can be no accord in their policies concerning it while France adheres to her present policy toward the Petite Entente.—*M. Daugherty.*

4554. DIPLOMATE. L'oeuvre internationale de M. Venizelos. [The international work of Venizelos.] *Flambeau* 12 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 29-35.—Venizelos incarnates the aspirations of his people. This is what made him the man for Greek national reconstruction during the years 1910 to 1929, and makes him today the champion of Hellenic peace. Greece today has no territorial visions. Her national ideal is peace and internal development. The question of Salonika contributed to the rapprochement with Italy. But Venizelos in negotiating with Yugoslavia has not taken advantage of the Greco-Italian treaty, for he is determined to dispel the idea of concluding alliances. His clear explanations and frank assurances at London and Paris have removed all international apprehensions with regard to the foreign policy of Greece. The pacific policy of the Greek government is also extended to Turkey, where the only difficulty lies in the execution of the convention for the exchange of populations. With Bulgaria and Albania there are no serious obstacles for concluding treaties of friendship. The return of Venizelos is a momentous event in the consolidation of peace in the Balkans.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

4555. DULLES, ALLEN W. The threat of Anglo-American naval rivalry. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 173-182.—The following principles must be considered in any attempt to limit the navies of the world: an Anglo-American agreement is a necessary preliminary to a general international understanding; all types of combatant vessels not already limited must be included; tonnage limits as between the United States and Great Britain should be fixed on the basis of parity in each class and should be reasonable in amount; Great Britain and the United States should each be prepared to make concessions. The British should not insist that the United States restrict its cruiser force to the small type which fits the needs of Great Britain. The United States should admit that the possession of larger cruisers with equal tonnage would give to this country a combat superiority. Because of this the smaller cruisers of Great Britain might be estimated at a discount.—*B. H. Williams.*

4556. HABRAN, LUIGI. La politica estera del Congo belga. [The foreign policy of the Belgian Congo.]

Oltremare 3 (1) 1929: 5-13.—The foreign policy of the Belgian Congo is inseparable from that of Belgium. The lack of naval force on the part of Belgium compels her to ally herself with the great European naval powers who have African possessions. England, France, and Belgium have a community of interests in Africa; as in Europe, this tie constitutes the principal preoccupation of Belgian policy. In 1927, by the treaty of St. Paul of Loanda (Angola), Belgium and Portugal undertook a policy of collaboration with regard to their colonies.—*M. Daugherty.*

4557. KORNES, JULIUS. Die Wiederbelebung des antiken Imperialismus. [The revival of ancient imperialism.] *Hochland* 26 (3) Dec. 1928: 225-236.—A new, post-war interest in imperialism looks to ancient Rome for inspiration and guidance. The reorganization of secondary education in France with its emphasis on the classics illustrates the trend in France. A similar interest governs educational reform in Italy. France, Italy, and England, too, are busily engaged in building up the idea that each one is the true heir of imperial Rome.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

4558. KOROVINE, E. L'U. R. S. S. et le problème du désarmement. [The U. S. S. R. and the problem of disarmament.] *Rev. Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6 (6) 1928: 319-328.—Complete, general, and immediate disarmament has been the thesis of the Soviet Union from its origin. Toward this it worked at Genoa, Moscow, and Lausanne in 1922, and at various meetings under the League of Nations. It signed the Pact of Paris with reserves which—unlike those of other states—extended rather than limited its application. The Soviet Union devotes itself to the economic reconstruction of Russia, and any war, even one in which it does not share, endangers this work, as well as sacrifices many laborers who are its potential allies. Litvinoff says that the greatest contribution ever made to peace was the Russian proposal of complete disarmament.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

4559. MARX, WILLIAM. The Rhineland occupation. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 198-203.—The author, a former Chancellor of the German Republic, deplors the continued presence of foreign troops in the Rhineland. Almost every month there have been instances of mistreatment of German citizens by drunken soldiers. This is humiliating to Germany and has proved an aid to extreme German nationalists who deride the pacific policies of their government. Germany has complied with the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles and continued occupation is a violation of the Treaty.—*B. H. Williams.*

4560. MONTLUC, L. de. Le pacte Briand-Kellogg. [The Briand-Kellogg treaty.] *Rev. Droit. Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 6 (6) 1928: 334-345.—The writer confesses to wonder that a diplomat like Briand should have been led into so risky a negotiation. Kellogg's idea was clever—to administer a kick to the Wilson policy, and at the same time to put something over on the League of Nations. After various discussions in which France won all the way, the treaty was signed. The pact is inoffensive, and remarkable as an example of open diplomacy. From the political viewpoint it is important since it means that force can no longer be used for the collection of debts, and because it means reconciliation between the United States and Japan. It means an end to the campaign against the system of security of the League of Nations, undertaken in the United States against the memory of the noble Wilson. Violation of the "Pacte Wilson" is now

a violation of the "Pacte Kellogg." From a juridical point of view, the pact is of little value. It has no sanction, no relation to arbitration or international justice; indeed, it does harm because it is so vague. Americans always like to claim credit and they say the movement to outlaw war resulted in the pact. This was a religious and puritan movement, objecting even to self-defense. Coolidge, however, said that preparedness does not mean aggression. The real purpose of the United States was to break up the Anglo-Japanese alliance. She tried to do this at the Washington Conference; now that Japan has signed the pact the danger is gone.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

4561. NIKITINE, B. *L'union soviétique et l'Orient musulman.* *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 51 () Oct.-Dec. 1928: 593-610.—The so-called *contre-offensive* of the Soviets to the Locarno treaties began with the Russo-Turkish Paris Pact. Similar treaties of guarantees were concluded with Afghanistan (Pagman Pact) and Persia (Moscow Pact). But it is a mistake to think that the Soviet pacts with Oriental Muslims are directed against the Occident. They constitute a proof of the desire of Russia to live in peace with her neighbors. (These treaties are analyzed in the light of the Litvinov proposal in connection with the Briand-Kellogg Pact—that is, the guarantee against the possibility of acts of aggression between nations).—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

4562. PATIALA, DHIRAJ of. *The Indian states and the crown.* *Asiatic Rev.* 24 (80) Oct. 1928: 628-655.—Traditionally the British government dealt with each native state as an isolated unit. This system worked to the advantage of the British government, despite the best intentions on its part, and against the interests of the ruling princes, whose treaty rights suffered because the channels of joint action were thus closed to them. In 1917 proposals were placed before Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford looking toward the creation of a Council of Princes, a Permanent Advisory Board, and a system of arbitration for disputes between native states and the British government. As carried out the proposals were emasculated. The Council of Princes until recently had little control over its agenda and rules of business. Instead of a Permanent Advisory Board, a Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was provided. Deadlocks between this body and the government were resolved in favor of the government. In a dispute between itself and a native state, the government may employ impartial arbitration, but is not bound to accept the award. Reforms in currency and the tariff since 1919 have affected native India no less than British India. Therefore some machinery must be created to facilitate steady consultation between the native princes and the British government on questions affecting India as a whole. Some scheme of federation might well offer a solution to the problem. (The Maharaja of Patiala is Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes).—*Robert T. Pollard.*

4563. TIBAL, ANDRÉ. *Les perspectives sur la Baltique.* [Baltic prospects.] *Monde Slave.* 3 (7) Jul. 1928: 41-69.—The policy of the Baltic states, selfish and narrow as it may appear at times, is to keep away from trouble. Baltic unity is menaced because Finland, thinking itself relatively safe from the Russian menace, retreats into its shell, while Lithuania is so deeply involved in the Vilna dispute as to make the other states weary about knitting closer their relations with her. Poland has "the corridor" and Silesian questions, in which neither Finland nor the smaller Baltic states share. Latvia and Esthonia may eventually combine with the Russian lands in a federation; Finland and Poland are far less likely to do so; Lithuania might, especially if Lithuanian feeling becomes more bitterly anti-Polish. Since Russia, Germany,

and Great Britain are decidedly active in the Baltic region, the Baltic states cannot remain in isolation. Poland enters into the situation both as a Baltic and as a European state. Russian interests are easily understood and the states that are the "gates to Russia" recognize that her outlets and inlets must be made secure. German interests are less conspicuous, although very great, German trade would make the Baltic into a German lake, if possible. Danzig and Memel are strongly German in commerce today. Great Britain's expansion, unlike that of her rivals, must be exclusively commercial, thus offering a desirable alternative to her two rivals. Finally, although ships of war may be forbidden to enter the Baltic, the freedom of the straits to peaceful commerce must be maintained no less for the prosperity of these states themselves, than for the peace of the world.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

4564. UNSIGNED. *Bibliography of foreign affairs. 1927-1928.* *Europäische Gespräche.* 6 (2) Feb. 1928: Supp. 1-16, (3) Mar. 1928: Supp. 17-32; (4) Apr. 1928: Supp. 33-48, (6) Jun. 1928: Supp. 49-64, (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: Supp. 65-124.—Bibliography of the foreign policies of different countries, including books, pamphlets and articles published during 1927-28.—*M. H. Cochran.*

4565. UNSIGNED. *The United States and the Saint Germain treaties.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 4 (22) Jan. 4, 1929: 425-436.—Four treaties relating to the African situation are before the Senate, two of them having been signed at Saint Germain in 1919 and two being revisions of Saint Germain treaties. The Convention Revising the Acts of Berlin and Brussels (Saint Germain, 1919) provides for the open door in Central Africa. The Convention Relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa (Saint Germain, 1919) prohibits the importation of "trade spirits" into a large area in Africa. The Convention on the international Trade in Arms (Geneva, 1925) deals with the general arms traffic problem and prohibits the export of arms and implements of war to private individuals but permits exports under license to governments. Trade in arms is specifically restricted in a large zone in Africa. A protocol against the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and bacteriological methods of warfare is included. The Slavery Convention (Geneva, 1926) aims to abolish slavery and restrict forced labor. (On Feb. 25 the Senate advised ratification of this convention).—*B. H. Williams.*

4566. WHITE, J. BAKER. *The war policy of Soviet Russia.* *Natl. Rev.* 92 (550) Dec. 1928: 525-531.—The Russian government is preparing to use war as the last desperate throw in a gamble for life. Soviet Russia has built up her army by enlisting large numbers of men in militia and reserve organizations; she has made war service as nurses, etc., compulsory upon women between the ages of 19 and 40; she has built up her war chemical industry and is carrying out a vast program of air services to such an extent that the Suez Canal and the gateway to India are threatened; she has greatly increased her military budget. Russia is making vigorous attempts to spread the military spirit and create a war atmosphere among the Russian people and all communist parties abroad. A great network of espionage activities under the foreign section of the O.G.P.U. (secret state police) points in the same direction.—*Luther H. Evans.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

4567. MAIR, LUCY P. *The Scheldt controversy.* *Economica.* (24) Dec. 1928: 351-369.—The Scheldt controversy is non-justiciable and suited for reference to the Council of the League. A solution might be

reached by establishment of a special regime based on the principles of the Barcelona Convention.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

WORLD POLITICS

4568. UNSIGNED. Das britisch-französische Flottenkompromiss. [The Franco-British naval compromise.] *Europäische Gespräche.* 6(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 604-619.—A documentary report on the course of the Franco-British negotiations from March to December, 1928.—*M. H. Cochran.*

4569. BEARD, CHARLES A. Bigger and better armaments. *Harpers Mag.* 158(944) Jan. 1929: 133-143.—The Kellogg peace treaty is only a blind. It places no limit on armaments or on preparedness. The signatory states saw to that in their reservations and diplomacy. The Treaty of Versailles created a new wrong for every one it righted. More armaments, sharper commercial rivalries and continued agitations of minorities are the old disturbing factors which remain.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

4570. BROUCKÈRE, LOUIS de. Die erste Friedensdekade. [The first ten years of peace.] *Nord u. Süd.* 51(11) Nov. 1928: 1029-1032.—In an analysis of the destruction of the war, which cost the nations engaged in it 500 billion marks, 10 million dead on the battlefield, and perhaps double in crippled, distressed, and sick, the author finds that Europe has learned three things: (1) wars cost not only the defeated party but the winner as well; (2) for the first time in history the problem of peace has been attacked in a serious way; (3) a greater consciousness of world solidarity and especially European solidarity exists. The unity of Europe will bring forth universal peace.—*Edgar H. Yolland.*

4571. SÖDERBERG, VERNER. Tio år efteråt. [Ten years after.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(1) 1929: 13-22.—Despite the overwhelming victory of the one side, the later war was less decisive than was at first generally supposed. The old "European balance" was destroyed, but a new one has not yet appeared. A new machinery of peace has begun to function, but has not yet proved its durability.—*Walter Sandelius.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3810, 4590, 4595, 4621, 4707)

4572. ADLER, ALFRED. Les idées fondamentales de la psychologie individuelle. [The basic concepts of individual psychology.] *Rev. Psychol. Concrète.* 1(1) Feb. 1929: 89-101.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4573. BOULLAYE, H. PINARD de la. Les relations entre l'évolution sociale et l'évolution religieuse. [The relations between social and religious evolution.] *Correspondant.* 100(1592) Jan. 25, 1929: 188-212.—Societies may be classified provisionally into four types: very primitive; more evolved; very hierarchical; and democratic—whose economic, social, moral, and religious characteristics show diverse correlations between social, political, and religious organization. Among the very primitive societies exist the monogamous family, a severe morality, and an animistic religion, which is polytheistic in that it recognizes a multiplicity of supernatural beings, but gives supremacy to one. Among the totemic hunters, the weakened family and strengthened tribe make religion an affair of the group; among the nomads religion "attaches to the hearth," the chief of the family is a *rex sacrorum*, and manism is supreme; among the agricultural tribes, the men develop secret societies as a defense mechanism against woman's hegemony. In the very hierarchical societies, polytheism prevails. In democratic societies, the sovereignty of numbers and the growing power of money have important effects on religious psychology. Thus there are several important correlations; animism prevails in the most primitive societies; magic, existing in all societies, reaches its acme in tyrannical despotisms; polytheism prevails in hierarchical societies but does not owe its preeminence to the introduction of the monarchical regime. Social constraint, to which the Durkheim school attributes the formation of religious beliefs, is relatively feeble in primitive societies, stronger in the familial type, and attains its maximum in tribal societies. Religion as an institution and society, at first merged, tend later to differentiate into a temporal and a spiritual power.—*Irene Barnes.*

4574. BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. Les forces qui créent l'histoire. [Forces which make history.] *Esprit Internat.* 3(9) Jan. 1929: 3-15.—Movements

of thought are to be evaluated in accordance with their effects upon institutions, of which civilization develops five: family, property, state, church, university. These are all affected in our day by four interrelated movements of thought: (1) the increased importance of economic as opposed to political knowledge and practices, (2) the disintegrating influence of the development of science, (3) the slow "Occidentalization" of Oriental peoples, and (4) the tendencies toward international cooperation. The author draws illustrations from current events.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

4575. FURFEY, PAUL HANLY. Some trends in modern social theory. *Proc. 4th Ann. Meeting Amer. Catholic Philos. Assn.* Dec. 27-28, 1928: 62-70.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4576. GIESE, FRITZ. Théorie et pratique en matière de psychologie. [Theory and practice in psychology.] *Rev. Psychol. Concrète.* 1(1) Feb. 1929: 65-74.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4577. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. The golden age—a study of warfare in relation to survival and progress. *Open Court.* 43(1) Jan. 1929: 1-15.—The argument in favor of war as a factor in social progress hinges largely on the question whether man is everywhere pugnacious. How about the simple hunters of Rousseau's golden age? A survey (pp. 4-10) of the various simple peoples now occupying the periphery of the ethnological map of the world—extinct Tasmanians, Australian aborigines, Punans of Borneo, Andamanese, Todas, Veddahs, Bushmen, Negro pygmies of Africa and the Malay Peninsula, Tierra del Fuegians and Eskimos—shows that none of them has anything approaching organized warfare. As over against them the great civilizations were largely built by the sword; and, though they also perished thereby, they bequeathed to posterity great cultural advances. Nevertheless the next stage in international relationship depends on the recognition that war is an expression of the emotions of the mob mind skilfully manipulated. A proper utilization of the resources of schools, the press, the church and the family would build a rational outlook making war an antiquated device.—*F. H. Hankins.*

4578. HERZFELD, K. F. Scientific research and religion. *Commonweal.* 9(20) Mar. 20, 1929: 560-562.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4579. KANTOR, J. La psychologie organique. [Or-

ganic psychology.] *Rev. Psychol. Concrète*. 1(1) Feb. 1929: 75-88.—H. R. Hosea.

4580. KNIGHT, FRANK H. Freedom as fact and criterion. *Internat. Jour. Ethics*. 39(2) Jan. 1929: 129-147.—The utilitarian-economic position, so long influential in the English-speaking world, set the negative ideal of freedom as the goal of political action. The fatal defect of this doctrine lay in its confusion of freedom and power, since it overlooked the fact that freedom to perform an act is meaningless unless the requisite means of action is available. The evaluation of separate contributions of individuals to the social income is a matter of force, not of right. Freedom, being an ethical category, cannot furnish an objective criterion for moral judgments of legislative policy. But no study of human conduct (including economics) is feasible which does not run in terms of teleology. Private motives and ethical evaluations are no less real than behavior in the sense of changes in space-time configurations.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

4581. MONEY-KYRLE, R. Morals and supermen. *British Jour. Medic. Psychol.* 8(4) 1928: 277-284.—The degree of individual freedom or restraint compatible with human association has long been a problem with social thinkers. Although with many morality was believed to be a matter of inhibitions, some, like the Sophists, sponsored a rational morality free from restraint. If the application of psychoanalysis removed all inhibitions, how would social organization be affected? Of the two types of inhibitions, conscious and unconscious, psychoanalysis is concerned only with the latter. These unconscious controls, comprising as they do traditional morality, childhood restraints and other incumbrances must be cleared by psychoanalytic treatment, thereby leaving to the ego only the conscious and rational inhibitions. We then have a "normal" person which, however, is a rarity today. In a society made up of "normal" persons, "laws would be unnecessary to curb the criminal or bolster the incompetent." This will be attained (1) by education, which will banish all irrational fears and (2) by psychoanalytic treatment, which will clear the inappropriate unconscious inhibitions. If these problems are recognized and solved, "all problems of sociology and ethics will solve themselves, and a society of supermen will rule the earth." (284) This is not a Utopian dream but a practical hope.—*John H. Mueller*.

4582. MORGAN, C. LLOYD. Individual and person. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(4) Jan. 1929: 625-631.—The human being is both an individual and a person. It seems valid to use the concept of "individuality" with emphasis on his uniqueness and the concept of "personality" with emphasis on his representative typicality. Every entity, from atom to man, is in some measure unique and in some measure typical. But what distinguishes a man from a cow or an ant is that he is a reflectively social person, contemplating human life as a drama. He plays a conscious role in the drama. He is a farmer, architect, statesman, etc., speaking and acting as representative of a type. Or, he may be speaking and acting for the *Zeitgeist*. What should be thought of as "personal" is this representative human activity.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

4583. PHELAN, GERALD B. Psychology and ethics. *Proc. 4th Ann. Meeting Amer. Catholic Philos. Assn.* Dec. 27-28, 1928: 45-61.—H. R. Hosea.

4584. PICARD, ROGER. Les aspects sociaux de la rationalisation. [Social aspects of rationalization.] *Grande Rev.* 33(1) Jan. 1929: 406-414.—H. R. Hosea.

4585. RICHARD, GASTON. Nouvelles tendances sociologiques en France et en Allemagne. [New sociological tendencies in France and Germany.] *Rev. Internat. Sociol.* 36(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 647-669.—Many regard sociology as a theory of primitive society.

But it is difficult to secure adequate data from primitive ethnology for the construction of a sociology. Consequently many sociologists fall back upon the dangerous expedient of analogy. Such is the method of Levy-Bruhl's theory of a primitive prelogical mentality. As a matter of fact Levy-Bruhl studied mainly relatively advanced peoples and few truly primitive people. Also he failed to make use of the data of travellers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He does not go back of 1825. He jumbles his facts. Furthermore, it is wrong to regard the existing savage as a true representative of the primitive man. Modern savages have been transformed by war, the chase, and magic. They cannot reveal the psychology of the primitives. Likewise, Durkheim's theory of collective representations errs in building up a sociology on collective rather than individual psychology. This fact comes out in accounting for the origin of scientific explanations. Neither the theory that science grew out of an empirical technology nor that it is the transformation of primitive magic is correct. It is the result of individual effort to analyze facts. It began in the Socratic reform among the Greeks. Science is the crown of the personal life, of free thought, not of the collective mind. Consequently sociology cannot be a science of beliefs. Collective thought is capable of certitude, but sociology must depend on verification rather than on dogma. Bergson's theory of the discontinuity of history is better adapted to a sound sociology than are the theories of Levy-Bruhl and Durkheim. Creative mentality organizes the concept of society and gives a basis for a philosophy of history which explains and corrects the social psychology of Levy-Bruhl and Durkheim. This sociology on its static side deals with institutions and in its dynamic aspects is concerned with the affective life in the development of civilization. Thus the theories of Levy-Bruhl give way to a better informed ethnology and those of Durkheim to psychology and the history of ideas. The resulting social psychology is called upon to render aid to ethnography, to history, and to psychology, but without prejudice to the new sociology. (Discussion of works by Olivier-Leroy, Allier, Essertier, and Lasbax.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

4586. THWING, CHARLES FRANKLIN. What are the tests of a nation's civilization? Can America meet them? *Hibbert Jour.* 27(2) Jan. 1929: 335-347.—Twelve tests are suggested for a nation's civilization: (1) appreciation of its past; (2) power to create and to maintain institutions; (3) power of men to combine; (4) an altruistic attitude toward other nations; (5) concern for its future; (6) family integrity; (7) a union of the stable and the flexible in civil government; (8) intelligent care for the life and health of citizens; (9) intelligent recognition of property; (10) respect for the mind of man; (11) efficient education; (12) right attitude toward God. We may question whether America gives a satisfactory response to the fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth and twelfth of these tests; but taken as a whole there is ground for believing that America does meet these great tests of civilization.—*Earle Edward Eubank*.

4587. WILLIAMS, HATTIE P. Social philosophy of G. E. Howard. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13(3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 229-233.—The contributions of Howard as teacher and scholar have been dwelt upon, but his colleagues were aware of two dominant characteristics which add something to an understanding of his career. He was a democrat, and a protestant in the best sense of the term. His democratic idealism led him to refuse election to Phi Beta Kappa, and to early opposition to fraternities. It inspired him to warm advocacy and practice of the principle of equality between the sexes and among races. In his early academic career his protestantism was largely confined to historical criticism, but later he assumed a positive and vigorous role

in the promotion of those movements which were conceived as contributing to a new and better social order.—*Walther B. Bodenhafer*.

4588. WRIGHT, H. W. *Metaphysical implications of human association*. *Philos. Rev.* 38(1) Jan. 1929: 54-68.—Two conflicting explanatory principles grounded upon two radically different factors in human experience are the roots of the strife between opposing schools of philosophy. These may be expressed as externality and internality of relations, or mechanism and teleology. Synthesis achieved by reducing one factor to terms of the other ends in failure. What light does human association throw on this *impasse*? An analysis of these factors in social relations reveals conflict (1) between sequences of physical behavior and the creative power of original selves, and (2) between reason or the system of rational meanings and motor adjustments of individuals. But functional harmony in human association is brought about by signs. Classes of signs are (1) verbal, (2) mechanical (tools and appliances), (3) institutional, and (4) esthetic. Through the intermediation of signs creative intelligence comes into operative contact with the world of physical necessity.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 3769, 4759)

4589. FARNSWORTH, PAUL R. Concerning so-called group effects. *Jour. Genetic Psychol.* 35(4) Dec. 1928: 587-593.—Allport has enunciated a tenet of the social psychologists, that group effects which fall under the category "social facilitation" have an accelerating effect upon the work of the individual. An experiment, the results of which favor this theory, reported by Weston and English in *The Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, 1926, 37, 600-602, "The Influence of the Groups on Psychological Test Scores," is held to be non-conclusive because of the small number of subjects and the lack of adequate controls. Farnsworth divided his students in experimental and social psychology into four groups varying in number from 20 to 36, and gave each group one of four standard intelligence tests. The students had previously been classified into two divisions, A and B, of equal intelligence, as determined by the Thorndike or the Otis scale. The individuals in division A each took a test alone; then divisions A and B took the test together; and finally the individuals in division B took the test alone. The data show no consistent or significant group effect, although there seems to be a slight tendency for the students working alone to achieve better results on more difficult material, contrary to the orthodox theory as to the accelerating effect of group work.—*A. H. Morrison*.

4590. FLETCHER, JOHN M. An old solution of the new problem of instinct. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 44-55.—An effort is here made to account for the origin of instincts. But first the author takes a stand on several issues: there are instincts, consciousness does exist and is coeval with animal life, and consciousness is causally efficient in integrating the accretions to instincts. In accounting for the origin of instincts it is necessary to discover some method by which they could become inherited. Use may be made of the Lamarckian hypothesis in this connection, without doing violence to the findings of Weismann, provided we recognize the former as applicable to earlier and

simpler and the latter to the more recent and more highly differential organisms. That this suggestion has more than a theoretical basis is indicated by the experiments of Stewart with colon bacilli.—*Asael T. Hansen*.
4591. HAMILTON, E. R. The interpretation of mental tests. *Psyche*. (35) Jan. 1929: 20-47.—*H. R. Hosea*.

4592. WITTY, PAUL A., and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. Religious leadership and stability. *Psychol. Rev.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 56-82.—The recent demonstrations that gifted children (of I. Q. 140 and above) are superior to average children in physical and moral development, has been accompanied by the assumption that these children alone comprise our future geniuses and hence that geniuses are exceptionally stable and well-balanced. This last claim seems to be substantiated by Miss Cox's post mortem study of 300 recognized geniuses. On the other hand, just as studies in negroes' and whites' religion indicate that participation in religious activities is partly to secure satisfaction for thwarted human desires, so in many cases religious leaders seek the church for similar reasons. Detailed study of the lives of Martin Luther, Tolstoi, John Bunyan, and many others corroborate this and disclose marked instability. Such data are not invalidated by the assumption that gifted children of stability will inevitably turn out to be geniuses.—*M. T. Price*.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS AND MOTIVES

(See also Entry 3770)

4593. LANDIS, CARNEY. The interpretation of facial expression in emotion. *Jour. General Psychol.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 59-72.—Photographs which had been taken in various emotional situations in which there was little question that the subjects actually experienced rather strong emotions, were shown to a group of observers. The observers were asked to name the "emotion" which each of the photographs depicted, and to suggest what situation would likely call forth such a facial expression. The names assigned to the pictures were no more often correct than one would expect by chance, even when they were labelled only pleasant or unpleasant. The situations suggested were correspondingly inaccurate.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

4594. SCHROEDER, THEODORE. Guilt and inferiority-feeling as creator of religious experience. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 16(1) Jan. 1929: 46-54.—The book, *An Attempt at an Answer to: What is Religion?*, written anonymously by a "highly cultured modernist clergyman in a good orthodox conservative Christian church" leads to the hypothesis that the fundamental issue requiring attention is one of mental hygiene not of conventional education.—*M. T. Price*.

4595. WIEMAN, HENRY W. The philosophy of worship. *Monist*. 39(1) Jan. 1929: 58-79.—We find as a dominant tendency in nature, reaching its acme at the level of human social life, a progressive integration: along with an increase in individualization there is "an organic growth in which all the combined elements and activities enter into more intimate mutuality, more mutual support and enhancement." This value-making process, we may call God. It follows that intelligent religion will aim "(1) to attain the most adequate knowledge of the value-making process of nature, and (2) establish the most value-making association of human life with this process"—other over-beliefs not subject to investigation, are not essential to religion. Although this sphere of concrete wholes and their "concretion," is not the sphere of science, yet science's defining of uniformities may throw light upon individuals and the integrating process. The religious objective,

and the solving of practical problems connected with progressive integration, may be further facilitated by a worship which establishes habits and mental attitudes helpful in such tasks.—*M. T. Price.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 4603, 4668, 4681, 4684, 4700, 4764)

4596. LURIA, A. R. The problem of the cultural behavior of the child. *Jour. Genetic Psychol.* 35 (4) Dec. 1928: 493-504.—Modern psychology must investigate the laws which govern the evolution of cultural forms of adaptation in the behavior of the child. The development of the child's conduct can be reduced to a series of transformations which are due to the growing influences of cultural environment, the constant appearance of new cultural inventions and habits. The conduct of a pupil of the first grade as compared with that of the pre-school child, that of a village boy as compared with one who lives in a city, will reveal huge differences in the mentality of both. But these differences lie not so much in the development of natural psychical functions (absolute memory, the quickness of reactions, etc.) as in the subject matter of their cultural experience and those methods which are used by the child in realizing natural abilities. A technique has been developed for studying the cultural forms of adaptability in man and thus raises questions of great pedagogical significance. The instrumental psychological investigation may be regarded as great progress in objective technique. In connecting the performance of two tasks with a series of external operations, we are carrying outward whole systems of psychological processes, and acquire the possibility of observing objectively how their structure is changed under the influence of introducing new instruments and new cultural methods. The history of culture starts with a primitive outward technique, and ends with a complicated psychological technique. It inevitably develops in man the functional utilization of his own conduct. By this method, we obtain a key to the problem of how the child's behavior is transformed into the behavior of a cultural adult, living in complicated industrial cultural conditions and armed with a complicated social-cultural outfit.—*Louise M. Spaeth.*

4597. ROMBACH, JOSEF. Das soziale Verhalten des Siebenjährigen. [The social behavior of the seven-year old child.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 30 (5-6) 1928: 369-429.—Entering school has often been considered the turning point in the life of the child. This report, on the observation of first grade pupils, prepared under the auspices of the University of Freiburg, is not a study in educational psychology, but an analysis of the process of socialization of 40 newly entered children. Contrary to common opinion, the "group in the making" is a process that advances slowly, as may be deduced from the following observations: The first associations, which are a survival of neighborhood and other interests, quickly disappear; the teacher, rather than fellow pupils, is the center of interest; tattling is motivated by the desire to court the teacher's attention; mutual assistance and lending of materials is reluctant; only at the close of the year does class consciousness appear. Recognition of rank, merit and leadership, however, appear early.—*John H. Mueller.*

PERSONALITY AND LIFE ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3898, 4572, 4576, 4579, 4582, 4586, 4623, 4656, 4704)

4598. LOWREY, LAWSON G. The study of personality. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8 (4) Jan. 1929: 695-703.—This paper takes up the varying uses of the term

personality and suggests that it be employed to designate the total person, with all that implies. The description of personality in terms of behavior alone is also criticized.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

4599. RIEBERGALL, FRIEDRICH. Zur Frage der religiösen Phantasie. [Concerning religious phantasy.] *Zeitschr. f. Religionspsychol.* 1 (4) 1928: 25-49.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4600. SACHS, HANNS. One of the motive factors in the formation of the super-ego in women. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis.* 10 (1) Jan. 1929: 39-50.—*H. R. Hosea.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entry 4621)

4601. MOUFFLET, ANDRÉ. Réflexions sur la chasteté. [Reflections concerning chastity.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (1) Jan. 1929: 463-477.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4602. SAPIR, EDWARD. Observations on the sex problem in America. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* S (3) Nov. 1928: 519-534.—An analysis of the neglected cultural aspects of sex in America; the "sex complex" in the anthropological meaning of that word. Sex—like other problems—involves reconciliation between impulse and culture. Psychiatrists and "radicals" try to isolate sex from its cultural conditioning: people do not make similar attempts to release other impulses. "Goodness" comes only through cultural meanings, not from impulses in themselves. Sex and love are spontaneously associated; "modern" thought artificially attempts to split them or to use "love" to glorify lust. The effort to justify sex apart from love is a reaction against the identification of sex with sin. "The virus of sin has passed into love." The present hectic frankness and experimentalism is better than prudery but is not really healthy or relaxed. "Primitive" culture has been falsely idealized as "natural," equated with freedom and practiced as license. It seems to be a common human trait to restrain and hedge about sex, to oppose its squandering and encourage its sublimation. Ideas of ownership are insufficient to account for this. Sex has always striven to become love. Love is old: the so-called "primitive" is a late accretion. Love is projected sex. All values are potential madness. Sex revolt is merely a symbol of revolt against other restrictions and thwarts and authorities. Pseudoscientific "analysis" ignores the reality of cultural configurations or complexes: the total and evolving meaning of sex is not to be found in its separate "elements". Sex "freedom" is sometimes a symbol of feminist ego-interests. Obvious differences in the motives of the sexes are ignored. Insistence on egotism in sex satisfaction is against the nature of sex, which is altruistic. Egotic sex is narcissistic; applied narcissism is promiscuity. Sex freedom thwarts psychological intimacy and love: unacknowledged suspicions produce tension and reserve; inhibition leads to longing for security and relaxation. Early sex familiarity breeds later contempt. When love is squeezed out of sex, homosexuality may result. The cult of the "naturalness" of homosexuality fools no one but those who need a rationalization of their own problems. Without cultural norms no one can make truly satisfactory individual adjustments. Jealousy cannot be arbitrarily ruled out as illegitimate without eliminating love. Unless one is true to one's feelings and accepts the consequences of their fulfillment or denial, new repressions of impulse by "reason"

result. "Freedom" is itself repressive of impulse if it grants "privileges" which the unconscious does not crave. Jealousy implies not ownership and anger, but grief. Egotic promiscuity violates the logic of the symbolism of bodily and mental intimacy: this is why a prostitute refuses to identify herself with her body. Puritanism is not dead; its negative elements will be sloughed. It would be culturally disastrous if America surrendered to continental sex attitudes. The American divorce rate shows that, unlike Europe, we still identify marriage with sex, and sex with love, romance and fidelity. Even the "intelligenza," unconsciously dominated by our culture, cannot "go the limit." The "kick" of freedom in the U. S. consists in its "sins," not in the fine art of sex love. *Hetairai* do not thrive in the U. S., are regarded not as romantic, passionate, but as rationalized, safe prostitutes. Their role shows in personal deterioration, an unfocussed glitter, a hollow laugh. Foreign psychiatrists do mischief when they ignore America's unconscious culture patterns. Companionate marriage may be America's substitute for promiscuity or mistresses.—*T. D. Eliot.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 4406, 4407, 4636)

4603. MEAD, MARGARET. Samoan children at work and play. *Natural Hist.* 28(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 626-636.—Samoan families are not made up of father, mother and children, but of groups of 15 to 20 relatives. Children may choose homes with relatives other than their parents. Names are changed often at the whim of companions or by choice of the growing children. Mothers give little care after babies learn to crawl. Toddlers five or six years old spoil and pamper the babies until they in turn become nurses. Boys are turned over to the rough discipline of older companions, and at ten are sturdy, well-behaved youngsters. The tiniest little staggerers are given tasks such as sweeping the floor, picking up scraps and running errands. There are no fairy tales or make-believe in the lives of the young; they are little adults engaging in fishing, paddling canoes, singing and dancing, much as do their elders. However, children under 15 or 16 are expected always to be seen not heard, and to have no social standing in the community. Exceptional ability or precocity is apt to be met with severe scolding or even whipping. Elders hide nothing from the young and "children grow up acquainted with the rhythm of life and death, accepting life as simply and unrebekulously as do their parents."—*Lucile Eaves.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 4360)

4604. BÉLISSE. Le problème du célibat féminin. [The problem of the celibate woman.] *Grande Rev.* 33(1) Jan. 1929: 478-482.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4605. O'NEILL E. FRANCES, and GLOVER, RALPH J. Report on a study of one hundred cases of desertion. *Family.* 9(9) Jan. 1929: 287-291.—Though other factors are discernible, difference of religion and mixture of nationality are prominent influences in producing deserters, 14 women and 86 men, all of whom constituted new cases for Roman Catholic diocesan bureaus since November 1926 in six scattered American cities.—*L. M. Brooks.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 3851, 3852, 3854, 3856)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 4307, 4640)

4606. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Second generation Mexicans. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 276-283.—Although Mexican immigration is old, the public and even sociologists are just beginning to take note of the problems connected therewith. The problems are most acute, as with other immigrant groups, in the second generation. Delinquency is high; adjustment to school difficult. There is a terrific conflict with the older generation. Then, even after a Mexican youth has broken with the culture of his parents, gone through school with much hardship, there is no place for him outside the accepted Mexican occupations. For in the eyes of his American neighbors he is still a "dirty greaser."—*Asael T. Hansen.*

4607. DAVIS, JAMES J. The story of the year in immigration. *Eugenics.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 3-5.—During 1928, 500,631 aliens were admitted to the U. S., and 274,356 aliens departed, leaving a net gain of 226,275, a decrease of 20% compared with 1927. Canada and Mexico furnished 43% of the total immigration. By placing immigrant inspectors and health examiners abroad the rejections at New York, the chief port of entry, have been reduced to about 3 per 1000. In applying the selective principle, first consideration should be given to uniting families (provided the mental, physical and moral qualifications are satisfactory), and second to the needs of American industry. There is not enough flexibility in the law to permit responsible officers to take action in special cases.—*R. E. Baber.*

4608. GOETHE, C. M. The influx of Mexican Amerinds. *Eugenics.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 6-9.—The Mexican peons' northward trek, now a mass movement, has become a menace to the old American seed stock. The stimuli to this migration are, (1) high wages and (2) desire to avoid military conscription. Over one Southern California highway during one week recently 322 automobiles filled with Mexican laborers and families passed northward. This is exclusive of the large number going by rail and bus. These Amerinds (American-Indians) are a double menace: (1) they are completely ignorant of sanitation and hence spread serious diseases, (2) their women are markedly prolific, families of nine or ten children being common. America has closed her front door but left her back door open, and through it is pouring a flood of low-powered inadequates.—*R. E. Baber.*

4609. LIND, ANDREW W. Occupational attitudes of Orientals in Hawaii. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 245-255.—The constant stream of immigrant labor into Hawaii has greatly influenced the social atmosphere as well as the economic life. The Japanese, Chinese, and Korean laborers who go to Hawaii expect marked economic improvement. The only line of endeavor open to the newcomer is plantation labor and this proves less lucrative than is expected. The effect is to develop an attitude of discontent or revulsion. "To become permanently identified with the cane field would be . . . to accept a permanent status of inferiority for the race." Those who find it possible to withdraw from agricultural labor and enter some other field. The second generation imbibes the same attitude and most of these, especially those who secure an education, enter other fields, notably teaching, business, and medicine. So pronounced is this

tendency that it is causing grave concern to the governmental and educational agencies.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

4610. MUNN, H. TOKE. Some thoughts on emigration to Canada. *Natl. Rev.* (551) Jan. 1929: 762-767.—You cannot make a pioneer farm settler out of a miner, steelworker, or other skilled artisan. They have not the capital for other kinds of farming, and they have not the spirit for strict pioneer life. Canada needs Scandinavians, North Germans, and some types of Russians, e.g., the Mennonites, for they will stay on the land.—*E. C. Hughes.*

4611. NEWMAN, LOUIS I. Immigrants and the new America. *Eugenics.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 10-15.—The fear that the U. S. cannot assimilate immigrants rapidly enough to safeguard American culture is groundless. Race prejudice, as illustrated in the discrimination against certain racial and religious groups in the universities, is an effective obstacle to complete absorption. Propaganda against individuals of racial groups affects the entire unit and drives them into social solidarity, the cohesion of the groups depending almost entirely upon the degree of external pressure. The native stock is resorting to social and economic boycott of the immigrant stock to combat its increasing influence, but assimilation proceeds steadily both by intermarriage, and the cultural process resulting from the constant association of the young people of the old and new stocks without intermarriage. Even religion cannot stop it. We do not know whether assimilation is beneficial or injurious. Perhaps we should cultivate our distinctiveness. But whatever we may wish, assimilation is inescapable.—*R. E. Baber.*

4612. UNSIGNED. Immigration and settlement. *Agric. & Indus. Progress in Canada.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 15-16.—The increase in Canadian immigration during 1928 reflects an active year in land settlement, particularly in the Peace River country of Western Canada. The migration includes an increasing number of American farmers and an officially organized movement of workers from Great Britain who are brought in for the harvesting season under arrangements which permit them to stay and settle on the land if they so desire. A railway colonization scheme arranges for several years' residence as laborers on a cottage plan during which the settler may acquire experience and capital.—*E. Cers.*

4613. UNSIGNED. Migratory movements to South American countries. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(1) Jan. 1929: 12-23.—Reprinted from the *Monthly Record of Migration*, November, 1928. Part I deals with schemes for colonizing, with the cooperation of the governments involved and of Japanese, Poles, and Austrians in Brazil. The recent immigration and settlement policy of the state of São Paulo is described. It is hoped that with the cessation of subsidized immigration, a spontaneous immigration of better quality will result. Part II is *Migration and Land Settlement in Paraguay in 1927*. In his report for that year to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Genaro Romero, president of the Department of Land and Colonies, "expresses the opinion that as Paraguay is at present unable to absorb more than a small number of immigrants, it should abstain from stimulating immigration by propaganda and artificial means. The country should seek to attract by preference a restricted immigration of productive and stable elements or of persons possessing resources, and particularly of farmers capable of cultivating the land or working in undertakings engaged in cattle raising." Immigrants' costs of transportation formerly paid by the government have been wasted in those instances of immigrants not settling or remaining long. The land settlement of natives should be encouraged by offering tangible advantages and furnishing information. Most settlement undertakings have failed because the sites selected have been too isolated.

Emigrants to contiguous countries should be encouraged to repatriate. Consular agents of Paraguay have been warned of the need of selection "and of the danger of allowing exaggerated and false information as to the possibilities of employment or settlement in Paraguay to circulate among possible immigrants."—*Norman E. Himes.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 3889, 3895, 3899, 4085, 4488, 4667)

4614. FRIMODT-MÖLLER, C. Medical missions and the indigenous churches. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 102-110.—The object of medical missions should be a sincere attempt to heal people, to reveal the attitude of God toward man. It should not be primarily to attract people. It should not take the place of medical relief: the latter is the duty of the government. Medical missionaries should now have as an objective the transfer of their institutions to the indigenous churches. Physical healing should become permanently a part of the work of these younger churches.—*K. S. Latourette.*

4615. GOODRICH, CARRINGTON. A decade of American Roman Catholic Missions in China. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 97-101.—In September 1918, the first distinctly American Roman Catholic missionary unit set sail for China and went to a city south of Canton. Since then, over 300 have gone, and today are at work in a score of centers from Kwangtung to Manchuria and as far West as Kansu. The latest mission group to go from this country is a party of Jesuits to the Nanking vicariate. American Roman Catholics are giving more and more in personnel and money to missions, especially in China. The present methods of Roman Catholic missionaries do not differ greatly from those of their European colleagues. American Benedictines have established a university in Peking.—*K. S. Latourette.*

4616. LATOURETTE, K. S. Retaining the Christian character of educational foundations. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 17(4) Oct. 1928: 663-674.—Colleges, which form so important a part in the methods of the Protestant missionary enterprise, have their Christian character threatened by the secularizing forces of the world in which we live, by a diminishing proportion of Christians in the student body, by deriving funds from givers who are not interested in the Christian purpose of the institution, by increasing control by alumni who are indifferent toward religion, and by a declining proportion of earnest Christians on the teaching staff. The preservation of the Christian character of the institution lies not in required attendance at religious instruction and services or in refusal to register with the government, but in an earnest attempt to guard the college from the influences above enumerated.—*K. S. Latourette.*

4617. MACNICOL, NICOL. A Christian looks at India. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 59-73.—The writer believes that the center of interest of the educated in India is shifting from religion to politics, and that this represents a serious religious decline, both in Hinduism and Islam. Religion has become a means to a secular end. Hinduism is professed, but by many is no longer believed, and the creed of secularism is accepted. There is still much idealism and devotion, but it does not spring from a religious root and whether it has strength and permanence remains to be seen. A number of groups are laboring to stem the tide—among them the Ramakrishna Mission, the Arya Samaj, and Christians. If the messengers of Christianity are to be true to their

trust, they must see to it that the strength they bring to India is spiritual and not carnal, that missions are not secularized, and that in translating Christianity into India the Gospel is not denatured.—K. S. Latourette.

4618. MOTT, JOHN R. A creative international fellowship. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 17 (2) Jul. 1928: 417-434.—The epoch-making meeting of the International (Protestant) Missionary Council held at Jerusalem in March and April, 1928, is here summarized by its chairman. It was, so Mott points out, the first world gathering on Protestant missions since the one held in Edinburgh in 1910. The Jerusalem gathering was smaller than the earlier gathering, and was made up not only of administrators of mission boards but of experts on philosophy, economics, agriculture, and education, and of members of the churches in lands to which missionaries are sent. Jerusalem marked an advance in the cooperation between the younger and older churches, in the formulation of the Christian message, and in the approach of the missionary to the problems of race, industry, agriculture, and religious education.—K. S. Latourette.

4619. PATON, W., and UNDERHILL, M. M. A missionary survey of the year 1928. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 18 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-46.—In this annual survey of events in Christian missions for the preceding year, the editors take up their story country by country, first giving in each case a synopsis of political and other general conditions affecting missions, and following this with an account of missionary activities. It is devoted largely to Protestant missions, but some mention is made of Roman Catholic efforts. In the main, the past year has seen progress. Especially noteworthy are the beginnings of recovery in the Christian movement in China after the disasters of 1926 and 1927, and the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem in March and April. The latter is profoundly influencing missionary work in every part of the world.—K. S. Latourette.

4620. RICHTER, JULIUS. Missionary work and race education in Africa. *Internat. Rev. Missions* 18 (1) Jan. 1929: 74-82.—The question is raised whether missionary work can be effective in the education of the primitive peoples of Africa and Oceania—as much or more so as was the church among the European peoples of the Middle Ages. If they are to be effective, missions must strive for a form of Christianity which the Negro can heartily embrace, one which is suitable to him. The confidence of the Africans must be won, the moral standards of the Africans must be raised and for a time white missionaries must remain in positions of influence in the Church.—K. S. Latourette.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 4573, 4577)

4621. GEORGEVICH, JULKA H. Sudbina žene. [The fate of woman.] *Letopis Matice Srpske*. Jul. 1928: 21-44.—Confucius denies the immortality of woman; Brahma forbids her the reading of *Veda*; Mohammed allows her the entrance to paradise only in so far as she can serve a Turk for his sensual gratifications; the Hebrew in his morning prayer thanks God who did not create him a woman. The old Greek regarded his wife as a good house-keeper, but the *hetaira* was the real joy of life; the Roman emphasized the importance of *pater familias*, but nothing similar was mentioned of mother. Christianity recognizes the rights of all human beings to the joys of life, but St. Paul says, "*Mulier taceat in ecclesia*." In India, about the end of the 19th century, the widows of the princes were burned alive, according to the description of an American woman

writer in her recent book *Mother India*. But why go outside of Europe? Is it not enough that a Yugoslav from the province of Montenegro bewails the fact if his wife gives birth to a girl, and emphatically rejoices when a boy is born? In the same country exists a strange custom in some of its provinces that the old women kiss the hand of youngest male members of their family or of their relatives. In many European countries an illiterate peasant exercises his full rights of citizenship, while to a university educated woman, a member of the same state and the same nationality, such rights are denied because she is a woman.—M. S. Stanoyevich.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entry 4652)

4622. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Nuovi studi sulla provenienza sociale degli studenti universitari. [Recent studies on the social classes supplying university students.] *Educ. Fascista*. 6 (7) Dec. 1928: 733-755.—Vilfredo Pareto advanced the theory that the titled and the wealthy aristocracy tended to become sterile and degenerate and consequently needed constant infusion of fresh blood from below. This new blood was obtained by absorbing men whose peculiar abilities had enabled them to emerge from their classes either through politics or the acquisition of wealth. Recent history has shown that education also helps men to rise socially, especially in Germany where the university has played an important role. Albert Reinhardt (*Das Universitätsstudium der Württemberg seit der Reichsgründung*.) points out that, in 1871, 75% of the university students were sons of university graduates; whereas in 1911 the proportion was reversed, only 25% being sons of university graduates. The same was true throughout Germany. In Baden, for example, between 1898 and 1921 1653 took the bar examination, 40% of whom came from the middle and working classes. (See P. Mombert, "Zur Frage Klassenbildung," *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Sozialwissenschaft*. 1921.) This sort of research can be done in Germany where students are required to give all this information when they apply for admission; but in Italy it is impossible. It is hoped that in Italy, too, the university will train men from all social classes and prepare them for social and political leadership.—L. A. Ondis.

4623. WILKINSON, FORREST. Social distance between occupations. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 234-244.—This study purports to discover the *how* and *why* of social distance between occupational groups. The study was based on the reactions of 861 students, divided into six schools, in a university. The social distance score card was used in the collection of the data. It is believed that the reactions, in the main, represent attitudes and not mere opinions. The following conclusions may be drawn from the study. (1) The prestige or status of an occupation determines the degree of social distance implicit in the reaction to that occupation. Thus, the reaction to law or medicine is favorable, while that to the hobo or dope seller is unfavorable. The reactions to the amusement occupations are decidedly variable, the "place" of these occupations being as yet undefined. The score card suggests changes in the status of certain occupations, such, for example, as the ministry. (2) Women tend to react with greater favor than men to

the conventionally approved occupations and with greater disfavor than men to the conventionally disapproved or low-rating occupations. (3) Age seems in some instance to be an element in the reaction to occupations. Thus, the younger group reacted with greater favor than the older group to the actor, vaudeville dancer, the dance-hall keeper and the jazz musician. (4) Culture is a basic factor in explaining reaction differentials. Differences in culture background are major elements in the differences of grading given to occupational groups.—*W. O. Brown.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 3862, 3866, 3879, 3888, 4048 4310, 4577, 4611, 4637, 4672, 4682, 4688, 4690, 4713 4721, 4743)

4624. BLACKMAR, FRANK WILSON. The socialization of the American Indian. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34(4) Jan. 1929: 653-669.—The unsolved problems of the American Indian are greater than ever. The Indian population is slowly increasing owing to education and better custodial care. The Indian Bureau is continually extending its services and of necessity increasing its expenditures. The educational work is rapidly improving. The great problem is the assimilation of the Indian into ordinary independent citizenship. The changing attitude of the Indian toward education and the "white man's" civilization, results as shown by Haskell graduates, and indications of change in social contact outside of school are discussed. To make the Indian a citizen among citizens in the political world and a co-worker in the industrial mechanism with a recognized place in the social world is of prime importance.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

4625. LOCKE, ALAIN. The Washington conference on the American Negro. *Survey.* 51(8) Jan. 15, 1929: 469-472.—The National Interracial Conference which met in Washington in mid-December with 200 white and Negro delegates from all sections of the country, representing national social work and religious organizations, foundations, research organizations, federal bureaus, and educational institutions, is characterized as "Pentecostal" in its significance. The full gamut of social thought and programs connected with the race problem, was for the first time spanned in an effective conference. The Research Committee had been engaged for more than a year preparing in advance a thorough, scientific, fact-finding report on the contemporary status and condition of the Negro in the U. S. Discussion was focused under nine topics—population, health, education, industry and agriculture, citizenship and race relations, recreation, housing, law observance and administration. From the diverse points of view represented, an unexpected amount of substantial agreement was found in the objective data. Chairman Mary van Kleeck, in general summary, urged the capitalization of favorable trends in social thought and behavior to the point where their combined momentum will energize a powerful drive toward larger social justice, consistent democratic practice, and more enlightened public opinion toward the Negro.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

4626. LOVETT, H. VERNEY. Education in India. *Quart. Rev.* 252(499) Jan. 1929: 118-133.—An account of British official educational measures and policies in India from the 18th Century to date. Efforts to put science and modern thought into the languages of India have failed. English has been the only successful medium of educational progress. The British government has been obstructed by native tradition at every step.—*E. C. Hughes.*

4627. MELAMED, S. M. A spendthrift race. *Reflex.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4628. MOSS, R. MAURICE. American cities—Grand Rapids. *Opportunity.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 12-15.—Negroes in Grand Rapids are not segregated and are relatively well housed. They have unusual opportunities for employment in the railroad shops, are not subjected to discrimination in schools and parks, and to little discrimination by social agencies. Juvenile delinquency is relatively low, though that of adults is high.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4629. SCHOELL, FRANCK L. La "Renaissance nègre" aux États-Unis. [The new Negro in the United States.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 124-165. The Negro "Renaissance" in America grew from the situation after the war when many Negroes had left America for the first time, when industrialization of the South began and when urbanization of Negroes had been accelerated. Harlem is the focal center of the urbanization. This movement tends toward the development of a Negro middle class, the stimulation of the Negro press, the increasing "mode" of Negro art, including literature dealing with the Negro and an enlargement of the Negro horizon to include attention to African affairs.—*T. J. Woolfer, Jr.*

4630. STERN, LISBETH. Die Neger und wir. [Our relations with the Negro.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 68(1) Jan. 1929: 38-41.—*H. R. Hosea.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 3874, 3887, 3888, 4646, 4648)

4631. DIENEMANN, MAX. Galuth. [Exile.] *Morgen.* 4(4) Oct. 1928: 325-334.—There is a struggle in Jewry today between two ways of thinking. The one maintains that Galuth-Judaism (Diaspora or, better, Exile-Judaism) is non-productive, without future, that Judaism can only be of worth to the Jew and to the world in Palestine. The other group insists that Judaism can develop freely in the Diaspora. The Jew must deny the validity of the statement that Judaism is in exile for the Judaism of the individual can only develop freely where there is an inner peace and this can only be attained in the native land of the individual Jew, wherever that may happen to be. Judaism is a world religion that would be narrowed if bound to a specific land.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 3775, 3776, 3778, 3896, 4606, 4608, 4612, 4624, 4644, 4645)

4632. BAKWIN, HARRY. The sex factor in infant mortality. *Human Biol.* 1(1) Jan. 1929: 90-116.—It was first noted by Joseph Clark in 1786 that the mortality of males exceeds that of females at all ages and especially in infancy. American data indicate that the infant sex mortality ratio—male to female deaths—rises to a maximum of 147 on the third day of life, falls rapidly to the middle of the third week, rises to a secondary maximum at the middle of the second month and then declines steadily. The ratio exceeds 100 for all infant diseases, except pertussis and erysipelas. Moreover, the ratio varies inversely as the general infant mortality rate; except that in urban communities an exceptionally high infant mortality rate is associated with a high infant mortality sex ratio. There are definite seasonal variations in the latter ratio. This together with the high excess of male infant deaths in

Great Britain and in cities suggests that a high ratio may be due to a lack of sunlight. In general, those conditions which have reduced infant mortality have been more favorable to females than to males.—*F. H. Hanks.*

4633. BUNLE, HENRI. Mortalité comparée en France et à l'étranger avant et après la guerre. [Comparative mortality in France and foreign countries before and after the war.] *Bull. Stat. générale de France.* 18(2) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 189-220.—Using a standard population to arrive at corrected rates and indices, French mortality before and after the war is compared with that of 15 other countries, of which nine had lower rates than that of France. While the crude death rate declined 21% from 1877-1881 to 1920-1922, the corrected death rate declined 27%. And, while for the period 1908-1913 to 1920-1922 the crude death rate declined only 4%, the refined rate (corrected for age composition) diminished 8%. Yet the decline in recent years appears less favorable in comparison with other countries. For countries other than France (save Spain, Japan, Australia, and Germany) the decrease has been at least 10%, even in Scandinavia where mortality was most reduced before the war. The maximum (19%) was reached in England. While German mortality has fallen 17% between 1921-1927, French mortality has remained almost constant. It is between 15 and 55 years and moreover for the male sex that French mortality appears to have been excessive between 1910 and 1920. It is between 15 and 35 years, and after 55 years, that the decrease has been least important in France between 1910 and 1920. From 1910-1912 to 1920-1921 mortality had notably diminished for epidemic diseases, tuberculosis, simple meningitis, respiratory diseases, infant diarrhea, suicide, hemorrhage and softening of the brain. The incidence of each of the following is greater after than before the war: influenza, tuberculosis (other than of lungs and meninges), cancer, stomach affections, appendicitis, nephritis, diseases of the female genital organs, puerperal accidents during pregnancy and accouchement, congenital debility, and violence. "It is a little surprising that social laws for the protection of maternity and early infancy have not resulted in a decrease of mortality caused by puerperal accidents and congenital debility." Comparing departments of France, mortality has been most reduced where it was greatest before the war. (Numerous tables and graphs.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

4634. CHADDOCK, ROBERT E., WINSLOW, EMMA A., and BOUDO, CAROLYN A. Vital statistics and the measurement of health progress. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 37-45.—This study was made by the Research Consultant, Director of Research, and Statistician, respectively, of the Commonwealth Fund Child Health Program, New York City. Public health services in Fargo, N. D., underwent rapid expansion in 1923, following the establishment of the first of the Commonwealth Fund child health demonstrations. (The paper discusses the application of modern methods to a city which was not admitted to the death registration area until 1916, and to the birth registration area until 1924.) A rather remarkable decrease in infant mortality rates has taken place; pre- and post-demonstration periods are compared; e.g., 92.9 versus 53.5—a reduction of about 42%. (Tables and charts accompany.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4635. LASORSA, GIOVANNI. La mortalità dei centenari. [The mortality of centenarians.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 1(7) Jan. 1929: 49-71.—The general tendency, due to pride or ignorance, to exaggerate the age of old people in the census or vital statistical reports causes the statistics to be very misleading. It is therefore necessary to check up on the number of

"boasted" centenarians to find out how many of them have really crossed the one-hundred-year mark. In 1926 the *Istituto Centrale di Statistica* of Italy made an investigation to ascertain how many of the 256 centenarians who, according to the census of 1921, were living in Italy on December 1st of that year, were really such. The result was that only 51, that is, 19.92%, were ascertained as centenarians; 27, or 10.55%, could not be traced, while the remaining 178, that is, 69.53%, were "boasted" centenarians. The commonest cause of death among centenarians is senility (64.71% in Italy).—*Ottavio Delle Donne.*

4636. LE BLANC, THOMAS J. The age at marriage in Japan. *Sci. Reports, Tokyo. Imper. Univ.* 3(4) Nov. 1928: 699-711.—The current impression that women in Japan marry at a very early age is unwarranted. A study of Japanese marriage statistics shows: (1) The mean age for all registered marriages in Japan in 1926 was 29 years for males and 24 years for females, with no significant change since 1912; the modal age at marriage for the same year was 26 for males and 22 for females, with a slight and probably insignificant increase in both values since 1912. (2) The standard deviation shows practically no change for either sex since 1912, and no trend. (3) The mean age at marriage for first marriages in Japan in 1926 was 27 for males and 23 for females and modal age 25 and 22 respectively, with no significant changes for either since 1919—the earliest year providing these data. (4) The standard deviation for both males and females was appreciably downward from 1919 to 1926, i.e., the first marriages in 1926 tended to be confined to a more limited age range than in 1919. (5) The percentage of married persons per 1000 of general population shows a uniform tendency to decrease from 378.8 in 1886 to 337.8 in 1918.—*R. E. Baber.*

4637. LINFIELD, HARRY S. The Jews in the United States, 1927. *Amer. Jewish Committee, New York.* 1929: pp. 111.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4638. MARX, ALFRED. Kritische Bemerkungen zur Rassenhygiene. [Critical notes on race-hygiene.] *Morgen.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 255-264.—*Abraham Cronbach.*

4639. MÉQUET, G. Le problème de la population en U. R. S. S. [The population problem in U. S. S. R.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1(1) Jan. 15, 1929: 48-58.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4640. POPENOE, PAUL. The fecundity of immigrant groups. *Eugenics.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 23-26.—Immigrant women normally outbreed native women in America. The total contribution of immigrant stocks is, however, reduced by the sex ratio in these stocks and by the infant mortality in their children. It is further reduced by shutting off the overwhelming proportion of the immigration that was coming from Southern and Eastern European countries (countries with high birth rates) before the war. The immigration from Northern and Western Europe, which is favored under recent immigration restrictions, has a low birth rate to start with. In any case, the fecundity of immigrant stocks falls rapidly after the first generation in the U. S. If restriction of immigration is maintained on substantially the present basis, there is every reason to believe that the eugenical objects which it is intended to gain will actually be gained.—*R. E. Baber.*

4641. ROTT, F. Die Frühsterblichkeit. [Neo-natal mortality.] *Arch. f. Soziale Hygiene u. Demog.* 3(6) Dec. 1928: 521-534.—The crux of the problem of infant mortality is to be found by an analysis of mortality in the first three days of life. The cause of the increase in infant mortality was thought by Wendenburg to be due to external injuries, such as difficulties in feeding and a lack of general care. The author's inquiries, on the contrary, show that external injuries are not an important cause of mortality. Wendenburg was deceived because he did not limit his investigation to

the first ten days of life, rather extending them to the first six weeks. Prussian statistics for 1927 show that mortality increased for the first ten days of life, but that there was a decrease for the remaining period of the year. (Table for Prussia 1901-1925.) There is extensive criticism of Wendenburg's and Schlossman's statistics, especially on the point that the present author believes that the increase in mortality in the first days of life is more apparent than real. The mortality of the newly born does not sink with the decreasing number of births but, on the contrary, mounts. It sinks, on the other hand, with an increasing number of births. The parallel course of both curves during and after the war does not contradict this conception. The source of the apparent increase in danger to the newly born arises from the shifting of the order of births with the declining birth rate; that is, with the decline in births there are fewer children in the third, fourth and fifth categories, and more in the first and second. The mortality of the illegitimate newly born as well as that of the legitimate newly born stands in a direct relation to the decline of births and to the number of births. Another factor explaining the increased mortality in the first three days of life is the fact that more mothers of advanced age are now giving birth to first children. Economic measures which would particularly reduce this mortality are (1) conditions promoting early marriage, (2) increased protection for pregnant women engaged in industry. Any program of amelioration must be based upon an adequate analysis of the relative importance of various causes of death. (Numerous tables and charts.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

4642. SAUVY, ALFRED. La population française jusq'en 1956. [The French population up to 1956.] *Jour. Soc. Stat. de Paris.* 69(12) Dec. 1928: 321-326. —In demography it is possible to extend forecasting farther than in meterology, industry and public finance, since the movements are very slow, inert and of a very long duration. Three factors having influence upon the future population of France were studied; deaths, births and migrations. Deaths are calculated with satisfactory approximation, because they depend very little upon human control, but obey rigid laws the effects of which do not vary except over long periods. The birth rates, depending more on customs, legislation and other conditions are more subject to variation, whereas the migratory movements escape prognostication almost entirely. The starting point in the study was January 1, 1921, when the population of France was 38,900,000 inhabitants out of which 1,400,000 were aliens on their way to assimilation. Calculations go up to 1956, and are based upon the assumption that the fecundity rates will maintain the level attained between 1920-24. Since the actual rates are slightly regressive a correction is made. Changes of population resulting from migrations were not included in the study. French population will reach its maximum in 1935. Then it will decrease to 38,023,000 in 1956, when the regressive character of the population will be more marked than in 1921.—*Jacob Horak.*

4643. UNSIGNED. The blind population of the United States, 1920. A statistical analysis of the data obtained at the Fourteenth Decennial Census. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of the Census.* pp. 191.—This report is based upon figures already published in bulletin form in 1923. This earlier bulletin was simply an extended tabulation of results without ratios or percentages. The body of the present report is made up of analytical tables and text with detailed tables given in condensed form in the last 22 pages. The number of blind persons in the U. S. in 1920 is given as 52,567. This enumeration was admittedly incomplete, especially in the older age groups, and on account of differences in definition the figures are not exactly comparable

with those of previous census years. But in spite of the shortcomings of the original data, the results are still very significant. Sections are devoted to statistics of geographical distribution, sex, race and nativity, age, marital condition, education, reading of raised print, economic condition and cause of blindness. The sections on economic condition and causes of blindness are particularly detailed. Several pages are given to the questions of heredity and consanguinity. These studies are based upon some 40,000 special schedules in which blind persons reported as to vision in parents and other relatives.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

4644. UNSIGNED. Independent Churches statistics, history, doctrine and organization. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Census.* 1929: pp. 11.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4645. UNSIGNED. Census of Religious Bodies, 1926. Federated Churches. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Census.* 1929: pp. 15.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4646. UNSIGNED. Census of religious bodies, 1926. Baptist bodies, statistics, denominational history, doctrine, and organization. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Census #94,* 1929: pp. 155.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4647. UNSIGNED. Population census, 1926-V. Orphan children and dependent children. *Census and Stat. Office, Wellington, New Zealand.* 1929: pp. 46.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4648. UNSIGNED. Roman Catholic church, statistics, history doctrine and organization. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Religious Bodies,* 1926, #92, 1929: pp. 29.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4649. WOLFF, MAX. Geburtenausfall und Bevölkerungsrückgang. [The decrease in births and population decline.] *Westermanns Monatsh.* 73(869) Jan. 1929: 485-489.—Birth restriction has affected the whole German people. The decline is apparent not only in the cities but in the rural districts. According to the mortality conditions prevailing in 1926, 20.5 live births annually per 1000 inhabitants are necessary to maintain the population "unchanged." Although the German population continues to increase, this number is nowhere maintained. The desire to give advantages to one's children and the curtailment (through child labor laws) of opportunities for rendering them remunerative have reinforced other motives.—*Norman E. Himes.*

4650. WYLER, JULIUS. Bevölkerungsstatistik und Bevölkerungslehre. [Demographic statistics and demography.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: 19-40.—Reviews of 13 publications printed during the years 1926-1928, and relating to special population problems, such as over-population, migration, etc. Reviews of 12 publications, printed during the years 1925-1928, relating to the problem of under-population in France.—*W. Van Royen.*

4651. YANAGISWA, de. A preliminary report on results of the second labour census in the City of Tokio. *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23(2) 1928: 774-777.—The second labor census was taken in Japan on October 10, 1927, the first having been taken in October, 1924. In Tokio 525 factories were found representing an increase of 150 over those existing in 1924. This preliminary report gives 1924 and 1927 data on the number of factories by wards in the City of Tokio, the number of workers in these factories by sex and by wards, and the average number of male and female workers per factory. All tables show also percentage increase or decrease from the first to the second census. The new city planning based upon the reconstruction program has caused the removal of factories outside the urban limits.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 4622, 4725)

4652. EDIN, KARL ARVID. The birth rate changes: Stockholm "upper" classes more fertile than the "lower." *Eugenics Rev.* 20 (4) Jan. 1929: 258-266.—The "upper" classes of Greater Stockholm, by what appears to be a comparatively recent change, are now having larger families than the "lower." This is in striking contrast with London and with the other great capitals of the civilized world. Everywhere else fertility falls steadily as social class rises. In Stockholm the change in the differential birthrate is not due to rising (or great) fertility among the wealthy, but rather to falling fertility among the poor. Careful statistical analysis showed the fertility of the wealthiest class (with an annual income above 10,000 crowns) to be 45% higher than that of the industrial workers (the poorest class investigated); the fertility of the class with an annual income of 6,000-10,000 crowns was 17% higher than that of the industrial workers. (Sixteen tables present the facts in detail, according to age of wives, age of husbands, duration of marriage, income, etc.)—*R. E. Baber.*

4653. SCHAFFNER, JOHN H. Heredity and sex. *Ohio Jour. Sci.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-26.—*H. R. Hosea.*

EUGENICS

4654. DANFORTH, RALPH E. Family and conjugal affection as a factor in human evolution. *Sci. Monthly.* 28 Jan. 1929: 67-70.—*E. C. Hughes.*

4655. HIMES, NORMAN E. A critical review of medical aspects of contraception. *New England Jour. Med.* 200 (1) Jan. 3, 1929: 13-17.—A critical evaluation of the conclusions and of the quality and quantity of evidence of witnesses forming the most recent report of the (British) National Birth Rate Commission. The logic of the methodology pursued is the subject of censorious comment.—*Norman E. Himes.*

4656. WALTON, ARTHUR. "Rejuvenation": the work of Steinbach and Voronoff. *Eugenics Rev.* 20 (4) Jan. 1929: 253-257.—The word "rejuvenation" should be used in a limited sense. While many of the symptoms of senescence are similar to those of castration, others are not. Furthermore, admirable muscular development, vitality and longevity are attained in spite of castration. All factors considered, the direct dependence of senility upon the failure of the testis is not supported by an appeal to the effects of castration; and in any case the hypothesis does not explain the failure in the first instance of the testis itself. Two methods of rejuvenation have been used: (a) stimulating the testis to renewed activity, (b) grafting tissue from younger animals. Steinbach, by the ligature of the spermatic duct of one testis of decrepit and sexually impotent rats, endowed them with renewed vigor, sexual activity, and fertility. Voronoff's method is to graft a piece of testis into the scrotum, but without actual contact with the testis. Both methods have been applied extensively to man, with seemingly marvelous results in increased vigor and longevity. But both Steinbach's and Voronoff's work is open to several definite criticisms: (1) Many of the patients were suffering from subsidiary complaints, and it is impossible to eliminate the influence of this treatment on the consequent recovery of health and vigor, (2) it is impossible to eliminate the psychological effect, (3) the statistical analyses are as yet insufficient. Voronoff's method of increasing the abundance of wool and the weight of young rams by grafting them with testicular tissue appears to hold tremendous possibilities for geneticists, eugenicists and agriculturists, especially since the characters thus acquired by the rams appear to be transmitted to the offspring of both sexes. A government commission has

shown that thus far the experimentation has not been rigid enough to justify large claims. At any rate the exponents of "rejuvenation" have presented a challenging case.—*R. E. Baber.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 4628, 4629, 4713, 4743)

4657. BURGESS, JOHN STEWART. The local community and the development of China. *China Tomorrow.* 1 (3) Jan. 20, 1929: 36-40.—Burgess discusses the transformation of the democratically and autonomously organized village community in China into units of a republican nation. Four types of local community reorganization are mentioned: super-imposed local reform; local reorganization based on local needs and developed with local help; efforts issuing solely from local demands; colonization plans. After briefly describing several paternalistic plans, two democratically organized experiments are outlined. The Chechiang demonstration purposes to improve living conditions through the development of farmers associations, labor unions, chambers of commerce, young men's associations, and women's clubs. The Ting Hsien experiment with the mass education movement was initiated by James Y. C. Yen and is significant because it combines "expert leadership, careful social research, experimental demonstration and control by the local villagers."—*Walter Pettit.*

4658. HÜLSENBECK, RICHARD. Südafrikanische Städte. [South African cities.] *Neue Rundsch.* 9 Sep. 1928: 291-310.—This is a description of 5 South African cities: East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Cape Town, Luderitz Bay. East London is a city which seems to be a mixture of the frontier and the brilliancy of the western world—hip boots, dandies, and elegant ladies. The white man is master, and the blacks are either at work in the harbor or tucked away in the native quarter across the river. Port Elizabeth is the oldest and most English settlement on the east coast of Africa. There is nothing of the frontier in this community. English solidity and English gardens confront the visitor. Durban is a metropolis; expensive cars, richly clothed ladies may be seen here. The Boer influence is revealed by the monument erected in the center of the town to the memory of 30,000 Boer women and children who perished in British concentration camps. The Hindus are to be found here in great numbers and are considered a grave problem. Cape Town has a striking resemblance to San Francisco and some of its streets at the rush hours take on the appearance of the "roaring forties" of New York. Luderitz Bay, surrounded by desert, is a place for adventurers and men in despair. In spite of defeat the Germans are predominant. Packing and cold storage industries are springing up. Their products are exported to the Italian colonies. The great struggle is between man and sand, and the victor is still undetermined.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 4144, 4145, 4149, 4150, 4153, 4159, 4162, 4669, 4712)

4659. HOFFER, C. R. A study of town-country relationships. *Michigan State College, Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #181. Oct. 1928: pp. 20.—The purpose of this study is to examine certain town-country relationships from the standpoint of their effect upon community organization. Fourteen statistical tables show the relations between the size of trade centers and the types of services they render. The first type of service rendered by the rural trade center is that of

merchandising. In addition to this, the small town also offers artisan, professional, recreational, and miscellaneous other services. Under miscellaneous services, banks, hospitals, florists, laundries, and newspapers are included. Only three types of specialty stores: drug stores, grocery stores, and hardware stores are apt to exist in a town having a population of less than 500. A town having a population of 1,000 is much more complete from the standpoint of the variety of services offered but some services which cannot exist in a town of this size have to locate in larger places. A majority of the 1,352 farmers considered in this study patronized two or more trade centers. A considerable number purchased clothing and furniture in towns having a population of over 5,000. Large towns were not favored so much for grocery and hardware services. The center for church, newspaper, postoffice, telephone, and social affairs of a majority of the farmers considered in this study is located at their trade center. Although the small town is limited in the variety of services that can exist in it, certain ones demanded by people living near the town may be offered advantageously by it. There is need for cooperation between town and country in community improvement.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4660. RICHALOT, M. *La lutte contre l'exode rural.* [The struggle against the rural exodus.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 26 (274) Jan. 1929: 11-19.—The country schoolmaster by his leadership and example may be an outstanding factor against the exodus from country to city. Through the promotion of community enterprises—societies, moving pictures, radio, and library, he can enliven the monotony of village life. His duties are two-fold, teacher and secretary to the mayor. In the latter capacity he has great power to help the peasant and has an influence with mayor and city council. Poorly paid and housed, encountering legal obstacles, and no longer recruited from the country and so returning there naturally, the country schoolmaster is disappearing and his place is being taken by the schoolmistress, who has not the same force with the peasant. Establishment of more scholarships, additional schools of advanced training available to the country youth, higher pay, state aid, better living conditions, and advantages for his children are necessary if he is to be retained.—*R. A. Hudnut.*

4661. ROHTLIEB, CURT. *Storstadén.* [The metropolis.] *Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 4 (6) 1928: 458-464.—Reflections on the recent (1927) books by Ludvig Nordström, *Stor-Norrland* (Greater Norrland, the northernmost province of Sweden), and by G. Westin-Silverstolpe, *Svenskt Näringsliv i Tjugonde århundradet* (Swedish Economic Life in the Twentieth Century), both dealing with the economic and social status of city-dwellers vs. country-dwellers.—*L. M. Hollander.*

4662. WILLARD, JOHN DAYTON. *Libraries and rural adult education.* *Adult Educ. & the Library.* 6 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-11.—American adult education includes all sustained and purposeful effort by the student to increase his skill and appreciation, thus covering elementary and vocational as well as cultural education. In rural districts the chief drawbacks to adult education are isolation, inadequacy of schools and libraries, lack of well trained teachers, conservatism, small economic resources. Advantages are found in the extension work of county agents and in the work of clubs and other organizations. There is need for more county libraries, and for a state-wide program based on a survey of what is being done.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entries 4580, 4588)

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

4663. HOLZER, ERNST. *Jüdische Jugendbewegung.* [Jewish youth-movement.] *Morgen.* 4 (3) Aug. 1928: 279-288.—The German youth-movement began as a protest against the school and the home. Its attitude was oppositional. Ultimately, however, it desired to become an influence in society, but failed because its leaders, through the pressure of life, adopted the Philistinism of their fathers, and because the oppositional attitude of the movement made impossible a transition from a rebellious youth to a manhood conscious of its obligations to society. The German youth-movement has already broken down; the Jewish movement, which began in 1912, is in the process of dissolution. The Jewish problem was not so much one of adequate leadership as of working into society as a whole. This was difficult because of a policy of constant negation on the part of the youth. However the Jews have learned from the mistakes of the past and are now organized into two large organizations which emphasize the principle of unity with the former generations. Both emphasize the continuity of development and education. This leads them into the communal life, not away from it, and thus insures their future existence. The one, the Agudas Yisroel youth-movement (4000 members) includes the rigidly orthodox group; the other, the Union of Jewish Youth Organizations of Germany (12,000 members) includes the moderately orthodox.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION AND THE PRESS

(See also Entries 4446, 4625, 4710, 4711, 4719)

4664. BENT, SILAS. *The future newspaper.* *Century Mag.* 117 (3) Jan. 1929: 342-348.—Newspaper publishers were singularly slow to recognize the reality of radio competition, both in news and advertising fields. Because hours for effective broadcasting are confined to about five each day, advertising competition limits itself. In the news field the first result of radio competition was the virtual elimination of the "extra." Radio also may reduce the number of potential readers who will not care to read what they have already heard. Evening papers especially compete for evening attention. There are some fields involving unexpected and non-staged events where the newspaper will always have an advantage; in other fields the radio has the advantage. The probable result will be a split in the newspaper field: two types of papers will develop in the future. One will deal in trivialities and amusement material, designed chiefly to entertain; the other will be the journal of interpretation and information, manned by experts and designed for the serious reader.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

4665. HEDDERWICK, JOHN A. *The fictionising of the press.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 76-83.—English journalism shows a marked growth in the nationally organized chain press, with circulations covering the entire country. This trend grows from a desire to reap greater advertising revenue through bulk circulation. In the face of this movement the small independent press faces extinction. In the chain papers the urge to increase circulation produces a profound change in the content and news-style. Whereas in the 19th century the papers printed well-proportioned, factual news accounts, they now print news "stories."

The modern, large circulation paper must not be dull; hence the fictionizing of the news columns. This style of news writing was once considered essentially American, but is now pronounced in English papers as well. The result is "a press with a pervading tendency to the falsification of values." The very deftness with which the fictionizing is done leads to its acceptance by the readers. There is small comfort that a few papers hold to the older traditions for the chains with their gigantic circulations have a mass of readers who cannot easily distinguish the line between fact and fiction.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

4666. RATHBONE, ELEANOR F. Has Katherine Mayo slandered Mother India? *Hibbert Jour.* 27 (2) Jan. 1929: 193-219.—Miss Mayo's *Mother India* has aroused a storm of protest. The most widely accepted judgment is that while the individual facts are nearly all true, a true picture has not been drawn because it has concentrated upon the evil and ignored the good. It is perhaps more important, however, to know the hideous conditions which exist in India than it is to spare the hurt feelings of the educated Hindus. Exactly the value of the volume is that it has thrown into sharp relief the evils which there exist. It is to be hoped, that instead of endeavoring to show that the book is not a true picture, it will prove a stimulus to India's defenders to work toward the remedying of the conditions themselves.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

4667. WALTON, W. H. MURRAY. The secular press as an evangelistic agency. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18 (1) Jan. 1929: 111-120.—The great recent growth of the power of the press indicates that the church has in the newspaper and the periodical an instrument of great value. In Japan an attempt has been made to utilize the newspaper to spread the Christian message. Articles are inserted in the papers and readers are encouraged to borrow Christian books from a circulating library that has been established. Correspondence courses in Bible study are also conducted, and sermons are sent to converts by post. The local press has been used in advertising local religious "missions."—*K. S. Latourette.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entry 4592)

4668. BROICH, K. Führeranforderungen in der Kindergruppe. [Leadership requirements among children.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 32 (1-3) 1929: 164-212.—School children between the ages of 10 and 14 years were asked the questions: (1) whether one or all the children ought to lead in playing; (2) if one is to be the leader, why?; (3) if all are to be equally leaders, why?; (4) what are the characteristics of a good leader in play?; (5) whom out of his class-mates a questioned pupil would select as a leader?; (6) if he himself is to be leader what ought to be his conduct in order that the children would obey him and his leadership would last? The answers are classified and tabulated. As to the problem of whether one or all should lead in a play situation, the majority among the boys voted for one leader (from 50% to 87%), while among the girls the majority voted rather for "all." The reasons given for "one leader" are that there is less friction, more order and obedience, and the play is more "playful" under one leader than when all are leading equally. Votes concerning the mates who are to be elected leaders are scattered and the scattering is greater among the girls than among the boys. Among the boys from 10% to 27% of the children were mentioned as leaders; among the girls this percentage is from 12 to 54. In a similar way, the number of votes received by one person is greater among the boys than among the girls. Of the characteristics necessary for a leader the most important are: physical characteristics—power, health,

and stature—ability and skill in play; gentleness and proper behavior; intelligence; sociality, fairness, impartiality, friendliness; strong character; and sympathy. In this respect again some differences are as shown between the tastes of the boys and the girls.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

4669. HOLMES, ROY HINMAN. A study in the origins of distinguished living Americans. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 34 (4) Jan. 1929: 670-685.—A study of the 1924-25 edition of *Who's Who in America* reveals the fact that the cities have been more than twice as productive of individuals of eminence as the rural districts. It also appears that during the period 1840-90 the cities' ratio of productivity suffered a significant decline. It is argued that the reasons for the differences found must be sought mainly in the field of environment. Various social factors operative in both urban and rural districts contributed to the improved showing made by the latter. In the cities, the members of the less privileged classes increased in numbers at a more rapid rate than the total population, while in the rural portion of the nation the opposite was the case, the better privileged business and professional classes making a disproportionate gain in numbers. Other factors operative in the country which aided in increasing the proportionate numbers of rural-born individuals of distinction were bettered means of communication, including the growth in numbers of small towns, and of higher institutions of learning located in rural communities. The family-unit system in agriculture is an important negative factor from the standpoint of the rural contribution of men and women of distinction. The 21,600 names considered were grouped into twelve occupational divisions for purposes of comparison. While the city has been more productive than the country in the case of all the occupational divisions except agriculture, its proportionate productivity has been much the greatest in the case of artists, and somewhat the least of all in the case of educators.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS AND FESTIVALS

(See also Entry 4529)

4670. GENTER, A. E. An adult recreation survey in Pontiac. *Playground.* Aug. 1928: 280.—An analysis of 426 questionnaires on adult recreation showed that recreation varied with occupation, age and sex. A comparison with a similar questionnaire for children showed that the children rated seven active enjoyments among the first ten while the adults rated only one. The conclusion drawn was that children should be taught fundamental skills which have carry-over values in adult life.—*Alice L. Berry.*

4671. SICHEL, PIERRE. L'homme du cinéma. [The man of the movies.] *Rev. Européenne.* Dec. 1928: 1250-1259.—*H. R. Hosea.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3810, 4360, 4596, 4603, 4626, 4660, 4662, 4700, 4718, 4723, 4736, 4752, 4764)

4672. BLOSE, DAVID T. Statistics of education of the Negro race, 1925-1926. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Bureau of Educ., Bull.* #19. 1928: pp. 42.—This report contains a statistical statement on the status of education for the Negro in 1925-1926. Information is given on the following topics: development of Negro education from 1917-18 to 1926; the public school enrollment of Negro pupils for 18 Southern states; average daily attendance, aggregate days attended and number of teachers in 17 states; enrollment by grades in 17 states; enrollment record biennially in 12 states; teachers, pupils, property and receipts for private institutions of

secondary and higher ranks; present conditions of public high schools for Negroes; conditions of teacher training institutions; a list of privately controlled colleges, universities and professional schools for Negroes with details as to the number of students and teachers, the courses offered, property, receipts and endowment; the same information for institutions receiving aid from the U. S. Government; and a list of private and public schools for Negroes. The report indicates remarkable progress in the educational status of the Negro.—*W. O. Brown.*

4673. BULL, EDVARD. Den Store Norske Skolekommission. [The Great Norwegian School Committee.] *Tidsskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 4(8) 1928: 578-591.—Discussion of the committee appointed in 1922 for the purpose of articulating the work of *enhetsskolen* (common school obligatory for all) with the work of the *gymnasium* (leading to the university) while preserving the peculiar values and objectives of either.—*Lee M. Hollander.*

4674. GALT, HOWARD S. Oriental and Occidental elements in China's modern educational system. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12(3) Jul. 1928: 405-425, 12(4) Oct. 1928: 627-647, & 13(1) Jan. 1929: 12-29.

—The present educational system in China represents a combination of indigenous and alien features. Assuming the reliability of China's ancient traditions, she developed schools and an examination system as a governmental agency for training officials, rather than for training the common people. This training was ethical, classical, and scholastic, not practical. Educational administration was combined with other governmental functions, while its teaching method became largely memorizing and lesson-hearing. The teacher, scholar, and official all had prestige. From all this there have remained the conception of governmental responsibility, the classical literary materials, no administration technique, the prestige of the scholar-teacher, and something of the old methods. The colloquial language has recently replaced the classical in the earlier grades. During the 19th century there appeared foreign missionary schools, Yung Wing's educational mission, and a few government technical schools. At this time China could not withstand the West whereas Japan, culturally related to China through fundamental and deliberate importations of Chinese institutions and ideas, was enabled through her borrowings from the West to defeat China in 1895 and Russia in 1905. Hence Western education was adopted by China as one means of regaining her international position. Its organization, curricula, methods, and terminology were foreign; militaristic patriotism was stressed as in Japan; the German discipline and French centralization characterizing Japanese schools were imported and Tokyo's regulations copied; and Chinese students returned from Japan dominated the schools. American influence gained with the development of mission schools, the use of Boxer indemnity funds for educating Chinese in the U. S., visits of American educators, and the decline of Japanese influence following her 1915 demands. Further plans for instilling newer ideas in education, for reorganizing curricula and methods, and for normal training, developed in 1921-23; the National Association for the Advancement of Education has emerged to promote them; and all sorts of western improvements are being tried out as conditions permit.—*M. T. Price.*

4675. GREENBURG, LEONARD. Symposium on schoolroom ventilation studies. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 55-59.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4676. JARVIS, ANTONIO. A brief survey of education in the Virgin Islands. *Opportunity.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 16-18.—In spite of the best efforts of the Danish School Director, before 1918 poverty and upper class hostility caused the masses of the people of the Virgin

Islands to have little and inferior education. Since 1918 courses of study have been based on those of the U. S. Work in agriculture, manual training, domestic science is stressed as part of a back-to-the-land movement. The American Red Cross is promoting health education. Teacher training is improving rapidly. Public libraries are centers of education. School expenditures have been increased five-fold, but the people are still indolent and few children are in the higher grades.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4677. LIGHTFOOT, JESSIE M. The study of a special class center. *Psychol. Clinic.* 17(6-7) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 190-199.—In heavily populated centers the misfits are gathered into special buildings having eight or ten special classes. With this concentration children can be graded and departmental and shop work offered. A survey of one school in a poor neighborhood showed that the home and neighborhood conditions were bad, that children were undernourished and often delinquent. Many colored children newly arrived from the South were in the classes. The chronological age varied from seven to sixteen years, the I. Q. from 33.7 to 101.2 with a median of 64.1. The children were slow on performance tests, working by trial and error rather than in accordance with a plan. Their memory span was low. They scored low on vocabulary tests, although 72% were from English speaking homes. These children are taught the rudiments of reading, spelling and arithmetic, with special reading methods due to the restricted memory span. Ninety per cent. will probably be able to earn a living (some are already doing so) and will be socially independent.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

4678. LONG, HARVEY L. What do school nurses do? *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(1) Jan. 1929: 13-14.—A report of observations in the Lincoln, Nebraska, Public Schools reveals ways in which seven school nurses spend their time. The items were taken from daily diaries of seven nurses covering 50 half-days during Apr., 1928; and a study of daily-weekly reports which nurses made during five four-week periods: Oct., 1926; Jan., Apr. and Oct., 1927, and Jan., 1928. Average per cent. of time for all nurses' activities: Cleaning, care of and arranging equipment, 6.3; first aid, examinations, exclusions, temperatures, etc., 19.1; pupil conferences, 16.08; teacher conferences, 4.8; principal conferences, 4.1; clerical, 11.3; telephone, 5.1; home calls, 11.2; in transit, 5.5; inspection of classes, 4.09; office (of the department and school doctor), 2.2; health service (vaccination, clinics, etc.), 5.2. The writer attributes the lack of success of health education efforts to lack of information and necessary cooperation on the part of the home. The school nurse, because she works with principal, teachers and children in the school is the logical person to effect the home contact, and is best received there. The number of home calls that a school nurse makes is an important index to her value and efficiency as a nurse, all other conditions being equal.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4679. MAGLIONE, P. La scuola nell'epoca contemporanea. [The present day school.] *Riv. di Cultura.* 15(12) Dec. 1928: 339-343.—Pestalozzi started the modern pedagogic movement, and, with F. Froebel, originated the theory of the "spontaneous and the agreeable" in the schools, and the kindergarten became the fundamental institution of child education. This movement attracted the attention of the political organization which gave the school its present system. The first real reorganizer of the school was Napoleon. After his fall, there came the reaction of the Holy Alliance; and the period between 1820 and 1850 was one of transition. In the movement Rosmini defended religion, G. Capponi philosophic speculation, and Mazzini patriotism. But V. Gioberti, Mazzini, Cuoco, etc. were not sufficient. The Lancastrian school system introduced in Piedmont soon spread in Northern Italy. Then followed the model schools of F. Aporti in Tuscany and

Lombardy. But where is the secret of national education? To be sure it was not in the Napoleonic system. Some proposed to study methods, and others the solution of the education problem. Oridigi declares: education is a national institution on which depends its practical possibility of existence. "School is the man"; for both progress or decline together. Rousseau's Utopia is not practical. The teacher and the student represent two different social and intellectual worlds which create attraction or repulsion. Therefore, in our modern school we try to analyze it in its relation to society—to study teacher and students and the two "worlds," and propose a system of equilibrium. School is the man, indeed, but to be teacher—man must be free.—*L. A. Ondis.*

4680. METZENTHIN-RAUNICK, S. The German student. *Univ. California Chron.* 31(1) Jan. 1929: 32-41.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4681. MISFELDT, H. H. Moderne Skoletanker i Danmark. [Modern pedagogical thought in Denmark.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 4(7) 1928: 499-515.—The ideals of Grundtvig and Kristen Kold, founders of the "Folk High Schools" in the first half of the 19th century, in important points anticipated the modern tendency of laying stress on the individual initiative of the child, as against a prescribed curriculum and preconceived aims. During the century that has elapsed since, pedagogical developments have been gradual and, conformable with Danish national psychology, not at any time revolutionary.—*L. M. Hollander.*

4682. ROBINSON, W. A. North Carolina rating of Negro colleges since 1923. *Opportunity.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 21-22.—The State Department of Education of North Carolina rates colleges by objective tests. In 1923 of Negro colleges 5 were rated in Class A, 9 in Class B, 6 in Class C and 5 in Class D. In 1928 of Negro colleges 22 rated in Class A, 6 in Class B, 6 in Class C and 6 in Class D.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4683. SADLER, MICHAEL. The educational needs of England. *Engl. Rev.* (242) Jan. 1929: 27-37.—England needs additional capital for its universities, increased facilities for adult education, further provision for many of its elementary schools, and a thorough study of the present examination system of the secondary schools.—*E. C. Hughes.*

4684. SYMONDS, PERCIVAL M., and CHASE, DORIS HARTER. Practice vs. motivation. *Jour. Educ. Psychol.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 19-35.—An experiment was conducted with sixth grade pupils in six public schools in New York in an effort to discover and measure the effectiveness of practice and motivation in learning. The Charters Diagnostic Language Tests were used. In one group motivation was reduced to a minimum. Repetitions ranged from one to ten, and the Test was applied before and after. The motivation group was divided. In one, competition was used to induce the pupils to raise their test scores. In the other intrinsic motivation was employed by means of readings pointing out the desirability of good English. There were three repetitions. The experiment led to three conclusions: (1) practice is more potent in learning than is motivation, (2) the chief function of motivation is to make practice effective, and (3) the effect of intrinsic motivation of the type which can be developed in the class room is slight as compared with competition.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

4685. VANDERHYST, REV. HYAC. L'action civilisatrice et sociale par l'enseignement au Congo Belge. [Civilizing and social activity by education in Belgian Congo.] *Congo.* 9 II (5) 777-783.—The writer has passed many years in the Belgian Colony and has published a good deal on matters pertaining to the education of the natives. He makes a survey of what has been done, and concludes that not only primary and

secondary education of the natives is necessary, but that it is of great importance to establish a select social group, a native élite; this can only be done by establishing schools and universities for the better endowed of the natives.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

4686. WASHBURN, CARLETON. Winnetka. *School & Soc.* 29(733) Jan. 12, 1929: 37-50.—A visit to the various grades of the Winnetka school system illustrates its characteristics, individualized instruction in fundamental skills, and group work in socialized activities. Arithmetic illustrates the method of individual instruction. Detailed explanations in the manual and exercises with answers for self-correction are used and repeated in parallel sets until mastery. Other pupils or the teachers help with difficulties. After a series of assignments is completed, a practice test and then a final test by the teacher complete the work. Play time, singing, appreciation periods, and assemblies follow. Student government is extensively used. In spelling, pre-tests insure that a child studies only the words he cannot spell. Books in reading are selected from scientifically evaluated lists. In the junior high school, biology deals quite fully with sex. "Self reliant children" control their own time, grade cards report social attitudes, as well as subject matter; while research and educational counsel fit the school to the child.—*Jordan True Cavan.*

4687. WILSON, LOUIS R. Library conditions and objectives in the South. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 8(6) Nov. 15, 1928: 54-61.—*H. R. Hosea.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 3871, 3873, 4019)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES AND AREAS

(See also Entries 3854, 3879, 3880-3883, 3885-3887, 3890-3893, 3897, 4573, 4611, 4621, 4626, 4658)

4688. JOHANSEN, JOHN P. Social implications of Americanization. *Quart. Jour. Univ. North Dakota.* 19(2) Jan. 1929: 168-184.—In contrast with biased or idealized discussions of what Americanization ought to be, this article presents the actual ramifications of Americanization. One by one, the major social-psychological experiences of a type immigrant are traced from the time he leaves the old country to the day when he returns as a visitor to his homeland and finds himself an American. From the standpoint of culture, it is pointed out that Americanization is to a large extent a blending and disintegrating process composed of a series of social-cultural phenomena which, like a wrecking crew, are at work destroying the unity and purity of the immigrant's cultural pattern, breaking down or wearing out his loyalty to the institutions, customs, and moral standards represented by his heritage.—*John Johansen.*

4689. MUTSCHMANN, HEINRICH. Die Bedeutung des Amerikastudiums. [The significance of studying America.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5(1) 1929: 46-53.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4690. TAFT, DONALD R. Cultural opportunities through race contacts. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 12-20.—Culture, always the result of contacts between dissimilar people, may be retarded by tenden-

cies to uniformity, race prejudice, ignorance and isolating forces. By whatever method evaluated, race groups overlap in potential ability and it is consequently necessary to judge men as individuals rather than as members of physical groups.—*Donald Young.*

4691. WITTKE, CARL. German contributions to America. *World Tomorrow*. 12 (3) Mar. 1929: 132-134.—*H. R. Hosea.*

THE CHURCH AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

(See Entries 4578, 4595, 4617, 4644, 4645)

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4692. BROWN, J. WARBURTON. Psycho-analysis and design in the plastic arts. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis*. 10 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-28.—In any work of art design, i.e., the relationship between the parts, is the most important. Good design affords esthetic pleasure; poor design produces feelings of the opposite nature. Analysis of works of art of all ages demonstrates that the design, when abstracted, takes either (1) the columnal or pyramidal form or (2) the oval or circular form. It is this which affords gratification to the unconscious wishes of the respective sexes and are "the primary source of esthetic enjoyment." The intellectualistic rationalizations are merely superficial veils for the fundamental urge. Art is thus a symbolic sublimation of the libido. (The article is illustrated.)—*John H. Mueller.*

4693. LEMAÎTRE, HENRI. Town libraries in France. *Library Rev.* (9) Spring, 1929: 17-21.—The state of public libraries at Lyons, Rouen, Tours, Grenoble, Nantes, Nice, and elsewhere has not improved greatly since the war despite vigorous efforts at better organization on the part of the library staffs. Insufficient credits, and the confusion resulting from the dual control of state and municipality are the chief handicaps. Indifference on the part of the public in many municipalities has consigned valuable collections to the poorest housing. To remedy these conditions the Ministry of Education is considering the nationalization of 28 of the most important libraries, and the organization of a district inspection service.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

4694. LOEFFLER, K. Von belgischen Bibliotheken. [Concerning Belgian libraries.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 45 Aug. 1928: 408-417.—This brief sketch of the development of Belgian libraries points out the progress made in recent times, notably since 1920. The public library in Antwerp receives detailed attention. The analysis of the Library Law of Oct. 17, 1921 shows the requirements which public libraries must meet in order to obtain state support.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

4695. YVER, COLETTE. Femmes d'aujourd'hui —Ingénieurs. [Modern women.—Engineers.] *Rev. Deux Mondes*. 49 (2) Jan. 15, 1929: 354-371.—*H. R. Hosea.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 4577, 4617)

4696. COWLEY, MALCOLM. My countryside, then and now. *Harpers Mag.* 158 (944) Jan. 1929: 239-245.—Sub-title: A study in American evolution. An illustration of the internal changes which occur in the life cycle of an American rural community. The exploitation of the timber which was the original source of securing a livelihood for the inhabitants left a barren waste. Emigration followed the exhaustion of this

resource. A community populated with old people and children too young to migrate, a degeneration of institutional life and social controls is the result. An opening up of deposits of minerals changed the economic life and organization of the neighborhood. Population increased in density, new roads, schools, and forms of recreation came into existence. Emancipation of women became visible in the fact of their participation in recreational activities along with their husbands, sons, and daughters. Greatest of all, so far as neighborhood life was concerned, the new order brought a change from the old frontier individualism to a new type of collectivism with citizens feeling a group responsibility and a group with a common dominant purpose.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4697. GEROULD, KATHERINE FULLERTON. This hard-boiled era. *Harpers Mag.* 158 (945) Feb. 1929: 265-274.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 4193, 4334, 4647)

4698. MARSHALL, H. J. Poplar and Poplarism. *Quart. Rev.* 252 (499) Jan. 1929: 66-84.—Poor relief administration in the Parish of Poplar is based on the principle that every working man, whether in work or out, shall receive his full trade union wage. This policy, instituted by Laborites, is in direct opposition to the traditional position of the Poor Law. Its application has resulted in an enormous increase of outdoor relief in Poplar and in other parishes where the same plan is used. The per capita cost of such relief is £5 in Poplar, as compared with 18s. in Fulham, a neighboring parish of the same general character.—*E. C. Hughes.*

4699. RASHKOVICH, S. La crise du logement. [The housing crisis.] *Ann. d'Hygiene Pub., Indus. et Soc.* (10) Oct. 1928: 577-594.—This article is a summary of facts concerning housing conditions in Europe. The data included relate to the increase of population and of families for the various countries, and to the continuing shortage of dwellings since the war. A high point in the article is the plea by the author for an effort on the part of the *Congrès International de l'Habitation* towards the establishment of internationally comparable indices relative to housing costs and standards. A classification of the elements to be compared is given, and statistical data in accordance with this classification are presented, indicating the extent to which comparisons between nations on these matters are at present possible.—*Arthur Evans Wood.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 4414, 4529, 4730, 4734, 4739)

4700. ANDERSON, META L. Maladjustment of children. *Jour. Juvenile Research*. 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 49-58.—The school, which is responsible for causing certain mental, moral, and physical failures in children, must realize and accept its responsibility for removing the causes and aiding in the cure. Teachers tend to give in to parents who want their children to be like other children and object to having them placed in special rooms, because of the social stigma. Children either submit to the efforts of their parents to standardize them, or rebel, in either case becoming behavior problems. There is need for suitable special rooms, wide cooperation, physical and psychological examinations, and better training in mental hygiene on the part of teachers.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

4701. BRIDGMAN, OLGA. The sex of mentally deficient individuals. *Mental Hygiene*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 62-69.—A study of children with I. Q.'s below 90 who were brought to a clinic for study shows a larger percentage of boys than of girls in the border-line and dull groups, but more girls in the imbecile and moron groups. The difference is probably not innate but due to the greater ease with which boys, active outside of the home, are detected in misbehavior and hence brought to the clinic. In the moron group, girls are usually brought in for sex delinquency, which accounts for their predominance in that group.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

4702. HIRSCH, MAX. Das Strafmündigkeitsalter der weiblichen Jugendlichen in Konstitutionsbiologischer Betrachtung. [The "age of punishability" of female juvenile delinquents considered from the point of view of constitutional biology.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 49(5-6) 1929: 441-451.—In view of the discussions in the Reichstag on the question of the "punishable age" the author suggests a minimum of 16 or 18 instead of the present 14. His argument is based on the fact that in late years science has enabled us to acquire a better understanding of the physical, mental and social development of woman and of environmental factors which today, more than heretofore, exercise an influence upon her. He examines the phenomena of the age of puberty and concludes that this age "in the female sex must, from the point of view of physiological growth and constitutional biology, be regarded as an epoch of physiological inferiority." Post-war Germany has developed conditions in which the adolescent girl needs a special protection to prevent her from becoming a delinquent.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

4703. KURKA, GUSTAV. Die Wirkung verschiedener alkoholischer Getränke auf geistige Leistungen. [The action of various alcoholic drinks upon mental performance.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 30(5-6) 1928: 430-532.—This article reports the effects of moderate consumption of various kinds of alcoholic drinks upon certain forms of psychological reaction, as discovered by appropriate experiments. The drinks selected, beer, cider, wines, cognac, and alcohol and water, ranged in alcoholic content from 4.43% to 39.97% by volume. Three men and three women served as subjects. The experiments gave the following results: the strength of grip as measured by a dynamometer (Collin) became more variable; the steadiness of the hand as shown by the zigzag test (Sterzinger) was decreased in every instance; balancing ability (Bourdon-Whipple Test) was adversely affected, especially by cider; abstract attention (Sterzinger Cancellation Test) was severely affected by beer, cider, wines and cognac; immediate retention (nonsense syllables) was decreased; ability to form concrete concepts was improved, while ability to form abstract concepts was injured.—*Carl M. Rosenquist*.

4704. LEPPMANN, FRIEDRICH. Weibliche Generationsphasen und Kriminalität. [Generative phases and criminality in women.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde*. 14(4) Sep. 1928: 292-321.—Certain delinquencies, not including abortions, occur with greater frequencies during the time of the generative phases in women. Arson and knowingly false accusations are most frequently found at the time of puberty, shoplifting about the time of menstruation, perjury and insults at the menopause. Pilcz reports that 19.9% of the female suicides examined by him were pregnant. In most of these cases the external conditions sufficiently explain the motives for the act. There are also psychic conditions, organically related to the various generative phases, which are factors in the production of crime; menstruation, for instance, may be accompanied by feelings of oppression and increasing heat, leading to fear, and the desire to flee from ordinary surroundings and to secure a pleasur-

able reaction, which is accomplished by the act of shoplifting. These mental conditions lead to crime only in psychopaths. The comparatively small number of cases makes the release of typical psychoses during generative phases unimportant for criminal statistics. Only in rare cases does the crime committed give sexual satisfaction, though sexual motives frequently do underlie it. The present standpoint in psychopathology would deny any compulsions or clouding of consciousness in such cases. Non-responsibility comes into account only in exceptional cases of psychopaths, in whom prolonged disturbances have been added.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

4705. PAN, QUENTIN. Browbeating prostitution? *China Critic*. 1(16) Sep. 13, 1928: 313-316.—*H. R. Hosea*.

4706. PARTRIDGE, G. E. Psychotic reaction in the psychopath. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 6(3) Nov. 1928: 493-518.—One hundred cases were studied to determine whether there is any observable relation between the type of psychopathic adjustment and the type of psychotic reaction. Among 35 cases of the schizophrenic type a general inadequate type was noted but the correlation was not clear enough to select any one type of psychopath and predict that he will unequivocally develop into schizophrenia. The manic-depressive type shows a fairly conclusive correlation with the sthenic type of personality, or one showing incompatibility. Drug addicts showed few psychopathic traits in the background.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

4707. PATRIZI, M. L. La criminalità della specie. [Criminality and the reproductive instinct.] *Riv. di Psychol.* 24(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 133-146.—The sexual instinct powerfully imposes upon the individual the reproduction of his kind. This fact is illustrated by some animals, especially the salmon which travels hundreds of miles upstream to deposit its eggs. Rignano's theory that the male is naturally forced to expel from his body certain evil and harmful germs is opposed by Giuseppe Sergi's theory that the sexual instinct works for the benefit of collective criminality and not of individual personality. Many animals, however, destroy themselves in order to perpetuate their species. Hence the theory of love and death; cases in point are the sudden infatuation of the Abbess of Jonarre with her fellow convict while death was staring in their faces, and the tender embraces on the shores of Sicily during the first shocks of the Calabro-Sicilian earthquake, which, though romantic in character, are historical documents of the irrepressible tendency to perpetuate one's species. Miescher affirms the hegemonic power of the sexual function to subjugate and utilize all the organisms in the male and female, so that neither anger, nor fear, nor any other passion, surpasses love in capacity to agitate and encroach upon all physio-psychic mechanisms and activities, producing an *epilepsia brevis*. Occult delinquency is greater than we imagine. The "confessional" could compile statistics better than any sociologist. Love has been the cause of many wars, as, for example, the Trojan and Sabine Wars. The mask of the sexual delinquent covers all criminal types. The study of the psycho-physiological science has aroused little interest so far; but certain it is that this branch of anthropology will help to determine criminal charges.—*L. A. Ondis*.

4708. POLWARTH, LORD. The young offender. *Police Jour. (London)*. 2(1) Jan. 1929: 51-61.—This article is a summary by the Chairman of Prison Commissioners for Scotland of a report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland on juvenile delinquency and published under the caption of *Protection and Training* by H. M. Stationery Office, 1928. The report dealt with the extent, causes, and treatment of juvenile delinquency in Scotland. Judicial statistics for 20 years indicated a marked decrease in the number of cases sent to in-

dustrial and reformatory schools with a tendency to rise in the last three or four years. Other statistics showed that 3.5% of the population between 16 and 21 had been convicted of delinquency (including road offenses involving cycles and motors). The Commission attributed juvenile delinquency in part to the lack of connection with any church; lack of parental care due to the absence of the fathers in the war and broken homes; inadequate moral training in the schools and lack of sex education; unemployment of young people; improper use of leisure after school hours and on Sundays; harmful influence of street trading; use of young people as messengers in betting transactions; and mental defectiveness and a lack of early detection and custodial care for mental defectives. Inadequacies of treatment of juvenile offenders for which legislation was recommended included a lack of properly qualified Magistrates for Juvenile Court cases outside of Glasgow; the holding of the court at times when the father cannot attend; lack of special medical examinations where mental defect or abnormality is suspected; too low juvenile court age (it should be 17 instead of 16); use of the police as probation officers instead of special and voluntary probation officers skilled in dealing with children; too extensive use of whipping as a punishment; continuance of industrial and reformatory schools inadequately financed and equipped under private auspices; failure to review frequently cases of children committed to Borstal schools with reference to possible liberation and lack of adequate supervision after liberation; and sending of young persons who cannot pay their fines to jail rather than keeping them under supervision while paying fines.—*Frederic M. Thrasher.*

4709. SAUNDERS, ELEANORA B. Emotional handicaps of the professional woman. *Mental Hygiene*. 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 45-61.—Many women who are unable to live out emotional reactions attempt to forget their cravings. Flight into work is one method of protection and may be followed by refusal to indulge in emotional (disturbing) experiences and a narrowing of the field of interest. Many such women lead very restricted lives with the elimination of all possibility of disturbance and even demand that their subordinates lead similar lives. In their recent broader life, women are developing intellectual and official acumen at the expense of emotional ease. The thwarting of emotional expression leads to irritability, incompatibility and a feeling of inferiority. Secret longings may develop into delusions of persecution and hallucinations. Introspection, interest in self, and invalidism form another series. Elderly women no longer able to compete feel left out and may believe that people are working against them. Secret attachments to men may develop with later hatred because the men do not recognize the situation. Repressed sex interests may lead to perversions and ritualistic acts, such as hand-washing, or result in hallucinations of attacks, slander, risqué jokes, anonymous letters, etc. The use of drugs may constitute flight from an intolerable situation. Daydreams may supplement an uninteresting life. There is need in these cases for someone to whom the woman may talk openly and confidentially, for more creative work, and a greater sympathy for others.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

4710. SUTHERLAND, E. H. Crime and the conflict process. *Jour. Juvenile Research*. 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 38-48.—The law isolates crime from everything else except the offender's intent and the law. Many scientific explanations abstract it from everything else but the law or some one fact. Crime should be described as part of a process, and that process is essentially one of conflict. Crime is conflict. The criminal shows all the psychological features of one in conflict. The crimes which receive the greatest publicity are conflict—direct attacks on the person or property. Law and punishments are complementary parts of this process of con-

flict—devices set up by the other parties of the procedure. Of these, the use of the former is on the increase; of the latter, on the decrease. There is a division of opinion concerning the causal relationship of these two trends. Though there are these causal relations between the parts of this conflict process, there is reason to believe that all three parts—law, crime and punishment—are greatly affected by the increasing complexity of our civilization, with one culture in opposition to another. This complexity and conflict result from the development of the means of mobility and communication. Modern society is made up of all kinds of interest groups with conflicting ideals. As a result, criminals come to be concentrated in certain areas, conflicting cultures appeal increasingly to the law for protection, and agencies whose duty it is to administer the law are inefficient. Thus back of the laws, back of the violations of laws, back of the inefficient administration of the laws are the complexities and conflicts in modern cultures.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

4711. SUTHERLAND, E. H. The person versus the act in criminology. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 159-167.—The conventional system of dealing with criminals was impersonal, being based on the act rather than the person. The trend has been toward more consideration of the person as is evident in the following provisions: habitual offenders' acts, grant of greater discretion to the court and to administrative boards to adjust penalties to particular offenders, grant of discretion to the court to use non-punitive policies, legislative provisions for acquiring or requiring more knowledge of the personality of offenders, and official methods of correcting or segregating prospective offenders prior to the commission of offenses. The a priori arguments against this policy can be answered satisfactorily in a priori terms, but the tendency is to attempt to measure the effects of particular policies on particular individuals and thus secure a basis for prediction and consequently of the adjustment of policies to particular types of persons and of situations.—*E. H. Sutherland.*

4712. VISHER, S. S. Indiana county contrasts in criminality and insanity. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections*. Nov. 1928: 446-450.—The 40,000 commitments to the Indiana state prison, reformatory and penal farm during the decade 1918-1927 reveal a notable contrast in criminality among Indiana counties in proportion to population. The counties with large urban population or with much mining or quarrying commit relatively many criminals, while the counties with smallest representation in these penal institutions are all strictly rural, with decreasing population. The counties which during the last decade committed most persons in proportion to population to one or another of the state hospitals for insane, feeble-minded or epileptics were of two sorts. Five counties have relatively large urban populations. A dozen high counties are predominately rural and have lost population notably in recent decades. As several of these rural counties were the birthplaces of relatively many persons sketched in *Who's Who in America*, it appears that the mentally defective type are distinctly less mobile than are either the notables or criminals, and tend to increase, relatively, in counties of declining population. Maps.—*S. S. Visher.*

4713. WILSON, EDWARD E. The responsibility for crime. *Opportunity*. 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 95-97.—The excessive crime of the Chicago Negro is chiefly the result of poverty and of police toleration or protection of "beer flats," disorderly houses and gambling houses in Negro residence sections. Other important factors are difficulty in adjustment on the part of newcomers, excessive reaction from Southern oppression, the lure of the city to alien offenders, police indifference to Negro crimes against Negroes, leniency shown in courts and

the racial practice of protecting Negro criminals.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4714. WOYTINSKY, WL. *Lebensmittelpreise, Beschäftigungsgrad und Kriminalität.* [The price of food products, employment rates and criminality.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61(1) 1929: 21-62.—The relationship between certain crime curves and the price curve for food products has been frequently shown. Best known are perhaps Mayr's studies in Bavaria covering 1836-61 and 1882-1913. The marked parallelism during the first and the less marked one during the second period he assumed to be due to the gradually increasing complexity of social and economic life and the resultant increase of disturbing factors. A refinement of Mayr's own statistics would indicate, however, that the parallelism during the second period is well marked. The researches of Esslinger in Germany, Tugan-Baranowsky and Dorothy S. Thomas in England led to the conclusion that economic conditions had little appreciable influence on crime rates, but in all instances the statistical method employed is faulty and postulates poorly chosen. Careful analysis of certain German, French and English statistics result in close parallelism between the rates of crimes against property and the rate of pauperism, and between these crime rates and the seasonal fluctuations in employment rates. Even highly developed societies, then, show clearly a relation between economic insufficiency and criminality against property and only when grave social disturbances such as wars occur does it become difficult to express this relationship statistically. The parallelism in question may perhaps disappear with the advent of better social legislation.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

4715. ZELÉNY, LESLIE D. Pupil-teacher relationships. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 265-275.—*H. R. Hosea.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4132, 4632, 4633, 4643, 4737, 4754)

4716. BOULIN. Les tumeurs d'origine professionnelle. [Cancers of occupational origin.] *Ann. d'Hygiène, Pub., Indus. et Soc.* (10) Oct. 1928: 622-629.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4717. DRAPER, GEORGE. Biological philosophy and medicine. *Human Biol.* 1(1) Jan. 1929: 117-134.—Each organism can adjust to only a limited portion of its environment because each can adjust only in terms of its own constitution. In general, disease is due to an imbalance between organism and environment. Nevertheless both medical and popular thought think of disease as a special external entity which has "got" its victim. But the epidemic of poliomyelitis of 1916 in which only one child in some families was affected showed that a special kind of child was as necessary as the special attacking germ. There is much evidence to show that racial immunity and susceptibility are quite variable. There is need for extensive study of the morphological and physiological specificity of the various diseases; also of the association of psychic traits and personality types with disease.—*F. H. Hankins.*

4718. DUFFIELD, THOMAS J. The weather and the common cold. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 11(1) Jan. 1929: 1-14.—Selecting three mechanically ventilated schools, two naturally ventilated schools, and 48 rooms in rural schools, the author made a study in Syracuse and Cattaraugus County, N. Y., of absenteeism due to respiratory afflictions. Fluctuations in respiratory illness were found to be more closely associated with precipitation (rain or snow) than with changes in the outdoor temperature. A lag of about two days was noted between the outdoor weather conditions and respiratory illness absenteeism. (Tables and charts accompany.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4719. HOLDEN, ARTHUR C. Housing gains—measured in inches. *Survey.* 51(8) Jan. 15, 1929: 493-495.—The proposed revision of the Tenement House Law of 1901 is inadequate on the following counts: The "set back" principle allows for an increase of from 20% to 40% in the actual bulk of buildings. The proposed increase in the size of rear lots and courts fails to compensate for the greater height of the buildings. The proportion of sunless and gloomy rooms will therefore be increased. The cornice line should be reduced and a provision to prevent the blanketing effect of high lot-line walls should be made. Perhaps the best way to bring about sound building practice would be to compel every person who erects a building to own and manage it for 20 years, and thus to suffer the personal and economic consequences of his action.—*A. J. Kennedy.*

4720. JOHNSON, H. M. The real meaning of fatigue. *Harpers Mag.* 158(944) Jan. 1929: 186-193.—Fatigue is very similar to intoxication. Cell "irritation" causes the splitting of food molecules into smaller fragments, often producing poisons such as alcohol and ether. There are three ways in which this state can be brought about: asphyxiation, narcosis and fatigue, and there is considerable experimental evidence that the conditions of these three are essentially the same. Every major symptom of alcoholic intoxication is counterfeited by a sufficiently diminished oxygen supply (asphyxiation), and every effect of alcohol which has any social significance can be produced by some degree of fatigue. Even with respect to intimate details of physiology, fatigue and intoxication appear to be the same, and both are possibly instances of cell-asphyxiation.—*R. E. Baber.*

4721. KANE, FRANCIS FISHER. The Atlantic City conference on the American Indian. *Survey.* 51(8) Jan. 15, 1929: 472-474.—Eighty representatives of Indian defense associations and church organizations met in Atlantic City and approved the findings and recommendations of the Meriam report. This report was a result of an investigation of the Indian Service undertaken by the Institute for Government Research, at the request of Ex-Secretary Work. Conservatively, it characterized conditions as somewhere "between highly unsatisfactory and scandalous." The overwhelming majority of Indians are poor despite misleading impressions of wealth. Only 2% have incomes of more than \$500.00. The Indian Bureau is below a proper standard of efficiency due to inadequate funds, low salaries, bad living conditions and personnel turnover. Schools and hospitals lack equipment; children in the boarding schools are improperly fed and compelled at the same time to take part in productive labor which does not help their education. Tuberculosis and trachoma have a high toll. Both Congress and the administration are held responsible for these conditions. The report recommends the expenditure of \$15,000,000 over a period; \$1,000,000 immediately to improve the food of children in the schools and \$5,335,000 for the improvement of the Indian service according to a definite program. This includes creation of new positions in the fields of health, economic advancement, educational and social development, a higher level of salaries; repairs and equipment; better health clinics, addition of grades to existing day schools, new buildings, improved sanitation; hiring of labor to reduce work required of school children, and a staff of experts, medical, personnel and research to advise the Indian commission. The 872 page Meriam report has been published for sale and summaries of it are free at the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

4722. KUHN, ERNA. A Philippine field trip. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(10) Oct. 1928: 539-540.—The American Red Cross has three nurses in the mountain

provinces of the Philippine Islands. In the most difficult districts, Bontoc and Ifugao, the natives live in dark, smoky huts where it is impossible to keep clean. The nights are cold, but their clothing is always scant. The men merely wear G-strings, the women only a strip of cloth wrapped about them, and the babies are seldom clothed. They are usually tied in a square of cloth, and hung on the mother. The chief diet is sweet potato, chicken and pork. The babies are fed on raw sweet potatoes, after partial mastication by the mother. The problems connected with travel are handicaps. The need for nursing and medical treatment is tremendous. Malaria and yaws are the outstanding diseases. School teachers are instructed in the care of minor defects, and medical supplies are left in the schools for their use.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4723. WINSLOW, C.-E. A. Schoolroom ventilation discussion. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 70-71.—The results of eight studies in six different cities (New York, New Haven, Cleveland, Syracuse, Chicago W, Chicago N) showed that absences due to respiratory illnesses are in excess in fan ventilated rooms as compared with rooms ventilated by the window-gravity method. With the latter method, the conclusion can hardly be resisted that respiratory disease is only two-thirds as great as in the former. The theoretical explanation of these facts is difficult. The New York Commission on Ventilation originally believed that fan ventilated rooms were prejudicial on account of over-heating, but the more recent studies do not support this. Nor can differences in relative humidity be invoked to explain the observed phenomena. The most probable hypotheses are the effects of local drafts, or some mysterious influence upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere incident to passing air over highly heated surfaces. Even though we do not understand the reasons, we have apparently ample grounds for preferring window ventilation, with an air exchange of some 10 cubic feet per minute, per person, to fan ventilation with a larger flow of warmer air. There is no other means, hygienic or bacteriological, by which it is possible to reduce by one-third the incidence of respiratory diseases than by the substitution of the one type of schoolroom ventilation for the other.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE

4724. DEUTSCH, HELENE. The genesis of agoraphobia. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 51-69.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4725. POLLOCK, HORATIO M., and MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. Expectation of mental disease. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 132-163.—In order to obtain a more useful and accurate index of the amount of insanity to be expected in a population group than has heretofore been available, the authors prepared for the New York State Dept. of Mental Hygiene actuarial tables showing the probability that a person of a given age, sex and nativity will become insane (i.e., admitted to an insane hospital) before his death. Their tables, based on the 21,997 first admissions to registered insane hospitals in New York State in the years 1919-21, and on the mortality records of the entire state, show the following expectations of becoming mentally ill, for persons 15 years of age: native males, 0.050; native females, 0.045; foreign born males, 0.062; foreign born females, 0.059. The expectation at birth is about one-seventh lower than at 15 years; insanity is seldom manifested before the latter age, while there is an appreciable amount of mortality before that age. After age 15, the rate of expectation declines steadily throughout life. The application of these rates is illustrated in the article by tables showing the probable number of inmates of mental disease hospitals who will

be drawn from a number of special groups, such as school children, immigrants, and war veterans now living. (The actuarial tables are printed in full.)—*Elbridge Sibley.*

4726. SCHLETTER, EDMUND. Zur Psychologie des Selbstmordes. [On the psychology of suicide.] *Internat. Zeitschr. f. Individual-Psychol.* 7(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 7-14.—A typically neurotic man, 38 years old, committed suicide by means of a strong dose of morphine. He was the second oldest of five children, of a well-to-do Jewish family. The father, a north German in the chemical business, was orthodox and sternly authoritarian, while the mother was a Russian, spiritually well-endowed but overindulgent toward the son. This relationship in the family induced an inferiority complex in the son. He progressed fairly in his studies but found difficulty in determining upon a vocation. Beginning everything with great zest, he would give up too readily. In relation to his wife, the feeling of inferiority dominated him. Hence he frequented prostitutes toward whom he felt as a master. Every coitus should serve him as a reassertion of the full stature of his manhood. Overcompensation developed. He never sought the company of his peers or that of his superiors, but preferred those who would stand in a dependent relation, especially economic. He wanted to be a "star," not an average human. The way to stardom led him to attend a theatrical school and shortly to political activity; he joined the Communists and fancied himself as in revolt against his conservative father. Failing again, he consulted a psychoanalyst through whom he gained complete acquaintance with psychoanalytic literature. The psychoanalyst despaired of effecting a cure and so informed his patient. A crisis was produced when his father's legacy was ruined by the inflation of the mark. He told a friend that he wished to live a cloistered existence away from the realities and trials of life. The potency of poisons fascinated him. Their magic powers defied the gods and life. In a testament he wrote that he could not find adjustment in society. "The world is too good for me, I am too good for the world." The author, who knew this unfortunate being in a friendly way, concludes that the psychoanalyst had made a mistake in his technique. Instead of discouraging his patient he should have followed the Adlerian principle of encouragement and hope, in which event the patient would likely be alive today.—*Marius Hansome.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

4727. BERNARD, L. L. Standards of living and planes of living. *Soc. Forces.* 7(2) Dec. 1928: 190-202.—The current practice of using the term standard of living to cover all habits of expenditure, whether planned or otherwise, should give way to two categories: standards of living (scientific criteria), and planes of living (practices). The former involves carefully and scientifically planned schedules of consumption, determined on the basis of the character and needs of the consuming persons and the adjustment functions which they perform. Standards of living have to do with the problem of the most efficient adjustment of behavior to socially sanctioned ends. There are, therefore, as many proper standards of living as there are standard adjustment situations and types of adjusting personalities. The concept is highly relative, but it must also be quantitative. The establishment of standards tends to concentrate on two extremes, the minimum required efficiency standard and the maximum efficiency standard. The latter is as yet unattainable as a social welfare goal, but the former is

gradually being determined and put into more or less successful practice for considerable groups of persons. Any attempt at the scientific standardization of the living process necessarily meets with considerable opposition from the large group of people who look upon programs for scientific social control as interferences with their liberties. (Schedule of elements in the standard of living.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 4677, 4678, 4759)

4728. BAIN, EDITH. The psychiatric social worker as consultant in a social agency. *Mental Hygiene*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 118-122.—The job of a psychiatric social worker "should be conceived of only as a stop gap, looking toward the time when psychiatric training will be part and parcel of the general case-work training of every social case-worker." For the present a psychiatric social worker may be an invaluable aid on a staff of a general social agency. She should, however, be trained both in general case work and in psychiatry. Besides her main use as consultant on case problems she should further the education of the staff by formal or informal courses in mental hygiene, give assistance in preparing histories for psychological clinics, interpret their diagnoses to the social workers in everyday terms, help to formulate plans of treatment in problem cases, and advise on carrying out these plans. She may be of great service also, in helping the social workers to adjust their own mental attitudes more objectively.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

4729. BASCH, GOLDIE. Some phases of co-operative case-work. *Mental Hygiene*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 108-117.—This article lays the burden upon the child study clinic, as a newcomer into the field of social work, to make most of the adjustments necessary. It contains suggestions to the clinic worker how to make unobtrusive explanations to the outside social workers, and warns against the assumption of leadership in referred cases, and against overwhelming the other agencies at first with demands for detailed information. Equally is it the clinic worker's duty to interpret the needs and cooperative possibilities of the social worker to psychiatrist and psychologist. (An account of an experiment in the exchange of carbon copies of case record material is given.)—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

4730. GARVIN, WILLIAM C. The influence of modern psycho-pathology in state hospital practice. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 661-668.—The experience with soldiers, the work of Adolf Meyer, and the visits of the psycho-analysts to this country together with translations of their books have been the chief factors in the development of modern psycho-pathology. Stress is laid on instincts as compared with intelligence in directing conduct, and the dominance of the unconscious mind is emphasized. Pathological behavior is a way of adjusting conflicts. The new psychology is not confined to therapeutic treatment of these cases but extends to the study of myths, drama, pre-school children, juvenile delinquency, college and industrial problems.—*Ruth Shontle Cavan.*

4731. GIBSON, ISABEL. The attitudes of a patient toward his disease. *Hospital Soc. Service*. Jul. 1928: 49-55.—A chart for checking the attitudes of patients has been evolved which consists of seven groups arranged approximately in order of importance in treatment. The differences in each are indicated in four degrees. The author's purpose is to "give even the inexperienced worker a definite means of analyzing the attitudes and judging at the beginning of social

treatment upon which patients the greater part of her time and effort may well be spent."—*Alice L. Berry.*

4732. HODGSON, VIOLET H. Some remarks (about the public health nurse and tuberculosis). *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(1) Jan. 1929: 2-3.—A sound tuberculosis program must concern itself with the health of every member of the family. Undoubtedly one of the biggest gaps in the entire anti-tuberculosis program is the lack of adequate provision for education, supervision, and examination of the adult groups who are employed and whose hours of employment coincide so nearly with those of the nurse that she rarely has an opportunity for conveying a health message directly. In this age group we find our highest death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4733. HOPKINS, CORNELIA D. Variations in psychiatric social work in a state service agency. *Mental Hygiene*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 123-128.—The constant factor of psychiatric social work is adequacy of service to the mentally sick individual. Variations from this constant factor lie in methods by which this service is accomplished rather than in the objectives of the service itself. State clinics present unusually difficult problems of organization for adequate case treatment. Considerations of territory, function and time allowance must determine the decision as to methodology.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

4734. LAURITSEN, MARNE. An educational experiment with a young deaf child. *Amer. Ann. of the Deaf*. Nov. 1928: 433-442.—The methods used in securing communication with a 6 1/2 year old congenital deaf-mute are described. After 107 hours of instruction the child had learned to read and to lip-read a vocabulary of over 100 words, and could speak at least a dozen words spontaneously.—*Alice L. Berry.*

4735. LEVEY, BEATRICE Z. New trends in psychiatric social treatment in the family agency. *Mental Hygiene*. 13(1) Jan. 1929: 129-131.—The older family case worker asked the question, "What shall I do?" The psychiatric attitude is less participant, but in the process of finding out why a situation arose, the worker finds herself outlining the future treatment. Part of the work consists in substituting a real change of attitude in the workers for a mere vocabulary of psychiatry. Psychiatric magic must also be avoided.—*T. D. Eliot.*

4736. THOMPSON, HAZEL. Vocational training for girls. *Amer. Ann. of the Deaf*. Nov. 1928: 393-419.—This article is the report of a special committee appointed at the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at Columbus to make a study of vocational training for girls in schools for the deaf in America. The findings are based upon the 82 replies received from 142 questionnaires sent to all schools for the deaf known to offer vocational subjects. Under recommendations are stressed the need for greater leadership in vocational training, the necessity of training in home economics and the need for further investigation of the opportunities and problems of the deaf in their communities in order to plan effective vocational guidance and training. The report concludes with a list of occupations found to be available for the deaf girl.—*Alice L. Berry.*

4737. WILLIAMS, LINSLEY R., and HILL, ALICE M. A study of public health nursing service for the tuberculosis patient before hospitalization. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21(1) Jan. 1929: 4-7.—A study made by the National Tuberculosis Association, of 1,499 patients in 18 sanatoria throughout the U. S. and part of Canada shows that public health nurses are not doing what is expected. Only five of these cases were found through the effort of the public health or visiting nurse; only 46% of the patients had ever been visited by a public health nurse prior to entering the sanatorium. Of the 688 patients visited by a

public health nurse, 203 or 30% had been visited just once; 186 or 27% had been visited twice and 290 or 42% had been visited three times or more. Out of the 1,499 patients, 54% had not been visited at all. Either the nurse is not sufficiently grounded in the basic principles of public health work so as to keep an intelligent eye open for new cases, or else she is so overwhelmed with her case load that she has no time for case finding.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

4738. CABOT, RICHARD C. Hospital and dispensary social work. *Hospital Soc. Service.* Oct. 1928: 269-320.—*Alice L. Berry.*

4739. POSER, F. H. Het vraagstuk der reclassering in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The "reclassing" question in Dutch India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 12(6) Dec. 1928: 249-290.—"Reclassing" is a term used in the Netherlands to denote the problem of restoring ex-convicts and convicted persons to their former place in society and of raising them to a higher moral level. From ancient times a criminal was regarded as an anti-social being. He was either deprived of life or removed from society by being placed in a loathsome prison. An ex-convict had no legal rights. A general relaxation set in with the influence of the French Revolutionary ideas. Prisons were improved and the treatment of prisoners was made more humane. Correction of the criminal rather than punishment became the object. By the law of 1886 political and legal disability was reduced from life to five years, and the system of parole or conditional release was instituted. A further step was taken in 1915 when the system of conditional sentence was inserted in the law. By living up to the conditions laid down by the judge the convicted person can escape the sentence altogether. The conditions imposed by the judge are not for the purpose of punishment but of leading the offender back to a normal position in society. "Reclassing" officials and local councils were set up to aid the judge in this work. The provisions of the law of 1886 were first applied to India in 1915, and the system of conditional sentences in 1926. But the machinery was not at hand to put the latter system in operation. There was no way of supervising the observance of the conditions which were aimed at the reformation of the offender. The Government set up a Central Reclassing Board with headquarters at Batavia and with Professor Schepper as the chairman. This Board is now busily engaged in arousing interest in the problem, and in finding or creating institutions which, as a whole or as individuals, will undertake to provide help and support in operating the system of conditional sentences.—*Amry Enderbosch.*

4740. SCHWITALLA, ALPHONSE M. The aims and achievements of social hygiene. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 1-7.—Social hygiene as we understand it today and as it has developed during the half-century of its independent existence, has undertaken to supply the needs of men through a complex, interlacing program containing medical, legal, recreational and educational features. Both the remedial or corrective and the prophylactic or constructive aspects of each feature have received emphasis. The public has failed to appreciate the breadth of this program because local leaders have given prominence to medical measures, repressive legal activities, sex education, or other isolated features which seemed specially fitted to the needs of their communities. A strengthened and enlightened leadership from the national organization is needed in order to assure energetic efforts to realize and develop the more comprehensive program of activities. Mistrust of the social hygiene program

has arisen because of the fear that adequate motivation for translating increased knowledge into conduct cannot be supplied. This effort to discover motives, comparable in strength to the instincts and tendencies with which social hygiene must deal, should be a future aim.—*Lucile Eaves.*

4741. UNSIGNED. Giving a thought to the backyard. *Playground.* Aug. 1928: 275.—A copy of a lawn score card used in judging in the Home Grounds Improvement Contest of Irvington N. J. is presented.—*Alice L. Berry.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 4529, 4719)

4742. FENLASON, ANNE FERGUSON. The doctor and the minister view the social worker. *Family.* 9(9) Jan. 1929: 301-308.—According to the replies of 90 doctors and 48 ministers, social workers on the whole are regarded "more favorably than is commonly thought." A questionnaire containing 16 items was sent to local physicians and clergymen by the Family Committee of the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work to "discover whatever in the social worker's attitude or practice was a hindrance to the cooperation of doctor, minister, and social worker." (Copy of questionnaire and excerpts from replies.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

4743. OXLEY, LAWRENCE A. Organizing the North Carolina Negro community. *Southern Workman.* 58(1) Jan. 1929: 3-11.—The Division of Negro Work of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, established Jan. 1, 1925, began its work with a survey of Negro life in Wake County, followed by a county-wide social welfare program. By the end of 1928, 26 counties had definite programs for Negroes in various stages of development. Negroes themselves have cooperated in these programs. The approach to them has been through their own organizations: social, church and fraternal societies. Twenty trained Negroes are employed in the several counties as case workers, probation officers, and assistant public welfare officials. More trained Negro workers are needed. The efforts of white and Negro leaders in North Carolina must be combined under a common leadership, with a common purpose and the social problems of the state must be recognized as human problems, not merely a Negro concern.—*G. H. Berry.*

4744. PEABODY, GERTRUDE L. An educational program for board members. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(1) Jan. 1929: 41-45.—Nursing associations are business corporations administering a public utility. The education of those responsible should be thoroughly practical. The writer's description of the responsibilities of the board may be summarized as follows: The board is a permanent representative body. It interprets the nurse and the association to the community and to other agencies and interprets the inter-relationship of these to the nurse. It stands before the community as a group of experts knowing public health nursing in its broader meaning and its modern development. Board members of nursing associations are urged to study their work as administrators. Nurses are taking special post-graduate courses to fit themselves for public health work. The part of board members in this highly professionalized movement demands all the study that can reasonably be expected from a carefully selected but busy group of citizens.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4745. RAGLAND, J. M. Negro housing in Louisville. *Southern Workman.* 58(1) Jan. 1929: 22-28.—At least one-third of Louisville's 12,000 colored families

live in houses with no sewer connections. These homes have an average rental of \$12 a month and many families are unable to pay more for more healthful quarters. As a first step in improving the situation, the Urban League held a Better Housing Demonstration two years ago. A section of the city has since been opened to a Negro housing development. The houses were built by colored contractors, builders, and architects. The League gave lectures in all large colored churches on the advantages of home ownership. More than 60 homes were sold this way at \$3,500 to \$11,500 each. The construction of at least 400 more is hoped for during the next five years. This housing program is a community of citizenship building.—*G. H. Berry.*

4746. RODOCANACHI. Notice sur la vie at les travaux de M. Hébrard de Villeneuve (1848-1925). [A sketch of the life and work of M. Hébrard de Villeneuve, 1848-1925.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* Nov.-Dec. 1928: 362-386.—Hébrard de Villeneuve—born at Riom and educated there and at the law school in Paris—was appointed an "auditor" of the Council of State in 1873. Attached to the Section of the Interior, he became a councilor in 1895, president of section in 1901, and vice-president of the Council in 1919. The four principal enterprises with which he was associated were (1) the betterment of the functioning of public and private charities, (2) the betterment of the conditions of the functionaries, (3) the organization of the work in behalf of the wards of the state, and (4) the establishment of the legal regulations concerning the Church of France. His unofficial activities were many and he was particularly interested in physical culture.—*Erik Achorn.*

4747. SNOW, WILLIAM F. The appraisal form for city health work. *Jour. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(1) Jan. 1929: 8-23.—The Appraisal Form for City Health Work, first issued for experimental use in March, 1925, by the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association, has been extensively used in the U. S. and other countries during the past three years. In accordance with the original plan, a careful study of the form, based upon its actual application in several hundred cities and a number of counties in the U. S. has been made, with the result that a revised form containing important changes, effective January 1, 1929, has been issued. Many considerations have entered into the making of this measuring stick for municipal health department practice. The Appraisal Form does not, however, pretend to measure the status of the public health in a city, but rather the degree to which the citizens collectively have endeavored to protect and improve their health. The new survey schedule for the venereal diseases promises to be a most valuable asset in stimulating the appraisal of health department and city practices in dealing with syphilis and gonorrhea. The ratings of venereal disease control, and the credits attributable indirectly to the social hygiene program form a suggestive basis for directing much of the work of the American Social Hygiene Association and its affiliated and cooperating agencies.—*Lucy J. Chamberlain.*

4748. STEIN, CLARENCE S. A tenement house law for the rich. *Survey.* 51(8) Jan. 15, 1929: 495-497.—The proposed revision of the New York Housing Law makes no provisions for improving existing tenements, which still shelter 40% of the people who live in apartments. The United Neighborhood Houses advocates clauses in the new bill which will compel the destruction or remodeling of the "railroad" tenements erected before 1879. Stein's suggestions are: light and ventilation: all rooms shall have direct exterior light either from the street, the yard or an outer court or shaft of minimum size under the new law. Sanitation: There shall be a toilet in every apartment. Fire pro-

tection: (1) no vertical ladders shall be permitted on fire escapes. (2) Staircases shall be made fire retarding, with kalamein doors. (3) There shall be no inside stairs to cellar or basement.—*A. J. Kennedy.*

4749. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for medical social worker. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 8-13.—Recent specialization in the field of social work has diverted considerable attention of social agencies to personnel problems. This is especially true in those agencies which emphasize the long-time, preventive functions of case work. In preparing these personnel tests for medical social work, the special qualifications of the worker are summarized under the captions of duties, typical services of medical social work, minimum and desirable qualifications of the worker, and compensation. The suggested tests cover the following requirements: (1) memory for oral direction; (2) theory, methods, work, and terms; (3) social service situations; (4) social intelligence; (5) education and employment record; (6) personal traits as determined by an interview; (7) physical condition. Portions of tests (2) and (4) are given in an appendix, and there are also suggestions on scoring.—*H. A. Phelps.*

4750. VON KOCH, S. H. Det sociala hjälparbetets rationalisering. [The rationalization of philanthropy.] *Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 5(1-2) 1929: 104-113.—Argues the desirability of a better organization for charitable work in Sweden.—*Lee M. Holmlander.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

4751. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN G. Educational possibilities of a state psychopathic hospital. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(3) Nov. 1928: 443-455.—There are four intra-mural opportunities for education: (1) clinic and war experience for medical students; (2) group conferences to educate relatives of patients; (3) résumé of difficulties and recommendations to aid discharged patients; (4) cooperation with other fields of medicine. Extra-mural possibilities for giving education include contacts with other professional groups, as the legal and social workers' groups; mobile clinics; studies made in state industrial schools; extension courses—all of which increase the insight of certain groups into psychopathic difficulties.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

4752. HAMILTON, EDNA. Finding, treating and educating the crippled child in Indiana. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(1) Jan. 1929: 23-26.—A study was made (1) to find the cripples in Indianapolis; (2) to educate parents in the importance of early corrective treatment; (3) to help cripples in need of hospital care. Within six weeks after the study was begun 335 crippled children needing medical care were found in Indianapolis. A few had had treatments, but most of their parents had become discouraged, and had discontinued treatments. A car was provided, and arrangements made to bring and take children to and from clinics. At the end of 1924, 469 patients had been visited and 3,221 calls had been made. It was found that, of the 335 cases, 229 were of school age, 25 had never been to school at all, 53 were unable to go to the regular school because of their deformities. Some of these had mental development above the average. All could be educated to be self-supporting. In Sep. 1925, a school accommodating 20 cripples was opened with classroom, dining room and gymnasium. Transportation was provided. In 1927, facilities were increased to accommodate 40 children, and at present plans are being made to give schooling and vocational training to all cripples of school age. The Board of Education now supplies teachers for cripples in hospitals in Indianapolis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4753. KENT, MURIEL. Prison libraries. *Library Rev.* (7) Autumn, 1928: 286-290.—H. R. Hosea.

4754. KNIGHT, AUGUSTUS S, and DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Mortality, morbidity and working capacity of tuberculosis patients after discharge from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Sanatorium between 1914 and 1927. *Proc. Assn. Life Med. Directors of Amer.* 15 1929: 3-15.—The Sanatorium at Mt. McGregor, built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the care and treatment of its employees who become ill with tuberculosis, has been in operation since November, 1913, and from that date to the end of 1926, 1,488 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged. Of these, 946 were males and 502 were females. Of the number discharged alive, 1294 were classified as apparently arrested, quiescent, or improved, and 154 as unimproved or progressive. This distribution varies according to the condition on admission. Of the 833 whose condition was incipient on admission, only 23 were discharged as unimproved, but of 502 cases moderately advanced on admission, 79 were unimproved on discharge. Of 106 far advanced cases, 52 were discharged as unimproved. The stage to which the disease had advanced at the time of admission greatly influenced the after mortality. In the incipient group, the ratio of actual to expected death rate for males is 98% as compared with 209% for females. The excessive mortality among the young women is one of the striking aspects of the tuberculosis situation at the present. The evidence indicates that the high incidence of tuberculosis among women around the age of 20 is partly due to biological factors. In the moderately advanced group the ratio of the actual to the expected death rate is 515% for males and 698% for females. Patients discharged from the sanatorium show a death rate more than 3 1/2 times as high as that of the Company clerical staff. The records show that ex-patients in the service had during 1925 and 1926, an absence rate on account of sickness three times as high as the Home Office clerical staff. Recurrent disability due to pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases account for most of the time lost by males, and a large part of that lost by females. There are numerous cases of disability of long duration. As regards ability to work following discharge from the Sanatorium, 60% of all discharged from 1914 to 1926 were either at work or able to work on the anniversary of their discharge in 1927; 11% were unable to work; 14% were dead; and, although it was known that the remainder were alive, some were not known to be at work and others could not be traced. The reports regarding those in advanced stages on admission are much less favorable than those of incipient cases. The record of males as regards ability to work is much better than that of females. (Six analytical tables are given.)—O. D. Duncan.

4755. MOORE, EDNA L. Organized tuberculosis work in Canada. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(1) Jan. 1929: 19.—The Canadian Tuberculosis Association was formed in 1900 with headquarters in Ottawa. Then, there existed in Canada only three sanatoria for tuberculous patients with less than 200 beds. Efforts were immediately directed toward organizing local tuberculosis societies to promote interest in securing sanatorium facilities. At present there are 5,401 beds for tuberculous persons.—E. R. Hayhurst.

4756. UNSIGNED. Twentieth annual report of the Board of Visitors of Letchworth Village. *State of New York, Dept. Mental Hygiene, Legislative Doc.* #69. 1929: pp. 39.—H. R. Hosea.

4757. UNSIGNED. Tabular statement of American schools for the deaf. *Amer. Ann. of the Deaf.* Jan. 1929: 6-30.—This includes a survey of schools for the deaf including such information as industries

taught, how supported, methods of instruction, etc.—Alice L. Berry.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4729, 4733)

4758. BOLTZ, OSWALD H. The rationale of occupational therapy from the psychological standpoint. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 281-284.—From the psychological standpoint in occupational therapy, the patient ought to be considered as a whole; his activities should be controlled by the physician and the occupational therapist. The work should be interesting and suited to the individual needs of the case. Monotony and haphazard methods are to be avoided. Routine should never become irksome. The work is distinctly medical; its application should be flexible and in conformity with dynamic principles. The therapist should understand the personality and habitual reactions of the patient; he should be in a position to correct them if faulty. Allowing the patient to vegetate in the wards induces neuropsychic metabolism, causes inner tensions with subsequent periodic explosions of energy or release through primitive types of thought, and is conducive of mental and physical deterioration. Occupational therapy encourages the patient to make contact with reality.—E. R. Hayhurst.

4759. CLARKE, HELEN I. Personality and the social worker. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 99-107.—Case-workers believe that the development of personality is the essence of their profession. There are many valid definitions and conceptions of personality but many of these are without scientific import and of no value as a working definition for the case-worker. Some of these make personality synonymous with character. To think of personality as an entity capable of change and of being changed, and of character as being more or less static, changing only as the integration of the dominant personalities changes, is a conception of personality that can be used in the scientific analysis of people and this behavior. This scientific analysis is necessary if the case-worker is to assist in the development of new attitudes which foster new personality manifestations. The technique for adequately understanding and then remolding or redeveloping personalities makes necessary two main analyses of any given problem person. First an acquaintance with his most important personalities; (1) observing his overt behavior in varying circumstances; (2) observing the groups in which this behavior is manifested, both when the individual concerned is a part of the group and when he is not; (3) obtaining the subjective reactions of the individual with regard to his behavior within and toward these groups; (4) obtaining the reflections of the group toward the individual and his behavior, both within that group and elsewhere; (5) obtaining the reflections of the individual concerning what he thinks the group is thinking; (6) obtaining from available groups, tendencies with which the individual was probably born and traits that have developed with his acquisition of status. The second is done by (1) observing enough of his behavior in several groups to see how consistent or inconsistent his roles are; (2) obtaining the statements of others as to whether or not his behavior is consistent; (3) obtaining his own statement as to whether or not he fulfils his own conception of what he wants to do and be. When such an analysis has been made the case-worker is in a position to say what she believes to be wrong with an individual and his social environment and can then proceed to outline a program of treatment which she hopes will bring about the desired growth of personalities and resultant character.—L. A. Merrill.

4760. FRANK, L. *Kritisches zur Psychotherapie.* [Critical remarks on psychotherapy.] *Jour. f. Psychol. u. Neurol.* 38(1) 1929: 64-70.—Theoretical and speculative discussions have led psychotherapy away from physiological and psychological facts. The animal and vegetative functions are mutually interdependent. The interrelations between psychic and somatic functions may be illustrated by the case in which an image arouses an affect, causing a hormone to be poured into the blood, thus assuring persistence and full development of the effect. So the organic disturbances at the beginning of catharsis (altered pulse rate and respiratory rates); illness accompanying neurotic conditions; the relation of stomach disorders to depressions, illustrate the mutual interrelationship of the parasympathetic nervous system and the psyche. An abnormal fear of swallowing is often accompanied by intestinal disturbances. These may be cleared up by drugs, as well as by the abreaction. The work of the physiologist promises to be of great aid to the psychotherapist.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4761. PLANT, JAMES S. Sociological factors challenging the practice of psychiatry in a metropolitan district. *Amer. Jour. Psychiat.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 705-716.—There are two types of inferiority or of wish for security. Personal security—the sense of identity and belonging or status—is not to be achieved through feeling of accomplishment or superiority. Mobility of population may contribute to the feeling of personal insecurity. The need for family life, for the response of someone who cares, is thwarted by the modern frequency of family dismemberment and absenteeism. The need for extroversion, self-expression, new or useful experience in reality, is thwarted by overcrowding, lack of open spaces. Lack of city planning, standardized and massed and passive participation in the institutions of industry, education and recreation, fail to permit personal integration. "Social psychiatry" in the sense here used would mean mass measures to prevent these mass causes of bad mental hygiene. Or, a new psychiatric theory as to what are the basic necessities of mental health, might be attempted. Discussion by Drs. Hamill, Woodman, Keller, Hulbert, Kennedy, Kelty, Oberndorf, Levy, Plant.—*T. D. Eliot.*

4762. SIMMEL, ERNST. Psycho-analytic treatment in a sanatorium. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 70-89.—A psycho-analytic sanatorium is needed in order to overcome the difficulties which hamper the treatment of visiting patients. Such an institution relieves friends and relatives of the intolerable burdens of caring for persons suffering from hysteria, acute anxiety attacks, obsessions, hypochondria and other psychopathic conditions which may be reached by psycho-analytic treatments. Isolation from relatives often benefits the patient as it is claimed that he turns his destructive tendencies upon his own ego and expresses in his behavior the hostility which is really aimed at his relatives. They in turn, "reacting to the unconscious of the sick member of their family, strive unconsciously to compass his death." As a result of long association relatives or friends may have developed a "complementary though latent neurosis." At present the Tegel Clinic is receiving cases of schizophrenia and paranoia which are still in earlier stages of development. Special quarters are needed for paraphrenic cases who could be given treatment at the beginning or just before the outbreak of the characteristic symptoms. The methods of treatment within the sanatorium are outlined. The analyst tries to create an atmosphere of kindly comradeship and absence of conflict during the first period before the treatment to induce transference begins. Carefully selected and trained attendants cooperate in keeping the analyst in intimate touch with the patient, and in recreating the infantile phantasy world in which his difficulties

are rooted. "Here to some extent in relation to a phantom world, he can once more run the whole gamut of his original childish efforts to master or evade his conflicts, but he does so under the corrective influence of analysis." The patient is guided through the infantile sexual experiences recognized in Freudian psychology and assisted to the final reconstitution of his super-ego. The last part of the analysis is always conducted while the patient is making visits to the outer world in order to enable the analyst to discover whether a stable adaptation to reality has been attained. The writer declares that the patients do not have an easy time while under treatment, as they are not allowed to make their consciousness insensible to derivatives of the unconscious by means of bromide and luminal, or permitted to deceive themselves with comforting encouragement from sentimental nurses and doctors.—*Lucile Eaves.*

4763. SKYBERG, VICTOR O. The balance of education, adaptability, and morale in success of the handicapped. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 267-270.—Education, adaptation and morale properly balanced should enable the handicapped to find himself in his relation to society. The only training which will avail the handicapped is highly specialized training. From that point on we have the problem of adaptation. The morale of the handicapped weakens when he realizes that he, because of a handicap, cannot prepare for all of life's possibilities. He should be cheered by the fact that everyone must make sacrifices, voluntarily or involuntarily. The real value of all education is in inspiration, and to it belongs the credit of success.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4764. WILE, IRA S. Mental hygiene in the public schools. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 70-92.—Mental hygiene is needed just as much by normal children as by the deviates in the schools which now get most of the special attention. All children present significant differences calling for the maintenance of normal adjustment. Emotional and group factors are more important than the intellectual. A program is suggested, including modern psychology for students of normal schools, proper selection of teachers, hygienic use of the curriculum itself, teacher-behavior. The teaching of "education" now stresses administration rather than process. Rural problems of mental hygiene are contrasted with urban. Special classes and educational placement are more difficult under rural conditions. [Children should be examined before and at school entrance, should be ungraded or roughly graded and gradually placed.] Instead of "the problem child," we should study the problems of the child. The clinic, fixed, or mobile, is the focus of mental hygiene organization for the schools. A visiting teacher should be attached to the "clearing class." An adjustment bureau or committee should be established in each school to deal with parents, teachers and children.—*T. D. Eliot.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 4307, 4336, 4472, 4530, 4614, 4634, 4732, 4737, 4745, 4747, 4754)

4765. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. Mobilizing mutual benefit associations for health. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 21-30.—Broadly considered, the mutual benefit association is a mutual insurance venture in which the dues of the former correspond to the premiums of the latter, and relief benefits correspond to insurance payments. The growth of group insurance has materially affected these associations and whether this is to the interest of the employees is a moot question. While the financial stability is better assured, the personal relationship feature gives way to a more or less impersonal commercial pro-

position. Furthermore, the cost of administration is no longer assumed by the employing company, and malingering is probably easier under the insurance plan than the mutual benefit plan. We substitute psychological values for gain in security. Yet, mutual benefit associations offer a new and useful field in extending health work, particularly physical examinations and education. There arises the question of whether all employees should be eligible to the association. At the present time compulsory membership would seem unwise. There is little doubt of the valuable results to be obtained in the mobilizing of these associations for the extension of health. Any appearance of paternalism or of commercial exploitation should be avoided. (Two pages of discussion by various prominent speakers follow.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4766. ANDERSON, GRACE L. Some of the results of five years experience in the development of an intensive nursing and health program. *Hospital Soc. Service*. Sep. 1928: 243-248.—The director of the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration, New York, reviews the problems and accomplishments of the experiment which is described as a nursing demonstration under the direction of a public health nurse. This differentiates it from other health demonstrations. Nursing and health service principles are formulated. The demonstration has altered previous working relationships between certain professional groups. Today the nutrition worker remains on the nursing staff to work with and through the nurses who alone carry the content of instruction into the homes.—*Alice L. Berry.*

4767. KETT, CHARLOTTE F. Juniors in international health education. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 20 (12) Dec. 1928: 630-632.—A central bureau of information in Paris, to which reports are sent by Red Cross Societies representing 10,000,000 children in 33 countries speaking 20 different languages, is a clearing house for salient facts concerning Junior Red Cross participation in health activities. It is found "that children on different parts of the earth's surface are aiding in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease." The program is not only concerned with the physical factors of life, but with the minds and habits of children. The development of a sense of loyalty to individual persons and to groups, and to a "mere idea" is the foundation of this health education.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4768. THOMPSON, WINIFREDE T. The worker's part in the campaign against rheumatism. *Labour Mag.* 7 (8) Dec. 1928: 351-353.—The co-operation of the unions and especially of approved societies under the Health Insurance Act is asked by the medical profession under whose auspices have been formed both a national and an international body to combat rheumatism. Representatives of the U. S., Germany, Russia, France, and other countries constitute the International League. Rheumatic diseases include everything from gout to sciatica affecting the organs of movement, and are widespread, especially in damp, cold climates like that of Great Britain. They have great industrial importance and often have

occupational causes. Prevention involves vocational guidance and medical inspection for those with inherited susceptibility, housing reform, the avoidance of unnecessary exposure to dampness and cold, proper diet, dental care, and a study of work strain to determine what the human organism can be expected to bear. Labor legislation and unionism both have a part to play here; and, as in Germany, unions will find it profitable to see that members affected with the trouble have early treatment either at spas, with electricity, gymnastic exercises, or otherwise.—*W. B. Catlin.*

4769. UNSIGNED. A list of nurses holding executive positions in states. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 46-53.—The list gives the nursing officials of state departments of health, presidents of state nursing and public health nursing organizations, Red Cross field representatives, and tuberculosis association field nurses for the various states. A supplementary list gives the nursing supervisors of school nursing in a few states and the district superintendents or directors of nursing for certain insurance companies, also the headquarters of state associations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4355, 4357)

4770. FISHBEIN, MORRIS. Medicine in our changing world. *Yale Rev.* 18 (2) Winter, 1929: 332-344.—The field of scientific medicine today is prevention rather than cure. By vaccination and general means life expectancy has been increased in the U. S. to 58 years, but the gain is in the younger lives and there has been no extension of life in those over 50 since 1825. Pearl maintains that longevity is chiefly hereditary and that one's years are pretty determined by one's birth. Dublin states that the most we can do is to add 5 to 7 years in controlling the degenerative diseases. Old age with decrepancy is certainly not wanted, and rejuvenation has proved a failure. However, there is something in Carrel's chicken heart-cells which lives and reproduces indefinitely. Hardly a beginning has been made in the application of chemistry, physics, and even biology, to human life. Wisdom will control epidemics, stupidity, and poverty, while breeding and birth control (which must be extended to the lower classes) will eliminate the lesser minds. The nervous strain produced by modern pressure will have to be solved by modern medicine. Medicine will always insist on individualizing the patient as against government mass action. Dr. Merriam lists six factors necessary for the advancement of society: (1) New knowledge, (2) unification and interrelation, (3) means for continuity of knowledge, (4) physical and mental effectiveness of the individual, (5) bettering of economic and political organization, and (6) enlargement of the basic capacity of the individual. The physician takes a part in each, for beneath all public problems are medical ones.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

